



The American Guide

A SOURCE BOOK
AND
COMPLETE TRAVEL GUIDE
FOR
THE UNITED STATES

EDITED BY
HENRY G. ALSBERG



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PREFACE

Although work on *The American Guide* was first begun only some four and a half years ago, the idea of a guide-book for the entire United States dates back to the early days of the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA. When that organization envisaged a plan for its State Guides, a plan that was eventually carried to completion, the director and editorial staff of the project also considered the possibility of doing a national guide as the logical capstone to the whole undertaking. By the time the State Guides were well under way, first steps were taken to lay the groundwork for this final volume.

With the limitations put on the Writers' Project in 1939, however, and its termination, the scheme had to be dropped. But the plan of the one-volume guide for the whole country was not abandoned. The need for such a book seemed clear. The last all-over guide for the United States had been the Baedeker of 1910.

Several attempts were made to secure private support for this far-reaching project. Finally, after considerable discussion, Hastings House decided to back it. Although a great deal of preliminary exploration was done, neither the publisher nor the editor at the time realized the vast scope and difficulties of the undertaking. From very small beginnings the editorial staff gradually expanded, and, while its headquarters remained in New York City, editors in the various states were added as work proceeded. In addition to the independent research carried on by the editorial staff, a huge correspondence developed with governmental agencies—Federal, State and Municipal, with public and private organizations and with some thousands of individuals. More than one hundred thousand points of interest had to be checked; this was done, in part at least, by correspondence which brought in a huge amount of material. After assembly of all the data, the problem of condensation into one volume faced the editors. The first text, when completed, far exceeded the space available, and a second and after that a third process of condensation had to be carried out. Nevertheless, the selection and elimination were done always with an eye to retaining the most essential points of interest and the most colorful material. The result is presented to the public as a reasonably complete coverage, in guide-book form, of the contemporary United States.

THANKS are due the governmental agencies that have cooperated by supplying information and checking data. And equally, acknowledgments are due the many organizations—scientific, historical and antiquarian societies, universities and other educational institutions, house and garden clubs, chambers of commerce, museums, etc.—which have patiently and helpfully responded to requests for information. Thanks also are due the individuals throughout the country who cheerfully answered requests for information—concerning an old house, an historic church, a covered bridge, a scenic point of interest—often undertaking considerable local research to identify and properly describe the subject of inquiry.

In addition to the editors who have labored with the greatest devotion to bring the book to completion, other members of the staff, Floreida Bush, Rose Bussolini,

Helene Cunningham, Max de Novellis, Gorham Munson, B. B. Perry, Karl Pinner, Nedda Tichenor and Marion Ullstein, have rendered valuable service. Acknowledgment is due Miss Jeannette Eckman who painstakingly checked much of the Delaware material. Finally, the editors wish to express their appreciation of the patient understanding and constant encouragement given them throughout the duration of the work by Mr. Walter Frese, President of Hastings House. Thanks are due Mr. Bailey A. Bill, who gave his generous interest and support and Mr. Herbert P. Spencer, who with tireless patience solved the many and difficult production problems.

HOW TO USE THE AMERICAN GUIDE

Because of limitations of space it has been necessary to employ an extremely condensed style and to make use of a comparatively large number of abbreviations, a list of which is given at the back of the book.

The American Guide divides the country into eight regions: New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Lake States, the Plains States, the South, the Southwest, the Mountain States and the West Coast. Each region is described separately and is prefaced by a general essay. Within each region, with the exception of New England (where tours run through from one state into the next), each state is described by tours within that state.

Main tours follow main U.S. highways, or the more important state highways, and are identified by the highway number. They run east-west and north-south, except in the upper half of the country where there are some south-north tours. Tours generally run from state border to state border and link up with tours (and highways) in adjacent states. Mileage on main tours is indicated by figures in boldface type followed by a period (i.e., **12. 52. 89.**), and is measured to the nearest half mile. Within each section of a tour, mileage indicated is cumulative until the end of a section is reached. Towns and other points of interest on the main highways are in boldface capitals (i.e., **CENTERVILLE**). Points of interest within towns and all points not on the main highways are in boldface also, but in capital and small letters (i.e., **Long Beach**). From the main highways, side trips branch off at many points. These are indicated by the words **SIDE TRIP** and are set in smaller type. Side trips branching off from side trips are indented. All side-trip mileage is indicated by the superior "m" (i.e., 12^m 52^m 89^m) and such mileage is also cumulative but only for the particular side trip.

The most important cities and the most important national parks, state parks, and other distinctive areas are described separately in each state section after the tours; cities are listed alphabetically. In cities and regions where there are numerous points of interest, such points are numbered. Points of interest in the vicinity of a large city are described in trips out of that city, such trips being, in general, limited to round-trip distances which may be easily covered in a day's journey.

Brief and very general information on transportation, accommodations, recreation facilities, and annual events for larger cities and towns is given (in small type).

Tour maps for each section, showing all main tours, are included, as are detailed maps of the larger cities. On the latter, points of interest are numbered to correspond to their numbers in the text.

In the text the word "see" in parentheses (see) indicates that the subject is treated elsewhere and the reader is referred to the Index, unless the reference is to a highway number. In the latter case the reader should consult that highway tour in the same state.

The Table of Contents lists the states under the regions in which they are included. The highways described in each state and the cities and areas given separate treatment are listed under that state.

in the northwest & the Colorado in the southwest. All of the rivers named (except the Arkansas, Rio Grande & Colorado) are navigable for considerable distances (the Missouri & Red by light-draft vessels only). They comprise, together with the N.Y. State Barge System, the Illinois Waterway, the San Joaquin-Sacramento River system of California & the Great Lakes, a network of inland waterways. Other important rivers include the Connecticut, Susquehanna & James on the Atlantic Coast; the Tennessee & Cumberland, which are tributaries of the Ohio; & the Tombigbee & Warrior in Alabama on the Gulf Coast. Maine has four rivers navigable inland for considerable distances. Along most of the Atlantic & Gulf Coasts extend Intracoastal Waterway, sheltered from the open sea.

Among the chief natural wonders of the continental U.S. are Niagara Falls on the N.Y.-Canada border; Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico & Wind Cave in South Dakota; Bryce & Zion Canyons in Utah, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, Hells Canyon of the Snake River on the Idaho-Oregon border; the geysers of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming; Yosemite Valley in California; Crater Lake in Oregon; Mt. Lassen in California, only recently active volcano in the continental U.S.; Mt. Hood in Oregon; Mt. Rainier in Washington, with the greatest single-peak glacial system in the U.S.; Mt. Whitney & Death Valley in California, the highest & the lowest points, respectively, in the continental U.S.

Population: The 1940 census gave the population of the continental U.S. as 131,669,275; the estimated population, on April 30, 1947, was 143,592,000. The population density (in 1940) was 44.2 per square mile. The most populous states (1940) were, in order, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio & California. Since 1940 California is estimated to have risen in population to third place. Five cities have populations exceeding 1,000,000; in order of rank according to the 1940 census these were New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit & Los Angeles. Since 1940, Los Angeles is estimated to have risen to fourth place. Twelve other cities were estimated in 1948 to have populations of 500,000 or more: Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Buffalo, New Orleans, Minneapolis & Cincinnati.

Climate: The range in gradations of climate, from north to south, is between north temperate & sub-tropical. At Duluth, Minn., the average January temperature is 8°, the average July temperature, 64°; at Brownsville, Texas, the average January temperature is 60°, the average July temperature, 84°. In most of the rest of the country, average temperatures range between these extremes. From east to west, wide variations occur. The highest average annual precipitation—120 inches—occurs on the coast of Oregon, at Tillamook; the lowest, in Death Valley, California, where the highest temperature ever recorded in the U.S. (134°) occurred in 1931.

Time: The U.S. is divided into four time zones: Eastern (which is 5 hours earlier than Greenwich time), Central, Mountain & Pacific. The use of Daylight Saving Time (1 hour in advance of Standard Time) is a matter of local option; it is used in most of the larger cities of the eastern U.S. during the summer months.

Currency: The monetary system of the U.S. is based on the gold standard. Its currency follows the decimal system; the basic unit, the dollar, being divisible into 100 cents. Coins in common circulation are the penny (1 cent), the nickel (5 cents), the dime (10 cents), the quarter (25 cents) & the 50-cent piece. The silver dollar is less commonly used than the paper dollar. Paper bank notes in common circulation are the \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 & \$20 bills.

Information Sources: Inquiries are answered & informational literature supplied by

a wide variety of agencies, both governmental (Federal, State & Municipal) & private. The U.S. Travel Division of the National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, compiles & publishes information about the recreational attractions of the country as a whole. For information about National Parks, write to park superintendents or to the Director, National Park Service, Dept. of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C. For information about National Forests, write to the Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Each of the 48 states maintains an agency, with headquarters at the state capital, which supplies information. State Park Commissions provide informational literature about state parks & State Highway Departments publish highway maps. Many of the larger cities support Tourist Bureaus which answer inquiries & nearly all cities of 5,000 population or more have Chambers of Commerce which publish informational literature. The American Automobile Association, with headquarters at Pennsylvania Ave. & 17th St., Washington, D.C., & branch offices in the larger cities, provides information to members. Many oil companies throughout the United States supply maps & verbal information through service stations. Public libraries are always good sources of information.

Railroads: The American railroad system comprises more than 225,000 miles of track in operation. The single-class system prevails in passenger travel. Sleeping accommodations on long trips (& the most comfortable accommodations on short trips) are provided by Pullman cars; the cost of Pullman accommodations adds considerably to the total rail fare. Most passenger trains carry dining cars on long trips & many also carry club cars in which beverages & refreshments are available.

Motor Buses: The U.S. is covered by a network of bus lines both paralleling rail lines & reaching points without rail facilities. Travel by bus is considerably cheaper than by train.

Airlines: More than 30 airlines operate to all parts of the U.S.

Waterways: During the summer months, steamer service is provided between various ports on the Atlantic Coast, the Great Lakes & the Hudson, Ohio, Mississippi & Columbia Rivers. At many points, steamers provide auto-ferry facilities. Summer cruises on the Hudson extend between New York & Albany; on the Mississippi, between St. Paul, Minn. & New Orleans, La.; on the Ohio, eastward to Cincinnati (with a branch route down the Tennessee River to Chattanooga, Tenn. & Muscle Shoals, Ala.); on the Columbia, inland to Portland. Private yachts & motorboats may use the Intracoastal Waterway along the Atlantic & Gulf Coasts & the N.Y. State Barge System between Albany & Buffalo, which links the Hudson River with the Great Lakes.

Taxis: Fares for taxicabs are fixed according to distance traveled, with an extra charge for carrying outside luggage.

Highways: The paved highway system comprises more than 3,000,000 miles, of which more than 70,000 have been built with Federal subsidies (indicated on maps & road signs with the letters "US" & a number, enclosed in a shield). Even-numbered Federal highways extend generally in an east-west direction; odd-numbered ones run north-south. State highways are also numbered, the numbers being enclosed in a circle or triangle on maps & road signs.

Traffic Regulations: Since speed limits are the province of the states & municipalities, they vary widely. In 23 states & the District of Columbia, the law forbids "hitchhiking" (soliciting rides), sometimes penalizing the driver as well as the hitchhiker.

Non-resident motorists are required by a few states to register or secure a permit after spending a stipulated time in the state.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Hotels, Auto Courts & Tourist Homes: Most American hotels are operated on the European plan (i.e., meals are not included in the price of a room); but a few in resort areas operate on the American plan (i.e., meals as well as lodging are included in one price). The "Hotel Red Book," which gives a general list of hotels classified by state, is available at most hotels & public libraries & in all Pullman cars. Numerous auto courts or "motels" (with garage facilities as well as lodgings) & tourist homes, usually found on the outskirts of cities & towns or in recreational areas along highways, provide relatively inexpensive lodgings. Trailer camps equipped with water & electric connections & sanitary facilities are widely distributed.

Restaurants: Although good restaurants will be found in all the larger cities (very commonly offering French, Italian, German or other foreign cuisines), the most widely patronized eating establishments in the U.S. are the cafeteria (a self-service restaurant) & the lunch counter.

Liquor Regulations: In some localities, the sale of liquor is prohibited by local legislation. In a few states, liquor can be bought only in licensed shops. The sale of alcoholic beverages in bars is commonly forbidden on Sundays (or until after a prescribed hour on Sundays) & closing time at night varies.

Accommodations for Negroes: In the Southern States (& Okla. & Texas) Negroes are legally restricted to special hotels & restaurants, special motion picture theaters & parks & sections of railroad cars, buses & streetcars. Throughout most of the rest of the country, discrimination against Negroes is not customary; & in many states, it is forbidden by law. "Travelguide" (published by Travelguide, Inc., 1674 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.) lists hotels, restaurants & resorts throughout the U.S., which do not practice discrimination.

Tipping: It is generally customary throughout the U.S. to tip a minimum of 10% for any service.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

National Parks: The U.S. has 26 National Parks, in addition to 82 National Monuments & 51 other areas (battlefields, historic sites, memorials, etc.) maintained by the National Park Service of the Dept. of the Interior. Most National Parks provide accommodations ranging from campsites & cabins to luxury hotels, & in most there are grocery stores & restaurants or cafeterias. Hunting is forbidden in National Parks, though fishing is usually allowed. In most of them fires may be built only at designated campsites unless special permission is obtained.

National Forests: There are 160 National Forests comprising 176,000,000 acres in 36 states, administered by the Dept. of Agriculture, all of which offer picnicking, camping, hiking, motoring, fishing & hunting, & most of which also offer swimming & boating. There are some 3,800 improved campsites. Within the National Forests are 77 Wilderness Areas, each of more than 100,000 acres & accessible only by trail, in which no roads or lodging accommodations may be built; guides & saddle & pack horses are available near-by for hire on pack trips through these areas, which are permanently maintained in their natural state. The National Forests also have extensive snow trails for winter sports enthusiasts, & in some there are shelters & ski lifts

as well. In both National Parks & National Forests fishing & hunting are governed by state game laws.

Other Federal Recreational Areas: Important recreational areas have been developed around many of the larger dams & reservoirs under government control. The Indian Reservations are often of interest for sightseeing & recreational purposes. Many of the National Wildlife Refuges provide picnicking & recreational facilities, & a few provide lodgings; fishing is permitted at some seasons, subject to state laws.

State Parks & Forests: Nearly 8,000,000 acres have been set aside in more than 3,300 state parks & forests, most of which provide lodging & recreational facilities.

Trails: There are about 150,000 miles of hiking & riding trails in the National Forests. The Appalachian Trail, crossing 8 National Forests & 2 National Parks, extends 2,050 miles from Mt. Katahdin, Me., to Mt. Oglethorpe, Ga., along the crest of the Appalachians. The Pacific Crest Trail, crossing 19 National Forests & 6 National Parks, will extend, when completed, 2,265 miles from Canada to Mexico along the crests of the Cascades, Sierra Nevada, & Pacific Coast ranges.

Hunting & Fishing Regulations: Laws concerning hunting & fishing vary from state to state. For information, apply to the state fish & game commissions. In some states, license fees are higher for non-residents than for residents.

Poisonous Reptiles, Insects & Plants: Poisonous snakes of the U.S. are the copperhead, the eastern, central & southern states; the coral snake, found in parts of the far South; the cottonmouth moccasin, which inhabits swamps & bayous in the South; & the rattlesnake, widely distributed, of which 13 varieties occur, 10 of them in the Southwest. The Gila monster is a poisonous lizard found in the Southwest. The Black Widow spider, found throughout U.S., painful & dangerous; the bites of the scorpion, tarantula & other venomous insects are painful but not dangerous. The chief poisonous plants are poison ivy & poison oak which cause annoying but not dangerous skin irritations. Ticks sometimes carry Rocky Mountain Fever.

SPORTS & AMUSEMENTS

Athletics: Baseball, the national game, is played by professional as well as college teams throughout the country; the World Series, played between winning teams of the American & National Leagues for the national championship each autumn, is probably the country's chief sporting event.

Football is played mostly by college teams but also increasingly in recent years by professionals. Basketball is also a widely played college sport. The U.S. National Tennis Championships & the international Davis Cup & Wightman Cup matches are held at Forest Hills, Long Island, N.Y. Championship golf matches at various courses throughout the U.S. attract many spectators. Ski championship matches take place at leading winter sports centers. The leading intercollegiate rowing regatta occurs on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Yale & Harvard crews compete on the Thames R. at New London, Conn. Boxing & wrestling matches draw heavy attendance in the large cities.

Horse Racing: The chief American tracks for running races are located in the north-eastern states; in Ky., Fla., La. & Ark.; in Ill. & Mich., & in Cal. They offer pari-mutuel betting facilities. Most famous of American races is the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs. Harness racing is also widely popular, particularly at state & county fairs. The major harness racing event is the Hambletonian at Goshen, N.Y.

Rodeos: The rodeo is an exhibition of cowboys' skill at roping & riding, including such feats as "bronc" (bronco) & bull riding, lassoing steers & "bulldogging" (wrestling with a steer). One of the most heavily attended is the Pendleton Round-up at Pendleton, Ore.

State & County Fairs: The fair, on a county-wide or state-wide scale, at which agricultural & industrial products are exhibited, races & other contests of various kinds held, & traveling carnival concessions & other amusement facilities provided, is a national institution.

Annual Events: Festivals, celebrations & sports events of various kinds are staged, particularly in resort centers, throughout the U.S. Among the most popular are the Tournament of Roses & East-West football games at Pasadena, Cal.; the Mummer's Parade at Philadelphia on Jan. 1; Mardi Gras at New Orleans, ending on day preceding Ash Wed.; Japanese Cherry Blossom Festival at Washington, D.C. in Ap.; Tulip Festival at Holland, Mich.; Cotton Carnival at Memphis, Tenn.; Kentucky Derby at Louisville, Ky., in May; American Passion Play at Bloomington, Ill., Palm Sun. to June 1; 500-Mile Automobile Race at Indianapolis on Memorial Day; Festival of Roses at Portland, Ore., in June; Play Festival at Central City, Colo., in July; National Air Races at Cleveland, Ohio, in Aug.; Miss America Pageant Week (beauty contest) at Atlantic City, N. J.; Pendleton Round-up at Pendleton, Ore., in early Sept.; Veiled Prophet Festival at St. Louis in early Oct.

Public Holidays: The following are legal holidays in all states: New Year's Day, Jan. 1; Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in Sept.; Armistice Day, Nov. 11; Thanksgiving Day, 4th Thurs. of Nov.; Christmas Day, Dec. 25. Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, is observed in 31 states; Decoration or Memorial Day, May 30 (Confederate Memorial Day in Va.) is observed except in some of the Southern States. Columbus Day, Oct. 12, in all states except Ala., Idaho, Iowa, Me., Miss., N. Car., S. Car., S. Dak. & Tenn. Election Day, observed when general or presidential elections are held, is the first Tues. after the first Mon. in Nov. In some states, Sat., from noon to midnight, is a legal holiday; & in most, banks are closed all day Sat. Days widely observed (though not legal holidays) include Arbor Day, various dates in different states; St. Patrick's Day, Mar. 17; Army Day, Ap. 6; Mother's Day, 2nd Sun. in May; National Maritime Day, May 22; Flag Day, June 14; Father's Day, 3rd Sun. in June; Navy Day, Oct. 27.

CULTURAL FACILITIES

Newspapers, Periodicals & Books: Daily newspapers are published in all the larger cities & in many small towns. The tabloid, containing more photographs & less extended news articles than the standard newspaper, is popular in the biggest cities. The range of periodicals to be found on most newsstands is very wide. Bookshops, outside the chief metropolitan areas, are somewhat thinly distributed. The price of books is higher in the U.S. than in many other countries. However, there are various series of reprint editions, comprising classic as well as current works, which may be purchased for \$1.50 or less; & there are also several series of paper-bound books selling for 25¢, chiefly devoted to current popular literature but including some standard classics.

Radio: The U.S. has more radio-receiving sets in operation than any other country—more than 60,000,000, or a little less than one for every two people—and more transmitting stations—a total of over 1,100. The television receiver has become a popular fixture in bars, along with the "juke-box" (a coin-slot phonograph).

Motion Pictures: The U.S. has the highest ratio of motion picture theaters to population in the world. There are (1949) nearly 19,000 theaters with a seating capacity of nearly 11,500,000. Hollywood, Cal., is the motion-picture capital.

Drama: The production of stage plays is largely confined to New York City. Popular plays are usually taken on tour to the other larger cities. Summer stock companies perform at many resort centers during the summer. "Little" or non-commercial theaters are maintained in many of the larger cities.

Music: Most of the larger cities have symphony orchestras which present concerts between late autumn & early spring; among the most notable are those of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis & San Francisco. The chief permanent opera companies are those of New York, Chicago & San Francisco. Important music festivals include the Bach Festival at Bethlehem, Pa., Xmas & Easter, Composers' Festival at Rochester, N.Y., in May & the Berkshire Festival at Tanglewood, Mass., in Aug. Summer concerts are given at outdoor amphitheaters in or near most of the larger cities.

Art Museums & Galleries: Among the most notable museums are the Metropolitan of New York, the National Gallery of Washington, D.C. & the Art Institute of Chicago. New York has also the Brooklyn Museum, the Frick Collection, Hispanic Society of America Museum, Museum of Modern Art & Whitney Museum of American Art; & Washington has the Corcoran Gallery of Art & Phillips Gallery. Other leading art museums include those of Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Manchester (N.H.), Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Montclair (N.J.), Newark, New Orleans, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pittsfield (Mass.), Richmond, St. Louis, San Diego, San Francisco, Sarasota (Fla.), Seattle, Toledo, Worcester (Mass.) & the universities of Harvard, Yale & Kansas. The chief commercial art gallery center is 57th Street & vicinity in New York City; a few other large cities have small galleries.

Scientific & Historical Museums & Planetariums: Leading natural history & science museums are the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, the American Museum of Natural History in New York & the Chicago Natural History Museum. Others of note are those of Buffalo, Cleveland, Denver, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Diego & San Francisco & the universities of Alabama, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon & Texas & Harvard & Yale universities. Outstanding museums of science & industry are in New York (Rockefeller Center) Philadelphia, & Chicago. Important historical collections are: Institute of Early American History & Culture, Williamsburg, Va.; Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka; Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans; Mariners' Museum, Hampton Roads, Va.; Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul; Museum of the City of New York; Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe; New Bedford (Mass.) Whaling Museum; New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord; New York Historical Society; & Woolaroc Museum near Bartlesville, Okla. The chief planetariums are the Hayden Planetarium, New York; Fels Planetarium, Philadelphia; Buhl Planetarium, Pittsburgh; Adler Planetarium, Chicago; & Griffith Observatory & Planetarium, Los Angeles.

Educational Facilities: The public schools common to all parts of the U.S. are the grammar school, with eight grades, & the high school, with four. In the larger population centers, kindergartens, junior high schools (comprising the 7th through 10th grades), & junior colleges (comprising the first two years of college) are often found. All the states have state universities, at which tuition fees are much lower than at the many private universities & colleges.

House & Garden Pilgrimages: In many localities, especially those of historic interest, conducted tours to notable houses & gardens are held, usually during May. For information, consult local or state chambers of commerce or state publicity or development commissions.

Libraries: Among the country's leading reference & research libraries are the Library of Congress, Washington; New York Public Library & New York Academy of Medicine Library; Army Medical Library & Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington; Newberry Library & John Crerar Library, Chicago; Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.; & the libraries of Duke, Harvard, Northwestern, Princeton, Columbia & Yale & the universities of Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas & Virginia. Public circulating libraries are found in most larger population centers. To secure a borrower's card, it is usually necessary to furnish identification & proof of residence; sometimes guarantors' signatures are required.

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*The
American Guide*

HISTORY

The American nation is an amalgam of many peoples & diverse institutions fused in the crucible of nearly four centuries of history. A vast continent with limitless resources & a relative handful of red-skinned aborigines was opened after the 15th century by the voyages of intrepid explorers of various western European nations. Their respective monarchs, their ecclesiastics, their commercial entrepreneurs, & their soldiers of fortune soon began, under a complex of motions, the process of rival empire-building. A New Spain poised in the Caribbean & Mexico pushed its military frontiers & its missions up into Florida, across the Rio Grande into Texas, & into the heart of California. A New France of soldiers, missionaries, & fur traders expanded from the St. Lawrence Valley into the Great Lakes area & the Mississippi Valley. A "New" England honoring the great virgin queen was planned for the heart of the eastern seaboard, only temporarily to be challenged by a New Sweden on the Delaware & a New Netherlands along the Hudson. The future of North America was from the start dependent upon an imperial rivalry that soon developed into bloody conflict, indeed, into a series of world wars. From these the British, with their superior sea power & with the equally interested colonists, were emerging triumphant just before the restless seaboard provinces began to experience how heavily the chains of empire might really burden them.

From the first, however, & especially as decade followed decade, the human pawns in the game of the empire thought largely of their own happiness and well-being. America became for them—from bond-servants under servile indenture to colonists favored by influence and fortune—increasingly a new homeland, a land of rich opportunity for all, though in different ways & to different degrees. Its utopian appeal beckoned not only across the Atlantic, which did so much to aid the western wilderness in qualifying the sanction of Old World ideas & institutions, but even across the political boundaries of European states, inviting the unprivileged, the dissenters, & the restless to seek their fortunes in the New World. Soon there developed the concept of an "American," a proud, independent freeholder whose success & destiny was in his own hands & not at the mercy of distinctions as to origin, wealth, or influence—a concept that found its best development in colonies like Pennsylvania that welcomed a motley of peoples, with diverse national origins, religious & political beliefs. Even the Puritan theocracy of the northern colonies felt among their more homogeneous population the same divisive groping—and at times the bold & defiant leadership of a Roger Williams—toward a more egalitarian concept, such as the conquest of the wilderness had often imposed upon them as a necessity.

Colonial politics increasingly turned around a hostility to & even a defiance of the efforts of vice-regal proprietors & of royal governors to maintain some semblance of imperial control by policies that commended themselves more to the privileged few than to the masses of colonial Americans. Not understanding these warnings, the home government in England, relieved of the formidable threat of its powerful French rival by the glorious Peace of Paris (1763) that followed the French & Indian War, felt that the time had come to set its empire in order, to replace a prolonged period of "salutary neglect" by a fundamental reorganization that would make more real & effective the imperial bonds, both political & economic.

A colonial patriotism promptly evinced itself, the general scope of which included the vast body of Americans, leaving in the main only the direct & indirect beneficiaries of imperial favor to champion the principles of imperial reorganization. The patriot cause found spokesmen who differed as to its extent & as to the proper measures for its defense. Some harked back to the "rights of Englishmen" that colonial charters had granted them & challenged imperial policies of taxation—"without representation"—& of enforcement as contrary to those rights; others, imbued with the doctrines of Locke & Rousseau, spoke of "natural rights" & spun fine egalitarian theories. Some were ready only for protest & petition against their grievances & made strong protestations of their loyalty to the British constitution & empire; others felt the call to action & as "Sons of Liberty" organized mass demonstrations & in due course revolutionary committees to plan concerted opposition &, if necessary, the armed defense of their "rights."

In 1774, as tension increased following various items of coercive legislation to penalize colonial opposition, a Continental Congress gathered at Philadelphia as an intercolonial agency for protest. It planned a program that reached far into the area of revolutionary activity & forced an issue between the colonies & the British government, the issue of loyalty to the one or to the other. Staunch defenders of imperial prerogative now found allies in former patriots who were not willing to become involved in the activities of revolutionary committees. Veteran radicals inclined toward drastic action found themselves supported by former conservatives who had previously regarded them with suspicion. There were many who were unwilling or unable to take either side. But when the muskets blazed at Lexington & Concord, the possibility of armed clash had become a reality & the issues in the struggle were refined to the gauge of battle. In the throes of war a nation was born. The cold logic of events shifted a struggle for a redress of grievances into a struggle for independence. The immortal words of Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence cut the Gordian knot that bound the colonies to the British crown. Their validity depended upon the ability of the new nation to win its cause, especially in the "opinions of mankind" for which a "decent respect" was so validly proclaimed. The war that was waged for six years or more was not only a rebellion that by its success became the outstanding revolution in human history. It was also a civil war in which Americans fought Americans—with strong measures of reprisal meted out by both groups & especially by the victorious patriots. But even more important, perhaps, was the fact that it became a phase of another world war, in which the former enemies of Britain took advantage of the opportunity to strike back at the proud victor of 1763 & thereby lent invaluable aid to the revolution. Equally

important for the patriot cause, perhaps, was the sympathy for its ideals that came from various quarters abroad, even from the ranks of many British subjects at home, & the aid that was rendered by European idealists as well as soldiers of fortune who cast their lot in person with the revolutionary armies. The young aristocrat, the Marquis de Lafayette, symbolized the interest that many of his fellow-countrymen felt in the success of the Americans, an interest readily aroused by the presence in France of the venerable Benjamin Franklin, whose very person seemed the embodiment of American democratic ideals, even to the statesmen whose aid he sought.

The ebb & flow of fortune upon the battlefield did not seriously check important progress along political lines. In time the revolutionary Continental Congress & its agencies gave way to a new regime under the Articles of Confederation, the first national constitution, which took form as the logical consequence of the Declaration of Independence. The new government was still grounded upon the authority of the states. It lacked an effective executive branch & adequate powers in general, but it functioned much more successfully than its later repudiation has made it possible to see.

The greater vigor of state action made the substitution of revolutionary state constitutions for royal colonial charters an important phase of American democratic progress. Concepts of social revolution were whittled down to meet practical demands from more conservative quarters. But somewhat more liberal concepts of suffrage were defined & an almost complete liquidation of aristocratic institutions that stemmed from European backgrounds was achieved when patents of nobility were repudiated along with the principles of primogeniture & entail. Anglo-Saxon traditions in the liberal area lent impetus to a movement to define & to widen in a truly revolutionary spirit the areas of civil rights & liberties. Under the leadership of George Mason of Virginia & John Adams of Massachusetts bills of rights applied principles also stated in the Declaration of Independence to the field of state government & spelled out the inalienable rights of men which even this government might not trespass. Religious liberty was declared in sweeping terms beyond the capacity of the times to put into full practice. The Massachusetts Bill of Rights declared so boldly that "all men are born free & equal" that three years later the state supreme court could only interpret this as having disposed locally of the institution of Negro chattel slavery.

When at length in 1783 a new Treaty of Paris proclaimed British recognition of the new republic, peace brought new opportunities & added new problems. Its peoples renewed their push into the western wilderness; they wrestled to secure effective social & economic adjustments at home, only to find ideals & practical needs in sharp conflict; & they awaited with declining patience evidence that the central government might secure effective recognition abroad. This national government—which was not truly national—was viewed with suspicion on the one hand, & on the other was made the repository of authority over the territories across the mountains. Conflicting forces were arrayed over the effort to extend the national authority until finally in 1787 a Constitutional Convention met at Philadelphia, theoretically to revise the Articles of Confederation—which in fact it had no right to do—but actually to inaugurate the process of scrapping the first American national constitution & substituting one which might more effectively cope with the accumulating problems at home & abroad.

At Philadelphia, under the chairmanship of George Washington, fifty-five of the ablest of the nation's leaders shaped a new constitution. It enlarged the powers of the central government & extended them to include the right to lay taxes & to regulate commerce. It provided for areas of executive & judicial authority that were equally important, & balanced against each other the powers in these respective fields. It established direct relations between the individual & the central government, including direct jurisdiction over him in its proper area. It also set up safeguards against the unchecked will of the people, denying them direct participation in the choice of their officials—except in the case of members of the lower house of the Congress—and further sought to limit the danger of popular aberration by restrictions upon the powers of the state governments. In most particulars, however, a wide area of authority was still left to the states.

Fortunately the convention arranged for the ratification of its work in popularly elected state conventions. Approval was opposed by many of the former leaders in the Revolutionary cause & by others also inclined toward democratic & libertarian beliefs. Many, like George Mason, Patrick Henry & Richard Henry Lee, opposed it because of its lack of a Bill of Rights which would guarantee civil liberty & without which there would be grave danger of tyranny. It was supported by advocates of more effective federal controls, by a large group of speculators in federal securities, & by those who sought better protection of their vested interests in property. A direct popular referendum, even by the limited electorate of the day, would have promptly voted down the new Constitution. Various factors, however, including the lack of a constructive & adequate alternative & the prospect of early amendment to add the desired Bill of Rights, combined to bring about acceptance, as the state conventions successively wrestled with the problem. An important factor was the exposition & support of the document in the "Federalist" papers, written by Hamilton, Madison & Jay. Various states, moreover, formulated recommendations for a Bill of Rights to be added by amendment; as a result, ten articles were promptly acted upon & thenceforth became a part of the Constitution, constituting the charter of American civil liberties.

Soon a new government under George Washington was in operation & the genius of Alexander Hamilton, however much committed to exploitation & even to monopoly, was laying firm foundations for an experiment that originally faced more prospects of failure than of success. Hamilton & his associates outlived their usefulness once their constructive work was done but, not realizing this, overreached themselves & were effectively replaced by Thomas Jefferson & his followers.

A fairly well-defined division into party groupings had evolved even before the constitutional convention of 1787. The cleavage was fundamentally between the wealthy & the privileged, on the one hand; & the plain people, especially the yeoman farmers, on the other. The latter were strong in numbers & in leaders idealistically devoted to their cause, such as Jefferson. His party, the Republicans, now took the reins of power from the Hamiltonian Federalists (who lost strength & gradually disappeared). Jefferson's inaugural was a great text-book in American democracy & long influenced developments in that direction. Prosperity began under Washington & Hamilton, & continued under Jefferson. The latter struggled bravely to prevent a proper concern about neutral rights from drawing the United States into a world

conflict that was then waging around the rivalry of Napoleon & Britain. These efforts broke down under Jefferson's successor, Madison, & the nation became involved in its first foreign war, the War of 1812.

The conflict, however lacking in genuine glory for either side, made important contributions to a genuinely American self-consciousness, self-confidence, & sense of destiny. The war was in part a consequence of an American concept of citizenship based not primarily upon birth but upon choice, and therefore open to the foreign-born by the process of naturalization. In part it arose from assuming a leading role among nations in demanding the freedom of the seas. In part it originated out of the buoyant overconfidence of forces identified with a West that was strongly expansionist & national. It was, moreover, an important step in the process of supplementing political independence with a cutting of the economic bonds that linked us with Britain.

Returning peace brought a new optimism & sense of nationality, one that sometimes offended fastidious foreign visitors & critics. The new spirit prepared the way for new concepts of national right & duty. Statesmen nurtured by states rights concepts now talked of the need for American self-sufficiency & action in every field. They authorized a new bank monopoly with Henry Clay as important for its success as he had been for its failure five years earlier; they proclaimed the advantages of protective tariff legislation—an "American System"; they projected a great program of road & canal building at the national expense. Looking beyond national boundaries, they espoused the cause of Latin-American republics & through Monroe assumed the championship of western hemispheric interests; even the cause of revolution in Greece aroused their concern. To foreign critics of American cultural deficiencies, appropriate reply was made: "We have been busy conquering a wilderness & building a nation. But culture will come in due course."

At the grassroots, moreover, a democratic urge was fermenting. Across the Alleghenies a new & more liberal land policy had attracted new settlers by the hundreds of thousands. New states that came into being were broadening the suffrage to include all men & were discarding traditional concepts of privilege. A similar attack was soon under way in the older areas where the unenfranchised showed an increasing restlessness & zeal for organization & action. Progressive leaders joined hands with them; the combined attack overthrew or weakened the defenders of privilege who rallied (with the aid of a Chancellor Kent & a Daniel Webster) to the theory that property-holders had the real "stake in government."

American democracy was finding a new scope & a wider recognition. Its triumph came in the election of 1828 of Andrew Jackson, the symbol of the popular will &, for many, of popular rights. His election was more than a demonstration of the power of the West & of the democratizing influence of the frontier. It represented the rallying of all democratic forces, whether they originated in the American scene or in the dreams of American idealists. The battle between human rights & privilege was a complex one, particularly as it was fought in the national political arena. The issues were often clearer as they were joined in the states or in local communities. But Andrew Jackson, however much the genuineness of his democracy may have been challenged, always represented himself as the repository of the popular will charged with the duty of returning to the people the trust confided to his charge.

Jackson's presidency witnessed the crisis that developed out of the pro-

posal of South Carolina to "nullify" tariff legislation, the benefits of which accrued especially to the industrial areas & the burdens of which fell particularly upon the planting & exporting states in which the Negro-slave system prevailed. The traditional sectional cleavage between areas that were sharing the frontier experience & the older areas along the seaboard was now subjected to an attack that threatened to realign against each other the free & the slave states. In another thirty years this new cleavage was so complete as to bring about a bloody civil war. For a long period, however, the two contrasting sectional concepts contended against each other with a resulting complex & confusing situation.

Over nullification President Jackson broke with Calhoun, its proponent, his vice-presidential associate for four years. He answered the nullification ordinance adopted by the official convention of South Carolina by issuing a strongly worded proclamation in which he announced his intention to fulfill his sworn duty to enforce the law. Congress supported the President by enacting a Force Bill but a clash was avoided when Clay sponsored a tariff revision acceptable to the nullifiers, which became known as the Compromise Tariff of 1833.

Even before the nullification crisis cleared, southern sectionalism found a new source of grievance in a strong abolition movement that came to be organized about the leadership of William L. Garrison & Theodore Weld. Whereas before 1830 antislavery activity had been non-sectional & local antislavery societies were particularly numerous in the border slave states, the new & more uncompromising attack found itself almost entirely a northern movement. The intransigency of its leaders soon caused Calhoun & his southern associates to shift their attitude from the earlier position of regarding it as a "necessary evil" to one in which it was increasingly defended as a "positive good."

The "peculiar institution" of the South had evolved as the answer dictated by circumstances to the problem of securing an adequate labor supply for the cultivation of its various staples, later, especially cotton. Whatever validity this answer might have had prior to the Jackson period was largely invalidated by its failure to offer a sound long-range solution to the problem of the Negro's place in the American scene. There was now, moreover, abundant evidence of its rapidly increasing economic unsoundness as a system of labor. Yet Southerners—preachers, educators, jurists, & others—were now busying themselves with the development of a proslavery argument that claimed for a decaying institution more virtues than it had ever before been supposed to possess. Alongside of this attitude a growing hatred of the abolitionist became a chief phenomenon in southern opinion.

Northern abolitionists also lacked a constructive practical solution to the ominous problem of race relationship. Indeed, they often concentrated their spleen upon slaveholders & southern politicians, as corrupted by the taint of slavery—upon the sinners & not the sin. Their views were often too extreme, not only for apologists for slavery, but even for sincere critics of the institution (who felt that Garrison alienated more northerners than he converted). Yet, as in the case of the southern ultras, by everlastingly hammering away at their extreme version of sectionalism, they accustomed their neighbors generally to the fact of controversy & to the general acceptance of at least a moderate version.

The regular political parties—now the Whigs & the Democrats—long

successfully evaded being drawn into the sectional controversy; Democrats, northern & southern, could ponder the plight of the common man & labor for improvements in his lot, some radical & some moderate; Whigs representing the aristocratic & propertied interests of different types labored to maintain their privileges & found in the fact that they were generally men of property a restraining force. As a result of the old party tactics of evasion, the abolitionists, or some of them, felt that they should enter the field of independent political action. They organized a Liberty Party which supported the presidential candidacy of a former slaveholder, James B. Birney; they saw their vote grow from some seven thousand votes in 1840 to over five times that number in the next campaign, wherein they seemed to hold the balance of power & to seal the doom of Henry Clay's presidential aspirations as the Whig candidate.

While the slavery question had found only a minor role in American politics prior to 1844, it was henceforth to loom up as a leading issue. The proposal of the annexation of Texas seemed to most abolitionists a slaveholders' conspiracy to secure the widening of the domain of slavery. Many of the planters, however, together with Henry Clay, rejected such a program, especially at the price of international complications & of internal agitation. Expansion was to them a doubtful advantage, especially since it might weaken slavery by dispersion, as Clay had forecast in 1820. Texas was annexed as a result of an apparent mandate from the plain people, coming more from the West & from the back-country areas of the South than from the plantations of the Black Belt.

The warnings of Clay were still ringing in the ears of many of his Whig followers, when a war arose as a result of the official adoption at Washington of the doubtful claims of the new state of Texas. Soon the armies of the nation were poised to accomplish the conquest of Mexico. Bold expansionists, in the Polk administration & out, were encouraged to press their claims & some did not stop short of a desire to swallow up entirely the southern neighbor. In due course Henry Clay & his Whig following came out strongly against the acquisition of territory. His Lexington speech to that effect was supplemented by the active support, by southern as well as northern Whigs, of "no territory" resolutions introduced into Congress. Indeed, the authors of such resolutions in both houses were Georgians.

A somewhat different question was posed when David Wilmot, a Pennsylvania Democrat, introduced a proviso to an appropriation bill that slavery should never exist in any territory that might be acquired by the money that would therein be authorized. This proposal reflected a growing popular feeling in the free states that the further extension of slavery should be checked & that the Congress had the right as well as the duty to enact such a limitation. Wilmot's proposal was promptly passed by the House with its northern majority but was rejected in the Senate with the aid of northern votes—a pattern that recurred regularly in the years that followed. The proviso reflected a logical northern extreme position on the slavery question within the framework of the Constitution.

It was not long before Calhoun, self-appointed spokesman of the South, though himself an opponent of territorial acquisition at the expense of Mexico, replied in his famous "doctrine of the trans migratory function of the Constitution," that the territories were or should be deemed automatically open, without let or hindrance by Congress but as a matter of constitutional

right, to the slaveholder & his slave property. To this doctrine Southerners rallied with even more unanimity than that seen in the northern acceptance of the Wilmot Proviso doctrine.

In 1820 the nation had confronted a similar issue over the Louisiana purchase territory & had settled it by drawing the Missouri Compromise Line between the domain of freedom & that of slavery along the parallel of 36° 30'. Recalling this amid the menacing aspects of the new controversy, some moderates now suggested that the proposed accession be divided by the extension of the line to the Pacific Ocean. In due course, also, Senator Lewis Cass of Michigan suggested that the question of freedom or slavery in the new territory be left to the people thereof, under a popular sovereignty principle that was an American tradition. The war came to a close before any solution was reached; the cession of New Mexico & California was made by Mexico; & a presidential campaign was at hand with the electorate divided over the territorial issue.

Antislavery Democrats & "Conscience" Whigs went to their conventions determined to force Wilmot Proviso platforms; southern champions were equally bent upon securing endorsement of the Calhoun doctrine. Both groups were rebuked by their respective parties which had to find some way in which their members could continue to work together regardless of their sectional interests. Cass was nominated by the Democrats & General Taylor, the "hero of Buena Vista" by the Whigs, though the latter had in many ways been an anti-war party. Both parties avoided platform declarations on the slavery issue. Whereupon the disappointed "Conscience" Whigs & Proviso Democrats combined with former Liberty party men & other antislavery elements to launch a "Free Soil" party & to nominate ex-president Martin Van Buren. In this race the third party held the balance of power & gave the victory to the Whig candidate, a Southerner & a slaveholder.

A baker's dozen of Free Soil members of the lower house of Congress soon held the balance of power & in delaying organization brought out in full force the hostility of the two sections & precipitated the crisis of 1850. Calhoun was trying to align his section about a desperate effort to maintain its "rights" & to restore the equilibrium of the Union, which seemed fatally threatened by the impending admission of California as a free state, breaking the now traditional tie in the Senate. Less far-sighted southern members of Congress talked privately of defending the rights & honor of their states & section, if need be, by force. Amid the confusion & conflict, Clay returned from his retirement with a series of proposals that promised to settle by compromise the outstanding issues between the two sections. As a compromise, it encountered opposition from the extremists of both sections. President Taylor, moreover, had a plan of his own & opposed that of Clay. As a result, the compromise proposal failed.

With Taylor's death, however, & a new approach, five laws were enacted which covered the ground of Clay's proposals. But the sectional storm was not calmed. Even more serious controversy was precipitated, with grave danger of disunion in at least three southern states. Never before had the forces of southern sectionalism been as determined or so strongly organized. But in the critical tests of strength, these forces lost—largely because the friends of the Union proclaimed a willingness merely to "acquiesce" in the recently enacted legislation. In due time, a weariness with agitation, a new economic

prosperity, & a revival of old party ties, recalled both the friends & foes of the Union to traditional lines of political activity with the legislation of 1850 accepted as a "finality."

A president elected upon this basis had hardly congratulated the nation upon the sectional repose that prevailed when an issue arose with his endorsement which again loosed the full fury of the sectional controversy. In the name of "popular sovereignty" but for a combination of reasons that represented the full gamut of political & economic motivation, Stephen A. Douglas sponsored the Kansas-Nebraska Act; in this role he accepted the necessity of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise restriction which he himself had once hailed as "canonized in the hearts of the American people, as a sacred thing." Its repeal seemed to Southerners a belated act of justice; to Northerners it seemed a ruthless breach of trust. The Whig party split on the issue & soon disappeared. The Democratic party was officially committed to the act but could not hold its ranks in the North against a tide of protest that swept nearly every state.

Party lines had already weakened to the point that a new movement, the American or Know Nothing party, had suddenly come forward as a secret ritualistic political society & was winning sweeping local victories. A strange combination of nativist & Protestant bigotry, of reform, & of political opportunism, its chief strength lay in its promise to rid the nation of the wearisome slavery issue, a promise which it soon proved unable to fulfill. With old party allegiance thus under attack, the opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act felt free to defy those who supported it & to enter into fusion movements to protest its passage. Such movements arose in most northern states & soon won significant victories. More important, however, was the decision, made in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, & Vermont, to forswear completely old party allegiance & to organize a new Republican party, dedicated to the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska Act & to the exclusion of slavery from the territories. This movement spread from state to state winning new victories, &, with careful planning, was launched as a national political party, whose nominee, John C. Frémont, seemed for a time to have such strong prospects of winning that southern leaders committed themselves to readiness for secession in that event.

Though the Democrats were continued in power they found only embarrassment growing out of their success. They generally rejoiced when the Dred Scott decision invalidated the Missouri Compromise & substantially upheld the Calhoun contention; Douglas, however, had reason to squirm over its implications for him & for his popular sovereignty concept. Under this principle, moreover, a struggle in Kansas led to widespread violence & even bloodshed. The proslavery forces in the territory received a support from Washington that encouraged them in methods which led successive governors to refuse to continue to be party to the process. Douglas with studied impartiality declared that under his doctrine of popular sovereignty, he did not care "whether slavery was voted up or voted down." In due course, however, he repudiated as fraudulent the local version of popular sovereignty & broke with President Buchanan on that issue. The "Little Giant" clung to his principle, modifying it or reinterpreting it to suit the needs of new situations until, his party split, the conflict between the more extreme positions of the North & the South led to bloody Civil War.

If Douglas claimed the role of a great compromiser, Lincoln stood firm for

the principle on which he chose to make his appeal "to the liberal party of the world." He was fearful that the South might press any advantage it might win to the point of increasing the domain of slavery generally. His "House Divided" speech (1858), therefore, was, as he always insisted, a forecast of what might result from a head-on clash between abolitionists & proslavery forces, some of the latter proclaiming slavery to be "the normal status of the laboring man, white or black." To this Lincoln replied moderately but firmly. "Let there be no compromise on the question of extending slavery." Nominated by the Republicans he was elected in 1860 over the divided Democracy & over a new Constitutional Union Party, launched to stem the tide of sectionalism. It remained to be seen whether Southerners would swallow their disappointment & pride & acquiesce in their defeat. For a dozen years they had anticipated the triumph of the northern majority & their leaders had prepared for the event. They had protested the growing tyranny of a "Lord North" more ruthless than the British original. Increasingly concerned about the minority status, they deemed the mere fact of northern preponderance a point of grievance, however little they could do about it. They attacked their northern opponents as "Abolitionists," despite the fact that the real abolitionists were steadily losing strength & caste. Proud Southerners realized that they were becoming an important minority defending a declining social system based upon slavery; they resented the growing power of an industrial capitalism that had powerful allies in its free labor system & in the social institutions that represented a growing democratic strength.

Led by South Carolina ten southern states withdrew from the Union. Officially they claimed a constitutional right of peaceable secession but many proclaimed a right of revolution & a cause worth fighting for. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, a personal friend of Lincoln, fought secession in his home state, though he insisted that Lincoln's election "put the institution of nearly half of the states under the ban of public opinion & national condemnation." Unsuccessful but elected vice-president of the new Southern Confederacy, he proclaimed that its corner-stone rested "upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man, & that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural condition," a truth that he was willing to put to the judgment of the civilized & enlightened world.

With this challenge & with war-minded Northerners now increasingly inclined to the opinion that the issue was freedom vs. slavery, Lincoln's realistic insistence that the major problem was the preservation of the federal union, seemed increasingly to lack validity. Behind the scenes he was trying to induce loyal slaveholders to abandon this institution. His lack of success forced him to promulgate an Emancipation Proclamation (1862) which struck at disloyal slave areas but left him to ponder the problem of liquidating the institution generally by a constitutional amendment—if possible, with compensation.

The modern student of Abraham Lincoln sees in this great leader less of the "Great Emancipator" & more of the "Great Conciliator." He tried to preserve civil liberties from the stresses & strains of a conflict to suppress a "rebellion." After less than a year of hostilities he ordered released on parole all "political prisoners"—his own term. "Imbued with a reverence for the guaranteed rights of individuals," he had no sympathy with those who desired to enact sedition legislation. Bitterly denounced by the opposition forces &

their press—even as “a tyrant & usurper fit only to split rails”—he intervened in critical cases to stay the hand of military suppression. Even before his Proclamation of Amnesty of Dec. 8, 1863, he was known to favor a generous use of his pardoning power to former “rebels” & a quick & easy restoration of the southern states to their former places in the Union. Leading radical members of his party condemned this policy as one of “dictatorial usurpation”—to establish satellite states committed to his support. But Lincoln did not yield to their vengeful pleas. Amid the jubilant celebration of Lee’s surrender came the tragic news of Old Abe’s assassination. Lincoln was borne to a martyr’s grave. But the Union was safe, even though its fate was temporarily entrusted to those who spoke the language not of charity but of vengeance—to a group whose selfishness as well as idealism Andrew Johnson lacked the tact but not the will to hold in check. The bonds of American nationalism, rewelded in the furnace of four years of fratricidal strife, were to prove strong enough to withstand the corrosive forces of a plan of reconstruction which, unlike Lincoln’s, meant the rule of the sword & bayonet & which collapsed of its own weight in less than ten years.

With all its forces of destruction, the Civil War made its contribution to the material growth of the nation. The westward movement, hastened by the gold rush of the forty-niners, brought new frontiers in mining camps, upon cattle ranges & in a new plains agriculture. Transcontinental railroads soon linked the great valley with the Pacific seaboard. Industry grew by leaps & bounds, what with wartime needs & with protective tariffs. The latter started as revenue measures to help finance a war. When thereafter the balancing internal taxes were withdrawn, trickling politicians talked of the iniquities of the rebels & of the rights of the Negro; they waved the “bloody shirt” generally, to distract attention from the monstrous burden that remained upon the people generally, that the industrialist might enjoy the full measure of ill-gotten prosperity. In American politics, the war was fought for a generation or more, lest the people direct their political efforts toward a solution of the economic powers that grew apace.

On this basis the Republican Party, now increasingly subservient to the forces of the new industrialism that prospered in the “Gilded Age,” perpetuated itself in power. Stalwarts who claimed to represent the canons of party orthodoxy winked at forces of corruption that fed upon the demoralization that followed the great effort to preserve the national Union. Reformers in their party who even sought to preserve & extend the essential of civic decency found themselves often on the defensive. Yet they succeeded, in alliance with opposition elements, in laying the legislative basis for civil service reform and in 1884, as “Mugwumps,” cooperated in achieving the election of Grover Cleveland, the first Democratic president in twenty-four years. Recognizing the need on practical grounds for achieving a genuine reform of the tariff, he led his party in the attack upon this bulwark of privilege, only to find elements within it which resisted or blunted the effectiveness of the attack. His temporary retirement for a term was effected with the aid of Democrats who preferred local or personal success to his leadership.

In the meantime the nation experienced, after a brief interruption in the seventies, a new era of prosperity. The genius of the American people, again refreshed by an immigrant stock that supplied the brawn & in due time additional brains for an unprecedented national progress, rose to new heights.

New inventions revolutionized industry & life. A prosperous agriculture was established in the Great Plains area. Cities, old & new, grew with mushroom-like rapidity. Colorful social forces & institutions embellished the work-a-day picture of the American democracy & concealed the new growing-pains that warned of future dangers to the body politic.

The development of mass production methods was especially spectacular in the United States. By 1890, after two decades of drastic reorganization led by the textile & metal industries, large scale production became a typical aspect of American manufacturing. The pattern was so completely established that, except in new enterprises, such as those for the manufacture of automobiles, rubber products, & electrical apparatus, further plant expansion was to be achieved largely by horizontal & vertical combination. Andrew Carnegie, who had risen from a humble Scotch immigrant background to a dominant status in the manufacture of steel & iron, sincerely felt that serious responsibilities devolved upon successful enterprisers according to a "Gospel of Wealth" which he elaborated in a volume by that title (1890). But it was not so clear that, even with rising American standards of living, the benefits of the new prosperity were being evenly distributed. The entrenched power of the new industrial plutocracy became especially evident when, after the panic of 1893, wage rates declined & failed to improve materially for two decades; furthermore, a problem of unemployment, at least seasonally or cyclically—dramatized by the march of Coxey's army of protest in 1894—became a serious factor in industrial relations.

The reshaping of the pattern of American society was accentuated, if not caused, by the gradual disappearance of the American frontier & of the free lands that had long spelled opportunity. As pointed out by Frederick Jackson Turner (1893), the frontier had been a chief factor in the growth of democracy, by virtue of its promotion of a militant individualism that resented outside authority. By now, however, workers had combined in labor unions—organized nationally by crafts & in a few cases by industries—and were demanding their "rights" from employers & their associations, & in instances, government protection from certain menaces to their interests. In due course elements chose various panaceas from a range of offerings that included paper & silver currency inflation, the "nationalism" of Edward Bellamy, the Single Tax of Henry George, & various brands of socialism.

The agricultural forces, which had in turn faced difficulties that blighted their share in the national prosperity, also became more militant in behalf of their interests. They too began to reject the traditional individualism & to favor aggressive assertion of the powers of government as an instrument of social reconstruction. Their organization, the Farmer's Alliance, & its political counterpart, the Populist Party, formulated an extensive program of governmental intervention. They demanded of legislation a contribution equivalent to the former role of free lands in maintaining the democratic ideal. Even their defeat, in 1896, in alliance with the Democrats & Bryan, did not destroy their belief that relief for distressed agriculture was a proper claim upon the nation & its government at Washington.

Issues in the new Republican administration of President McKinley were soon diverted to the field of foreign relations. Increasing American interest in the western hemisphere & especially in an isthmian canal had increasingly evidenced itself in the leadership of men like James G. Blaine. More general

public concern was now aroused by incidents in the Cuban War for independence from Spain; these led to a popular demand for intervention, following the destruction of the "Maine" by an explosion in Havana harbor. Business interests & President McKinley found their reluctance over becoming embroiled with Spain subjected to the pressure of a public aroused by the talents of a "yellow" journalism that made lurid pleas in behalf of the rights & interests of suffering humanity. As a result, the nation fought a short & strategically successful war, one which established a world power status beyond anyone's capacity to doubt.

With new colonial acquisitions in the Philippines & in Puerto Rico & with the simultaneous annexation of Hawaii, which was promptly accorded territorial status, the fact of imperialism was now a reality, despite a large & non-partisan group of anti-imperialists who idealistically protested & opposed this departure from the American democratic tradition. If they were ineffective in undoing the "wrong," they constituted a body of sentiment which influenced a development under which over the years successive stages of increasing self-government were provided for with a resulting gradual liquidation of the imperialistic factor. Strangely enough, this was paralleled in the early decades of the century by a new & expanded conception of the Monroe Doctrine which, formulated by Theodore Roosevelt, was applied by his successors, including Woodrow Wilson. This new phase of imperialism placed the republics of the Caribbean under the tutelage, if not the thumb, of the United States until it was liquidated under the "Good Neighbor" policy of the later Roosevelt, after the Hoover administration had taken significant steps in the same direction.

Lurking in the background of many of the imperialistic trends stood the sinister figure of a new finance capitalism which was to furnish many of the issues of the twentieth century. Taking more definite form under the new general incorporation act of New Jersey, vast industrial empires were built up through holding companies, back of which stood the giant power of organized finance, centering in Rockefeller & Morgan interests. For a dozen years & again in the period of Harding "normalcy" & of Coolidge prosperity, these forces exercised a powerful influence in directing or checkmating national political policy.

Made aware of their menace by the penetrating analysis of Thorstein Veblen & by the exposures of a body of crusading liberals who won the unflattering cognomen of "muckrakers," a great progressive revolt was set in motion to undo the evil. Gathering strength as it grew, it soon found a significant leadership in the colorful personality of Theodore Roosevelt, who in 1912 placed himself at the head of forces which he summoned to "march to Armageddon & battle for the Lord." But he was not to be the ideal or sole champion of the cause of "social justice," which he sometimes confounded with a concept of "substantial justice" that was highly tinged by his own personal judgment. Woodrow Wilson was borne into the presidency by the same tide & his first administration achieved important legislative gains for a concept of democracy adjusted to the new social needs of the day.

Then came American involvement in a great world conflagration despite early efforts to remain neutral & detached. At the cost of devastating attacks upon personal rights & liberty, a substantial unity was hammered out of diversity, & the economic & military resources of the nation were harnessed for a victory which it was hoped would bring, according to the idealistic pleas

of the President, an end to the era of armed conflict. But peace, without acceptance of the commitment to world cooperation so imperfectly formulated at Versailles, brought only disillusionment at home & helplessness in the face of preparations abroad for a new attempt to solve the problems of national interest & international relations by new regimes of force.

Meantime the nation enjoyed the doubtful blessings of a "normalcy" that sought unsuccessfully to conceal rather than suppress exploitation as well as economic distress & the forces of political corruption as well as the will to reform. But the scandals of the Harding administration could not balk exposure. From this the reformers moved on to another crusading effort under the lead of Senator Robert M. La Follette, a devoted veteran in the Progressive Movement, albeit previously within his old party connection. High hopes were followed by discouragement over the really significant strength revealed by the new movement & it soon dissolved before the forces of the "Coolidge prosperity," which concealed its false foundations & which many Americans believed to have a guarantee of permanence.

Even the well-intentioned promises of a Herbert Hoover were dashed by the events of the Great Depression, when the nation faced the wide-spread distress that followed in the wake of successive financial & economic reverses. Time-honored palliatives & even newly conceived remedies had not checked the tide of disaster when popular opinion demanded new leadership. In due course the Democrats returned to power under Franklin D. Roosevelt. Expectations & promises of a revival of Wilsonian progressivism were scrapped during the banking crisis of 1933 for the more drastic formulae of a New Deal which was soon fighting to maintain the essentials of an enterprise system, even at the price of concessions to national authority that seemed to some to verge upon socialism or fascism. The scope of individual freedom was considerably reduced but luckily not in the area of civil liberties. Reform legislation, relief agencies in various fields, new rights for labor, & aid to distressed agriculture brought varying results in the general direction of social democracy but enough to extend the support of the New Deal & to continue it in office at the sacrifice of the anti-third term tradition.

Returning prosperity, a recession, & a new revival in the face of the threats of another World War continued the machinery & the popular support of the new regime. As a result, the nation was able to face with minor adjustments the problems that arose from its new benevolent neutrality toward the enemies of national socialism & fascism & its later participation in the struggle in which it was now a full-fledged ally. As the "arsenal of democracy," the American nation pledged & prodigally drew upon its resources for the victory that was finally won at so much cost for civilization & humanity.

On the threshold of an uncertain future, the American nation, surveying its past, can point with pride to the conquest of a wilderness, to an almost miraculous development of the limitless resources with which nature had so generously endowed it, to a persistent but spasmodic achievement of most elements in an expanding democratic ideal, & to a dominant role in a family of nations within which discord, if not conflict, may be expected to continue. That it will offer leadership in the direction of world peace & prosperity should be more than a pious hope, when the course of its history is properly appraised.

—ARTHUR H. COLE

GOVERNMENT

The United States is a federation of states established by the Constitution of 1789. There are 48 states in this federal union. Recently, proposals have been under consideration to admit the territories of Hawaii & Alaska as states.

The powers of the National Government are drawn from the Constitution & all powers not given to the National Government in that document are reserved to the states. The National Government's powers are not all strictly defined in the Constitution, but are generally in the fields of foreign relations, foreign & interstate commerce, declaring & carrying on of war, taxation, currency, the posts, naturalization & bankruptcy.

The National Government is divided into 3 branches: the Legislative, the Executive, & the Judicial. The authors of the Constitution aimed by a system of checks & balances to keep these three branches separate & independent of each other & to prevent either the Legislative or Executive from attaining a preponderance of influence.

The Congress is the Legislative branch. It consists of the Senate & the House of Representatives. The Senate has 96 members—two from each state—elected by popular vote. Senatorial terms are for six years, so arranged, however, that one-third of the members retire every two years. The House at present has 435 members, also elected by popular vote, but for terms of only two years, terms which expire concurrently, so that elections to the House occur biennially. The Representatives, as members of the House are known, are apportioned on the basis of population. Hawaii, Puerto Rico & Alaska elect two delegates each to the House who, however, have no vote.

The Vice-President, elected in the same manner as the President & always of the same party, is the presiding officer of the Senate. The Vice-President succeeds the President in case of the latter's death, resignation, or removal from office. The House elects its own presiding officer, the Speaker, whose authority, therefore, because he is a leader of the majority party, is greater than that of the Vice-President. The Senate must confirm the more important presidential appointments & must approve treaties with foreign nations by a two-thirds vote. The Congress initiates amendments to the Constitution.

Debate in the House is much more limited by that body's rules than is debate in the Senate. Committees in both Houses prepare legislation & therefore are very important in the operation of the Congress. Money bills originate in the House. Laws may be adopted over the presidential veto by a two-thirds majority of both Houses. The Congress alone has the power to declare war.

The President is the chief executive. He is elected every four years. Political parties nominate electors in each state pledged in advance to vote for

the Presidential candidate of the party which has nominated them. Each state is entitled to a number of electors equal to the number of its Representatives in the House, plus its two Senators.

The President exercises the executive functions of the government. His nominees for the more important positions in the government must be approved by the Senate. He also nominates members of the Federal judiciary, who are also subject to Senatorial approval. The Executive negotiates treaties with foreign governments, but these treaties must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Senate. The President has a cabinet consisting of heads of the various governmental departments: State, corresponding to foreign offices in other countries, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Post Office, Agriculture, Labor, Commerce & Interior. The Cabinet is purely advisory & cabinet officers are subject to removal by the President. There are a number of independent Bureaus & Offices not included under the jurisdiction of any of the departments. Recently, a general plan for reorganization of the executive branch has been proposed. This plan contemplates bringing many of the independent Bureaus & Offices under one or another of the departments.

The President is head of his party & as such & by reason of his position as President, has great influence on the course of legislation in the Congress. But his position is not comparable to that of the British Prime Minister. He may have to deal with a majority in the Congress belonging to the opposition party. The latter situation, in fact, because of the system of election of members of the House & Senate, has frequently developed in the middle of a presidential term. In Britain, in such a case, the ministry resigns or goes to the people. In the United States, the situation remains unresolved. The President may veto any law passed by Congress, but his veto, as already pointed out, may be overridden by a two-thirds majority in that body.

The Judiciary is entirely independent of the other two branches of the government. Federal judges are appointed for life & may not be removed except for misconduct in office. The Supreme Court, composed of nine judges, is the highest tribunal. It is largely an appeals court. In addition, there are Circuit Courts of Appeal & District Courts. Generally speaking, the jurisdiction of the Judiciary is in the field of interpretation of the Constitution, enforcement of Federal criminal laws, bankruptcy laws, admiralty & maritime matters, suits against the government, suits between the states & between citizens of different states. The most important function, historically, has been in the interpretation of the Constitution. Early in its existence, the Supreme Court decided that it had the right to declare not only a law passed by Congress, but also one enacted by a state, unconstitutional. Such decisions cannot be overridden except by an amendment to the Constitution.

THE STATES: The governmental structure of the states somewhat resembles that of the national government. The states have bicameral legislatures, an executive, known as the Governor, & an independent judiciary. The members of the higher courts, in most of the states, however, are elected by popular vote & usually for specific terms. The Governors are elective; their terms vary from two to four years. The members of the legislatures are also elected, but their terms also vary in the various states. Elections both for national & state officials, are held in November, except in Maine where state elections are held in September.

INDIANS

In describing the Indians of the various sections of the United States at different stages in their history, some of the factors which account for their similarity amid difference can be readily accounted for, others are difficult to disentangle.

The basic physical similarity of the Indians from Alaska to Patagonia is explained by the fact that they all came originally from Asia by way of Bering Strait & the Aleutian Islands into Alaska & thence southward. They came in different waves, the earliest around 25,000 years ago, the latest probably not long before America was discovered by Europeans. Because these people all came from Asia & were therefore drawn from the same pool of Asiatic people, the so-called Mongoloid race, they tended to look alike. But since the various waves crossed into Alaska at widely separated times, there were differences among them in their physical characteristics, particularly in bodily size, shape & size of head, face & nose.

There were also differences in cultural equipment. The earliest arrivals are known to science only through their simple tools of chipped stone & bone. Chipped stone implements include points used to tip the darts propelled by a spear-thrower as well as knives & scraping tools. Despite their limited technical equipment, the early Folsom & Sandia cultures, as they are called from sites in New Mexico, were very successful big game hunters in the great Plains area. Twenty-five thousand years ago they were hunting the woolly mammoth, the giant bison, the ground sloth & the camel, all characteristic animals of the closing phases of the last ice age. Later hunters brought additional weapons such as the bola & the bow & arrow. Though there are many gaps between the early periods that archaeology reveals & the period of the coming of the Europeans, the general outline of what must have happened is reasonably clear.

After their arrival from Asia in various waves across Bering Strait, the early peoples in the Americas slowly spread southward into the vast empty spaces of the two continents. A group of people moving slowly down the Mackenzie river valley east of the Rockies into the general region of Southern Alberta, then eastward across the northern prairies reaching the wooded country around the upper Mississippi & the western Great Lakes, then in a southeastward movement following the Mississippi valley until some final settlement was reached in the Gulf states, would encounter a wide variety of physical environments. At various stages of such wanderings they would have to evolve methods of coping with the cold, barren, tundra country of northern Canada; the prairies, cold, treeless but well-stocked with large game; then later the completely different flora & fauna of the Minnesota-Wisconsin-

Illinois area, thickly forested & well-watered & providing an abundance of small game & wild vegetable foods; then the semi-tropical character of the lower Mississippi country as they neared the Gulf of Mexico. Since such a migration would be spread over many centuries, the modification of whatever basic culture they had on their arrival from Asia would be very slow. Yet the end-result would be completely different from their original culture. It would also be different from the final culture of a closely allied group who became separated from them early in their wanderings & whose movements led them into different types of country. In its final form, the culture of this second group would have little in common with that of the first except perhaps a continuing resemblance in language & in physical type.

Only on some such theory of early migrations can we explain the distribution of the various language families in North America. One of the great language families of the northern & eastern United States, the Algonkin language family, was found in the 16th century heavily concentrated in Quebec, New England & around the Great Lakes, with its "heartland" apparently between the Great Lakes & Hudson's Bay. But on the other side of the continent in northern California were living a few small, unimportant tribes (Yurok, Wiyot) who have nothing in common with the great Algonkin tribes of the east except that they spoke languages belonging to the Algonkin family. In all other respects they were typically Californian Indians.

In endeavoring to fill the gaps between the story revealed by archaeology & the situation described by the early white settlers, we have to be aware of three different factors. First, we must believe that what later became widely separated & quite distinct tribal groups were once the same people. The best evidence of such earlier unity of groups that later became distinct is the evidence of language.

Secondly, the geographical differences in the varied sections of the United States are very great, & man's dependence upon the geography, especially among hunting & wild-food-gathering peoples, is very close. The early Indians, therefore, as they moved into different sections of country, would work out ways of life suited to local conditions. For example, to provide clothing, blankets, or house coverings, skins were utilized in one region, bark in another, furs in a third. Different folklores & religions were built around the local animals, local mountains, streams, etc. People lived in densely populated fishing camps in some places, in scattered hunting groups in others. As time passed, each culture would become more or less "fixed" to the local region as it became more & more tied in with local conditions. Marked differences would appear between the cultures of the forested & open regions, between the cultures of the cold north & the warm south, or between the east & the west, between the mountains & the plains.

Thirdly, as each regional cultural pattern became more or less fixed to a particular area, one region in particular began to forge ahead of all others & to develop or "invent" many elements of a civilization of a high order. This development of the higher civilizations of the American Indian took place in Middle America somewhere in the country stretching from Peru to Mexico. As agriculture, pottery, village & town life, weaving, architecture, science, & elaborate social & political organization were developed in the Middle American centers, they tended to spread from the people who made them (the Maya, the Inca, & later the Aztec) to the more barbarous peoples on the fringes of

Middle America. Thus we discover a northward flow of ideas (not necessarily or even probably of peoples) from Mexico into the southern sections of the United States. By the time the whites arrived, two regions were noticeably affected by this northward spread of southern ideas. One was the Southwest (particularly the Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona); the other was the Southeast. In both areas, civilizations had developed by 1500 which were much more efficient than anything that had previously existed north of the Rio Grande. The Southeast peoples in turn were passing on, in a rather crude & diminished form, some of these new ideas to the Mississippi valley & to the Atlantic seaboard. As these ideas were all diffusing from a central region in Middle America, they tended to be similar in form & hence to spread a layer of later similarity on top of the lower layers of diversity which the regional specializations had given the various areas. The coming of the whites, however, arrested this diffusion of ideas from the south into the United States before it had time to spread very widely or become firmly established. Areas well to the west & north, notably the Pacific northwest coast & the area around Hudson's Bay, had not been affected by them when Mexico fell to the Spaniards.

Working on these three bases of original movement of peoples from north to south, regional specialization & separation, & a final movement of higher ideas out of Mexico northward, the basic similarities & differences in the Indian cultures of the United States can be understood. It is most convenient to divide the cultures into five main areas for separate treatment, these being: (a) the Southwest; (b) the Southeast; (c) the Northeast; (d) the Pacific & Mountain region; (e) the Plains.

THE SOUTHWEST: Probably one of the first areas of the United States to receive the impact of the new developments from the higher centers of civilization to the south, was that region loosely called the Southwest. Prior to the appearance of the southern ideas, well before the Christian era, the Southwest had been settled by a sparse population subsisting largely by hunting & the gathering of wild seeds. Subsequent to this occupation, at least four distinctive cultures developed in the Southwest, though for only two of these do we know the main developments in any detail.

The lowland, desert region of southern Arizona is the center of development of one of these culture divisions, called the Hohokam. Perhaps around 500 B.C. this culture had already taken form under the stimulus of the introduction of agricultural practices. Pottery was manufactured early & characteristically bears red designs on a buff background. The people lived in individual houses of posts & brush, partially subterranean. We can ascribe the basic change in life—from one based on hunting game & gathering wild seeds & roots to a settled life based on farming—to the influence of the higher civilizations in Middle America; the pottery & many other items were borrowed from the same source. The Hohokam peoples constructed courts for a ritual ball game played with balls of rubber, duplicating an activity of the Mexican area. In the same category are to be placed such items as mosaic mirrors of pyrite, copper bells, stone palettes for pigment & pottery figurines.

While an evolution of culture was taking place in the lowland area of the Southwest, the peoples of the highland region were more gradually receiving the impact of the new ideas. This regional culture, called the Anasazi, is divided into Basket Maker & Pueblo phases. The earliest Basket Maker cul-

ture dates from around the time of the earliest Hohokam developments & while this group practiced agriculture, they still did not manufacture pottery. Containers consisted of baskets & soft-fibre bags. Houses must have been fragile structures since no traces of them are found. Unlike the Hohokam people to the south who used the bow & arrow, the early Basket Makers used a spear-thrower & dart. The next period of development of the Basket Makers saw additional cultural innovations. Subterranean pit-houses were constructed & possibly as a result of Hohokam stimulation pottery was developed.

Succeeding developments are known under the term Pueblo because of an innovation in the method of constructing houses, & masonry or adobe houses built above ground are now found. The bow & arrow & the use of cotton for cloth was introduced early from the Hohokam to the south. This was followed by a marked clustering of houses, often with united walls, around a subterranean ceremonial chamber known as the kiva. This structure seems to be a survival of the pit-house of the Basket Maker phase. Population groups were small & scattered until the next phase of development when large apartment house structures were built such as the noted ones in Chaco Canyon. Though the earlier Anasazi developments had lagged behind the evolution of culture in the Hohokam region, later they became sufficiently virile & expansionistic to dominate & alter the latter culture. In the latter Pueblo phase characteristic polychrome & glaze paint pottery typical of the historic pueblos was developed. At this time, a gradual restriction in the area occupied brought about a regrouping of Pueblo peoples into the towns in which they were first discovered by the Spanish explorers in 1540 & which they still occupy today.

In 1540 it is estimated that there were about 20,000 Pueblo Indians living in around 70 towns. Although they spoke several distinct languages, all were quite similar in their social customs & material culture. The Hopi in the northwest spoke a Shoshonean language while the Zuni on the western border of New Mexico can not be readily grouped with any other language type. On the Puerco River & on the Rio Grande north of Albuquerque, the Pueblos spoke a Keresan language while the other Pueblos, also largely on the Rio Grande, spoke Tanoan languages. Today these pueblo peoples live in largely the same places though a few groups have become extinct & the total population is drastically reduced.

The Southwestern Indians today still preserve many of the features gradually developed over the period sketched above. The marked regional diversity & specialized Mexican traits of the early period are largely lost, overwhelmed by the Anasazi culture. The most characteristic feature of Pueblo life is the pueblo itself which is best illustrated in its traditional form by Taos. Here the pueblo consists of a series of connected rooms of adobe, terraced to a maximum height of five stories. The outer & upper rooms are used as living quarters while interior rooms provide storage space. Associated with the pueblos are the kivas, the chambers which were formerly subterranean & entered through the roof though now in some pueblos they are often above ground. These serve as a clubhouse for the men & also as the scene of the secret portions of the religious ceremonies.

Though the Pueblos now have cattle & raise a variety of European crops, in the past they were primarily dependent upon agriculture with corn as the principal crop. Through a skilful use of irrigation or the selection of areas that took advantage of runoff water, crops were raised in extremely arid

regions. They did not rely entirely upon their own technical skill to ensure good crops since their religion in large part revolves around the insurance of an adequate crop. Elaborate ritual, in fact, surrounds every crisis in the life of the individual or activities of the pueblo. The elaborate ritual, with its annual & often spectacular ceremonies, welds the pueblo into a unified body.

Each pueblo is an independent political unit & is mainly organized through religious societies & on the basis of extended groups of blood relatives. These latter groupings, called clans & moieties, consist of divisions considered to be blood kin whose function is mainly to regulate marriage & the behavior of individuals. Heads of the clan direct many of the activities in the pueblos; since these individuals are religious as well as political leaders, the government to a certain extent is theocratic.

The Pueblos excel in many arts & crafts which continue the traditions developed during the prehistoric period. Women at most of the pueblos are extremely skilful in making elaborately painted pottery. The men are adept in weaving locally raised cotton into fabrics. Formerly the Pueblos also made excellent basketry.

Though the pueblo peoples were never particularly warlike, they were forced to defend themselves from other more primitive nomadic peoples who also lived in the Southwest. The nomadic groups lived in a much closer relationship to the environment & depended to a greater extent upon the natural resources of the area, both in the form of wild game & wild plant foods. They, consequently, lived in smaller groups with less elaborate political controls.

The nomadic tribes may be divided into two linguistic stocks. One, the Athabascan, consists of the Navaho & several Apache tribes who live primarily in northern New Mexico & Arizona. The second linguistic division is the Yuman which includes the Walapai, Yavapai & Havasupai who live in the western portion of Arizona & the lower Colorado River Valley. Their customs vary widely, some, like the Navaho, having taken over many features of Pueblo life. The Navaho tend to have more permanent houses of timber & earth while the others make easily constructed shelters of branches & thatch. Though most of them practiced some agriculture, they relied to a great extent upon hunting & the gathering of wild foods. Their clothing tended to resemble more the buckskin garments of the Plains than it did the cloth materials of the Pueblos. Many crafts, such as a crude form of pottery, were borrowed but they tended to excel in basketry techniques. Despite the excellence of Navaho weaving, this technique was probably not borrowed before the Spanish period. Metal working is similarly a recently introduced craft.

Only a few groups like the Navaho & Western Apache have clans which regulate marriage & other social duties. Most of the nomadic tribes are simply organized into loose bands. The religious practices have much in common with those of the Pueblos, though the occasions on which ceremonies are held vary considerably. Healing ceremonies & puberty rites are important. The Navaho in particular have developed or borrowed more elaborate ceremonies under the control of a group of priests.

The Navaho & Apache groups illustrate quite clearly how Indian tribes readily dropped older features of their culture & adopted new ones to meet the requirements of different environments. Though they now share most of the culture of other tribes of the Southwest, linguistically their only relatives in the United States are on the Pacific coast in California. The great mass of

Athabaskan peoples live in the extreme northwest of the Canadian prairies on the so-called "Barren Grounds" & inhospitable country immediately south of the Eskimo. The Navaho & Apache must be viewed as rather recent arrivals in the southwest who despite the short time they have been there have succeeded in taking over most of the Indian way of life in that area.

THE SOUTHEAST: The Southeastern portion of the United States, the region roughly including Arkansas, Tennessee & Virginia & all states to the south, was also occupied at an early period by small groups of hunting & seed-gathering peoples. Agriculture appears to have been introduced from the tropical regions to the south, possibly prior to the other arts we associate with an advanced culture, traits such as pottery & an elaborate political & religious system. Developments in these aspects begin at a period approximately the same as the formative period of Southwestern pueblo culture. Though a few traits can be shown to be of southern origin, much of the content of the southeastern cultures may well be a local development.

The early archaeological remains are often loosely called remains of the "Mound Builders" though actually such a classification is a misnomer. The practice of building mounds is associated with many distinct peoples & the form & function of the mounds varied considerably in the 1500 years during which the trait is found. The general developments made during this period can be characterized in terms of Burial Mound & Temple Mound periods. Though the following description is based on the sequence found in the lower Mississippi Valley, the same general developments are to be found throughout the entire area & in fact through most of the adjacent Northeastern area as well.

The beginning of the Burial Mound period is marked by small villages consisting of only crude dwellings. Though making pottery & practicing agriculture, the people still relied to a considerable extent upon hunting & gathering. Burial customs varied since cremations as well as flexed & extended primary inhumations are found. The burials were placed in mounds, 10 to 15 feet in height, foreshadowing the later elaboration in this custom. In the latter part of this period, a single culture complex spread over much of the Mississippi Valley. The Marksville culture in the south, like its northern relative, the Hopewell culture, is marked by technical progress in ceramics, stone work, the utilization of copper for ornaments & tools, & a richly symbolic art & religious complex. The burial mounds were much larger, some conical forms ranging up to 25 feet in height & 150 feet in diameter. Many new types of ornaments such as copper ear-spoons, head ornaments of antler & copper, as well as other forms are found. The significance of the new ornaments appears to lie in the fact that they had a limited distribution in the population as a whole suggesting that they are marks of status, the group being divided into classes. In the close of the period, we find the introduction of a new mound-building complex from the south. The new mound was designed not for use as a burial place but had the form of a truncated pyramid & was used as a platform on which a temple or chief's house was erected. Regular cemeteries rather than burial mounds came into use.

The innovation in type of mound construction that marks the beginning of the Temple Mound period reflects profound changes in social & political organization. During the preceding period, the mound clusters were ceremonial

centers where the population gathered for funerals & perhaps religious ceremonies but they were not centers where large populations lived. In the Temple Mound period the villages were larger, the greatest of them combining religious & population centers. They contain groups of flat-topped mounds arranged round a central plaza & are often of impressive size since individual mounds reach a height of 80 feet. These indications of larger population centers suggest that the economy is more firmly rooted in advanced agricultural techniques. Warfare is also becoming an important factor in the latter part of the Temple Mound period, since palisaded villages were of common occurrence.

Indians of this cultural stage were seen & described by the members of the DeSoto expedition which passed through the Southeast in 1541. The Spaniards were particularly impressed by the wealth of pearls possessed by the Indians & by the fact that many groups appeared to be ruled by women. Many specific items of culture are mentioned by the explorers that had clearly spread from the tropical regions of the south. These include the use of the blow-gun, feather cloaks, & the custom of carrying a chief about in a litter. Their general descriptions suggest a high culture stage, a fact which is confirmed by later ethnographic investigations. Except for the Southwest, the most intensive agriculture in the United States was found here. The diet was supplemented by the hunting of game animals such as deer, bear, & even bison in the western portion of the territory. Fish, fowl & shellfish along the coast also varied the diet. Even cannibalism is reported on the Gulf coast of Florida.

Houses were generally rectangular with a curved roof. Branches were woven in the wall posts which then might be covered with clay. The houses are arranged to form large towns which have regular streets & are surrounded by a palisade and moat. Choctaw houses were usually round & dome-shaped, the exterior being plastered. Some Seminole houses were raised four to five feet on stilts & have an overhanging, gabled roof with partially open sides. Such houses are admirably adapted to their warm & moist habitat in Florida. Though both the Southwest & the Southeast had a similar economy & manufactured similar craft products, the differences between the two areas illustrate well the variability found between Indian cultures. Pottery, for example, was made in both regions. The pottery of the Southwest depends upon contrasting color achieved through painting techniques for its effect. Southeastern pottery emphasizes form & surface texture. Vessels were manufactured in a greater variety of shapes & surfaces were incised, engraved or modified by paddling techniques. Basketry was also found in both regions. The Southeast in its late phase lacked the elaborate coiled basketry so typical of the Southwest & concentrated instead upon twill-plaiting of strips of cane. Each area tended to develop in its own distinctive manner.

A marked contrast is to be noted in social & political organization. Clans were also widespread in the Southeast, consisting of a number of households or lineages united by blood & having a common totem. The tribe, however, is here an actual political unit having not only a common language but also a definite territory. It is usually governed by a council of chiefs representing the various clans. Beyond this, the tribes might be united in a larger confederacy. Throughout much of this region, we find few parallels to the Southwestern situation of independent villages, but rather a marked tendency toward larger political units. It is in terms of such a background that the well-known tribes

of the Southeast, the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek & Cherokee as well as the linguistically & culturally related Iroquoian tribes of the Northeast, must be understood. The political integration that was achieved after white conquest & Indian removal to the present state of Oklahoma would probably not have been possible in the absence of similar patterns in their own culture.

THE NORTHEAST: At the opening of the historic period, the situation in the northeastern & north central part of the United States was already confused by what appears to have been a relatively recent northward & westward thrust by the Iroquoian-speaking peoples from the Southeast into Ohio, New York & particularly through the Mohawk & Hudson valleys to the Great Lakes area. It was clearly a late intrusion into what had previously been an area predominantly occupied by Algonkin-speaking peoples. The Algonkins had agriculture but were not as efficient at it nor as dependent upon it as their Iroquoian enemies. Some of the far northern Algonkins in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay were beyond the limits of cultivation & lived entirely by hunting & collecting wild vegetables. Along the east coast, however, from the Potomac northward to the St. Lawrence, in the Hudson, St. Lawrence & Ohio valleys prior to the Iroquoian expansion, & both north & south of the Great Lakes westward at least to the Chicago region, there was or had been a fairly uniform type of language & culture. Primarily hunters of deer & small forest animals, they also raised corn & beans though their gardens were only small patches of cleared land, tended by the women. Sites of villages were moved frequently according to the seasons since winter encampments differed from summer camps & also to suit the convenience of the hunters. The type of house was a dome-shaped wigwam made of bark contrasting very unfavorably with the wooden long-houses of the Iroquois. The chief method of travel was by water in dugout & birchbark canoe. Metal was of course unknown, weapons being of stone, wood or bone, & household utensils of wood or bark. Pottery was made though it was of a crude inferior type compared with other areas of North America. The Algonkins were able to make mats, bags & crude baskets but their weaving was very primitive.

The chief handicap of the Algonkins, both in their contacts with the Iroquois & with the whites, lay in the weakness of their political organization. Anthropologists distinguish a large number of so-called "tribes" making up the Algonkin family, but the tribe seldom did anything as a unit. The chiefs were usually little more than heads of villages or at the most a loose federation of villages. Petty feuds between villages even of the same tribe were not uncommon. Under such circumstances no tradition of joint action existed whereby a large war party could be organized against a common foe. The so-called "kings" mentioned in the early history of New England, such as the famous "King Philip," were nothing more than petty chieftains whose authority did not extend beyond their own small village & even there was not unquestioned. The rare occasions when it was possible to unite any considerable body of Algonkins under a single leader, as for example when Pontiac, an Ottawa, managed in 1763 to unite members of at least six different tribes under his command & lay siege to Detroit & Pittsburg at the same time, shows how difficult such a feat was. In Pontiac's case, lack of quick success led his allies to desert him, emphasizing the fact that they were allies & not in any sense under his orders.

Upon people of such a level of culture, the double pressure of the Iroquois & of the whites had disastrous results. The tribes of the Atlantic coastal region died out or were wiped out early. One or two of them, notably the Delaware, managed to retain their individuality by retreating far to the west. Starting from the valley of the Delaware at the time of the first white settlements, the Delaware reached Ohio in 1751. By 1789 they were in Missouri, in Kansas in 1835, & finally in 1867 they joined the Cherokee in Oklahoma. Other Delaware bands appear at times in Texas & in Ontario.

The Algonkin to the north, already near the fringes of possible cultivation, tended to withdraw still further, thus abandoning their incipient agriculture. In many cases, such as the Ojibway of Northern Canada, they managed to survive as hunting tribes to the present day. The Algonkin of western New York, Ohio, southern Ontario, Michigan, Indiana & Illinois, were in large part driven westward by Iroquoian pressure. Many of them, like the Sauk, Fox, Kickapoo, Miami, Illinois & Potawatomi, found a final refuge in Wisconsin behind the shelter of Lake Michigan. Others were turned by the demands of the fur trade into full-time hunters who retreated north & west as the beaver became extinct in the eastern rivers & lakes. This movement of the Algonkins toward the west was apparently not a new movement since at least one Algonkin tribe, the Menomini, was already west of Lake Michigan well before 1500, & other Algonkins such as the Blackfoot, Cheyenne & Arapaho were apparently out in the prairies before 1600. The pressures introduced by the whites merely intensified an east to west movement of the Algonkins that started centuries before.

THE PACIFIC COAST AND THE MOUNTAIN REGION: On the other side of the continent, in Washington, Oregon, & California, & extending into the mountain states of Nevada & Idaho, there existed in pre-white times other types of Indian economy. To the north around the waters of Puget Sound was the southern extension & final boundary of the very distinctive & specialized culture of the Northwest coast. This type of culture, whose centers & high points are in British Columbia, was based on two abundant products of the environment: salmon & cedar. The salmon provided abundance of food; the cedar provided a material from which could be made a variety of manufactured products. On this base was built the noted culture of the Northwest coast tribes, containing such spectacular features as the totem pole, the large multi-family wooden houses, the potlatch, a high degree of ceremonialized economics & hereditary rank. For a non-agricultural people, there was a heavy density of population in the villages along the fiords & bays. But this culture was only possible in the regions where the salmon were abundant & easily caught. Because of the decline in quantity of salmon, south of Puget Sound & east of the Cascades it thins out & disappears to be replaced throughout the rest of the Pacific & mountain areas by a much poorer type of culture.

The Indians who lived in California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah & the interior of Washington & Oregon had to exploit to the fullest all edible materials in their environment. It is an indication of the comparative poverty of the far western flora & fauna that the staple food of many of these Indians was the wild acorn. From this unpromising source, a type of bread was produced by pounding the acorns into a fine meal, then soaking the meal repeatedly to remove the bitter qualities, followed by a final drying of the paste. In addition

to preparing this acorn bread, they hunted deer & small game in the mountains & gathered whatever seeds, roots, bulbs & wild fruit & vegetables the local environment provided. The acorns which were the main source of food in central California were replaced almost entirely in western Washington & Idaho by bulbous roots roasted & eaten or roasted & pounded into a mush which was then made into bread. In Utah the main staple was the seed of a different tree, the pinyon. Despite these regional variations there was one constant feature throughout the wild-seed area, an emphasis upon food storage, unusual among primitive gatherers. This was perhaps the combined result of rather sparse food supply & dependence upon vegetable resources. Vegetable foods when suitably treated can be more readily stored & kept in good condition than animal food.

With the exception of their techniques for storing food, these gatherers lived at a comparatively low level of culture. They were loosely organized in small settlements & were unwarlike. They usually went barefoot, wore little clothing & apart from very good basketry did not develop much in the way of higher cultural features. In this they offer a marked contrast with their neighbors of the Southwest. Pueblo elements affected the California area slightly & then only the extreme southern portion of the state.

The whole Pacific & mountain area is best described as a low level cultural area based on root & seed gathering. It existed in a static & unchanging way between the two higher level areas of Northwest & Southwest, but was not noticeably affected by either of these. In essentials the same way of life was followed by all the Indians who lived in the mountains & on the plateau. It is only when the Continental Divide is crossed & we are among the foothill peoples on the prairie side of the mountains that noticeably new features enter. These are, of course, prairie or buffalo-hunting features seeping into the mountain regions from the eastward.

THE PLAINS: Lying between the forested regions of the Northeast & Southeast & the mountains of the west is the enormous area of the American plains. After the coming of the white man, most of the spectacular events of Indian history took place in this area which quickly became the buffalo hunting ground of the Indian on horseback, the country of the feathered war-bonnet, the tipi, Sitting Bull & Custer's Last Stand. All these things were the results of the coming of the whites & particularly of the arrival of the horse. Introduced by the Spaniards in the far south, the horse was quickly taken over by the Indians from Texas to the Canadian border.

Before the coming of the horse, which reached the Lower Missouri before 1680, the Upper Missouri by 1740, & the Saskatchewan by 1750, the Plains were scantily populated. Indians traveling & hunting on foot could not make a dependable living from the constantly moving buffalo herds since these could travel much faster than foot-hunters. Buffalo-hunting, therefore, was but an occasional & seasonal activity. Most of the tribes who became famous as buffalo-hunting tribes after they acquired horses—such as the Cheyenne, the Blackfoot, the Arapaho, the Comanche—did not live on the Plains at all in the pre-European period, or if they did, obtained their living from other sources than the buffalo. Such peoples tended to cling to the fringes of the woodlands like the Dakota tribes who were still in Minnesota on the Upper Mississippi when the French began to arrive in that region. Here their economy

was the forest-hunting & rudimentary farming of the Northeast similar to that of the Algonkin peoples east of them in Wisconsin & Michigan. Occasionally hunting parties penetrated on foot out into the open plains but it was a raid, not an attempt at permanent settlement. On the other side, the Comanche in the Wyoming foothills & valleys & the Blackfoot further north in the foothills of western Montana also made occasional forays on foot into the open plains. The horse revolutionized the way of life of all these tribes around the fringes by drawing them into the central plains as permanent dwellers. It was now possible to establish themselves as full-time hunters of the buffalo & to abandon farming. A host of other cultural changes followed as results of the basic change in economy. The conical tipi, clothing, tent-covers & receptacles of rawhide, the feathered headdress, the ordered camp-circle, skilful horsemanship, emphasis on bravery & prestige derived from bravery, the development of war-leaders, high mobility & unsettled tribal boundaries—all these & many other features of Plains culture are among the immediate results of the move into the plains. When we add to the horse, the acquisition of the gun & the iron kettle introduced by the early traders, it is clear that the hunters of the plains underwent an expansionist period of cultural efflorescence with a new environment to exploit & new tools with which to exploit it. So for a short period, approximately between 1650 and 1850, there was a new & impressive type of Indian culture developing west of the Mississippi. The depletion of the buffalo herds & the remorseless westward surge of white settlement finally snuffed it out.

Both archaeology & early history show that some agricultural settlements existed in prehistoric days well out from the forest areas on the east & the foothill areas on the west. The best-known of these are the Mandan-Hidatsa villages on the upper Missouri in North Dakota. These Indians continued to farm & keep to their permanent villages even after the horse appeared and the plains around them became full of buffalo-hunting tribes. They are called the "village Indians" & referred to in terms of high admiration for their stage of culture by all the early explorers of the northern prairies. Some of the French suggest that they had seen nothing so civilized since they had left the Iroquoian villages far to the east. The archaeological evidence of more extensive agricultural settlements west of the Mississippi in prehistoric times, particularly on the bigger river systems, does not necessarily contradict the basic notion of the plains being relatively empty before the coming of the horse. The agricultural settlements were restricted to the more important drainage systems, less favorable areas becoming depopulated during the periodic droughts which struck the plains. With the exception of the Mandan-Hidatsa groups & the Pawnee, however, none of these agricultural peoples was able to withstand the attraction of the horse or to continue their old way of life into the historic period.

THE INDIAN AT THE PRESENT TIME: The story of the Indian in the past few hundred years has been a sad one. Estimates of the population at the time of the coming of the whites are difficult to make, but around one million for the whole of the United States is a reasonable figure. The present Indian population is less than half that figure, being under 400,000 for those people reckoned by law as being Indians. This does not include that considerable number of Americans with Indian blood, often a high proportion of Indian

blood, who have become absorbed into the general population & are indistinguishable from other Americans.

Regional differences continue to be noticeable even in the way different areas were affected by the white conquest. In the northeast & southeast most of the Indians were completely wiped out, or driven into other areas, though some, perhaps many in certain sections, were assimilated into the white population. In the Pacific, Mountain & Plains regions, they have survived physically, but not as functioning societies. In those regions all the picturesque tribal & cultural differences have been reduced to a monotonous, pathetic uniformity called "reservation Indians" who present the same depressing features whether they speak of themselves as Blackfoot, Sioux, Klamath, or Ojibway. Only in the southwest have Indian groups managed to preserve their way of life, relatively unchanged. The Pueblo Indians alone, of the 600 or more distinct Indian societies in the United States before 1500, have been successful in resisting the extinction, assimilation or pauperization which have affected all other tribes.

THE INDIAN OF THE HISTORIC PERIOD: To a considerable extent, the discovery of America by Western Europe & the intrusion of Europeans into the New World produced effects comparable to those of the earlier invasions of Asiatics across Bering Strait. The contact of the two peoples led to an exchange of many culture traits, a blending of the two physical types, & the development of a new mode of life. This process operated most fully in Mexico & South America where the Indian & White cultures met on an almost equal plane of development & only to a lesser extent in the United States proper. In the higher centers of Indian civilization which were the centers of greatest population density, the impact of conquest was most easily absorbed & the large population was able to survive decimation & then rebuilt itself into a significant, & potentially dominant, element of the population. In the United States the effect of contact was also dependent in part upon the cultural stage & population density of the particular Indian group, but whereas Latin America in general had to deal with the Indian policy of but a single nation, the Indians of what later became the United States & Canada were affected by the policies & rivalries of many different nations & were later subjected to the vacillating policies of our own government. The story of the Indian in the historic period can therefore be best treated in terms of the national groups with whom they came in contact.

The early exploration & tentative attempts at colonization probably had limited effects on the Indian. Norse settlement in Greenland & visits to the northern section of the continent did not materially change their culture. The earliest Spanish penetration, however, aside from the frankly exploratory voyages & expeditions like DeSoto's entrada through the Southeast, was largely motivated by a desire to change the Indian culture. Spain sincerely hoped to convert the Indians to Christianity & to improve their condition by teaching them the mode of life of western Europe. In the United States, the impact of Spanish policy was first strongly felt by the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest.

After an initial exploratory trip by a Franciscan friar, Marcos de Niza, the Southwest was entered in force by the Spaniards in 1540 with an expedition under Francisco Coronado. Though militarily successful in conquering the pueblos, the expedition returned to Mexico the following year. Only intermittent contacts followed this until in 1598 Juan de Oñate was allowed to

colonize the country. The important pueblos submitted to his party & the occupation resulted in most of the villages being provided with churches & missionaries by 1630. The Indians, however, resented both the harsh civil control & the activities of the missionaries & planned a concerted rebellion in 1680 which forced the withdrawal of the Spaniards. Bitter fighting took place under the leadership of several governors until Don Diego de Vargas finally achieved general control of the region around 1692. Though the rebellion was unsuccessful in its objective, it did bring about less harsh treatment & greater tolerance in religious practices. The Pueblos were, therefore, able to continue life in their own villages with but little change.

The penetration into California began somewhat later. The earliest major influences were those of the Jesuits on the peninsula of Lower California. In 1765 the Franciscans replaced the Jesuits & within four years had expanded into what is now the United States. By 1823 missions had been built as far northward as San Francisco, twenty-three mission villages being under their control. The Indians of California lived primarily by hunting wild animals & gathering plant foods rather than in the agricultural patterns of the Southwest. The effect of the missions, aside from grouping them into villages, was to turn the Indians into agriculturalists & acquaint them with varied forms of domesticated animals. During their early periods the missions were relatively prosperous, producing food surpluses which permitted an expanding population. However, beginning around 1800 there was an increasing governmental interference with the program of the missionaries & even a deliberate attempt to create disaffection among the Indians toward the paternalistic policy of the missions. The varied opposition to the early missionary policy was successful in securing a tremendous decline in population & the segregation of the remaining groups on barren reservations.

A similar expansion of missions into the Southeast also resulted in an early success which was later thwarted by conflicting European policies. In the Southeast the earliest expeditions of De Soto & De Narvaez were not able to achieve complete subjugation of the Indians. The first Dominican missionaries who sailed to Florida in 1549, unarmed & without soldiers, were also unsuccessful. Mission activity was therefore impossible until De Aviles conquered Florida in 1565, using persuasion as much as force. Jesuit activity in Florida began in the same year & was paralleled by Franciscans who arrived in 1592. The region was rapidly converted to Christianity & the Indians settled in villages around the mission churches. The area had been broadly conceived as an experiment to determine what success could be achieved in the acculturation of the Indian without the constant pressure of military force. As a result, only a small garrison of Spanish soldiers was maintained at St. Augustine. No European immigration was permitted since the region was to be a land of Christian Indians & the general success of the experiment was such that the prosperity of the Florida missions around 1680 seems comparable to those of California in the eighteenth century. At this time slave raiding activity of the Creek, Cherokee, & Yuchi instigated by the English caused a withdrawal from the Georgia region. These raids were eventually extended into Florida proper, the major blow being struck by an expedition led by Colonel Moore of Carolina in 1704 during the war between England & Spain which resulted in the sacking of Apalatchee. By 1745 all mission villages established by Spain in Florida were abandoned.

Of the various contacts in the north & east, those of the French were per-

haps the least harmful to Indian life & culture. The early French in Quebec were less land-hungry than the English or the Dutch further south, for their concern was almost exclusively with the fur-trade or with Catholic missionary activity. Since the Indian economy of most of this region at the time of their arrival was still substantially a hunting one with minor reliance upon agriculture, the French desire for furs had the effect of halting the elementary agricultural trend among the Algonkins & redirecting Indian energy into hunting & trapping. They had no wish to dispossess the Indian of his land but on the contrary their policy was to encourage the Indian to become "still more Indian," provided, of course, that he brought his furs to the French trading posts. The French officials strove therefore to preserve tribal life & to protect the Indian territory from invasion by land-hungry white farmers & from molestation by other Indians likely to interfere with the hunting. The geography of the northeast was peculiarly suited to the carrying out of such a policy. Because of the extensive network of waterways leading from the mouth of the St. Lawrence into the heart of the continent, French explorers, traders & priests had penetrated by canoe to Lake Superior, Wisconsin & the Upper Mississippi before the English in Virginia had moved more than a few miles inland from the coast. Furs from Minnesota were being marketed in Quebec City at a time when the Dutch had only reached Albany. This extensive travel & trade by canoe was, of course, an Indian pattern which the French adopted & improved.

As with the Spaniards, so with the French the presence of the priests did something to humanize still further the white contacts with the Indians. The absorption of the government in the fur-trade promoted a rather paternalistic policy, & the extensive use of "coureurs de bois" as middlemen in the trade led to easy intermarriage between the two races. But above all, the readiness of the Jesuits & the Oblates to live as the Indians lived, to learn their languages & to treat them as "equals in the sight of God" was the main factor.

Of course, the French were no more altruistic than any other 17th century colonizers. But the story of French-Indian contacts has a more attractive atmosphere than we find in other areas or in later periods. There is good evidence, for example, that Champlain could have concluded a satisfactory alliance with the Iroquois & thus relieved the French traders & their Algonkin & Huron proteges of their most constant & deadly problem had he been willing to outbid the Dutch at Albany in the amount of guns & liquor that he would supply as the price of alliance. His refusal was at least partly dictated by his own strong views (shared by his home government & his priests) on the evil effects of liquor upon native life. However mixed their motives, the French should be given credit for having made some effort to soften the impact of European culture upon Indian life.

Unlike the expansion of Spain & France after the very early explorations, the early colonizing activity of the remaining north European countries was largely in the hands of business corporations. After the destruction of the Roanoke Colony in North Carolina, private commercial companies took over the privileges to exploit North America. The region south of the Delaware was under the control of the Virginia Company which founded Jamestown, the first permanent colony of English in America. To the north, the Plymouth Company, later reorganized, began the settlement of New England. The general pattern, so far as the English were concerned, was to permit the colonies

to be built up by private organizations who had absolute powers in their territory & who established the basic policy toward the Indian. The charters were later revoked & Crown colonies established.

Dutch companies similarly began operations nearly as early as the English, a trading post having been established on Manhattan Island as early as 1598 & a permanent trading post in 1614. The Dutch, having no legal right to land on the East coast through rights of discovery, are probably responsible for the establishment of the policy of purchasing lands from the Indians. The famed purchase of Manhattan Island for the equivalent of \$24 may thus have been a gambit in a game for higher stakes designed to give the Dutch a legal foothold in America. The English, however, refused to accept the claims of the Dutch, driving them out in 1664.

To the English on the coast, trade with the Indians was not of great importance, nor were Indians seriously considered as an important labor source. To the south, in the Virginia colony, indentured white labor was first important & later Negro slave labor. Until 1622 the English in Virginia lived in relative peace with the Indians, their chiefs being recognized as independent monarchs. However, in this year a massacre of the colonists planned by the Indians was discovered, & was followed by guerrilla warfare lasting 12 years. Though in 1634 peace was reestablished, the Indians were now considered a definite nuisance. The English colony at Plymouth had less trouble with the Indians since a large portion of them had been killed off by smallpox prior to the arrival of the Pilgrims. Like the colonists in Virginia, the various New England settlements treated the Indian tribes as sovereign nations & continued the Dutch policy of purchasing land from the Indians though the titles were not valid unless also granted by the state. Despite land purchases, friction inevitably developed & led to the Indian Wars of 1637-1644, a pattern repeated many times on the frontier. The war was followed by the initiation of a new policy, the segregation of Indians on reservations.

The early reservations grew almost imperceptibly out of the increasing reluctance of the colonists to recognize the Indian title to land unless expressly conferred by the whites. After the wars of 1637-1644, the beaten tribes were assigned land by the colonial government to which it was hoped they would confine themselves. After a short period of experiment, it was found expedient to make such lands inalienable since otherwise the Indians under the influence of liquor would sell their land to unscrupulous settlers for next to nothing. In this haphazard way the reservation system came into existence, one of the earliest examples of such a policy being the establishment of the remaining Pequots on a reservation in Connecticut after the Pequot War of 1637. Such a system gradually became general throughout the colonies, each making its own improvisations in Indian policy.

However as settlement spread into the hinterland & the British & French Empires began to clash in the country beyond the Alleghenies, Indian affairs came to assume national & international importance. Indian alliances played a vital role in the war with the French of 1756-1763, & it was as a measure necessitated by the war that the British crown was led on the outbreak of war to take over the direct control of Indian affairs throughout the colonies. General Braddock appointed two Indian agents, one for the north & one for the south & while these agents were subject to the military command during the period of hostilities, after 1763 they became civil appointees under the im-

mediate control of the Crown. It was under this agency system that the patchwork Indian administration was made definite & relatively uniform throughout the original thirteen colonies.

After the formation of the United States the new Federal government adopted the Indian policy & machinery of the mother-country & organized an Indian Department to perform for the new nation the functions that had been performed by the two Indian agents of the British era. From then on treaties were made between the Indian groups & the United States government.

The reservation system, stated in its simplest terms, had come into being as a means of settling Indians on lands that the whites did not want, & of persuading or coercing them into remaining on those lands. But on any long-term view such a policy was hopelessly short-sighted. Lands the whites did not want today, they always wanted tomorrow. Areas which, like the Ohio country, were cheerfully ceded in perpetuity to the Indians as "Indian country" or "the western reserve" by one generation would become very attractive to homesteaders in the next. As the tide of colonization flowed irresistibly westward, the Ohio country, the North West, the Louisiana Purchase, & the country beyond the Mississippi which had been solid blocks of Indian population were broken into, settled, alienated to white ownership. These formerly tribal areas became shrinking islands of Indian land surrounded by territory belonging to the United States government.

The forced migration of the Southeastern tribes (Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks & Cherokees) to Oklahoma, effected between 1820 & 1840, removed the last big concentration of Indians from the east & thus by 1842 only unimportant reservations remained in the eastern United States. The "Indian country" by this time was the western plains from the Mississippi to the mountains which now contained not only its pre-Columbian inhabitants, but the survivors of hundreds of eastern tribes who had been driven back into it. Into this area the tide of westward expansion still flowed, especially after the gold discovery in California in 1849. The eastern story of warfare, massacre, treaties made & treaties broken on both sides, reservations, forced removals, shrinking reservations & further removals of Indians is repeated in the western regions during the last half of the nineteenth century.

The basic difficulty was never really solved. Treaties were made with defeated Indian tribes & lands were allotted to them as if they were sovereign powers, yet the government by such improvisations as the appointment of agents, the giving of presents at treaty-makings which later turned into annual payments & so-called "treaty money," & other extensions of bureaucratic usages into the nominally "sovereign" Indian areas, tended to reduce the Indians to the status of "wards" of the Federal authority. This anomaly became particularly pronounced as the Indian wars of the 19th century drew to a close, and as early as 1871 it was the subject of legislation by Congress. In that year an Act laid down that treaty-making with the Indians—any Indians—was hereby declared ended. The Supreme Court, however, when the matter came before it in the case of *Lone Wolf vs. Hitchcock*, held that Congress had no power to abrogate existing treaties, of which there were by this time hundreds, but that "henceforth" the Indians were to be treated as "wards" of the United States, to be dealt with by congressional enactment. Such attempts to legislate the matter only sharpened the anomalies & in 1873 we find the Commissioner of Indian Affairs complaining to the President in his annual report

of the "anomalous relation of the Indian tribes to the government, which requires that they be treated as sovereign powers & as wards at one & the same time."

By this time everybody was heartily sick of the Indian problem & most thinking people were deeply ashamed of the "century of dishonor" in Indian-American relations that was drawing to a close. The Dawes Act of 1887 & the Burke Act of 1906 reflected this disgust & a determination to find the quickest basis for a permanent solution. The whole continent from Atlantic to Pacific was now a white man's country & with the Civil War over, America was a nation. The surviving Indian reservations were archaic hang-overs. The "melting-pot" philosophy of American nationhood was becoming popular & to leave the Indians—the oldest Americans—outside the melting pot was clearly illogical. Hence the new philosophy of Indian administration inaugurated by the Dawes Act. To bring the Indian into normal American life two steps had to be taken. The communally-owned land of the reservations had to be broken up into individual holdings, & the Indian had to be helped to accept ordinary American citizenship with its obligations as well as its privileges. The difficulty was of course the familiar one—how to prevent the Indian with an individual holding of land from being swindled out of it by a white man, & how to make him an ordinary American citizen if paternalistic legislation to prevent him being swindled was continued or new legislation for the "protection" of the Indian was enacted. The best way, it was thought, to assimilate the Indian into normal life was to leave him to "sink or swim," just like any other section of the population. But in practice it was hard for well-wishers of the Indian to watch with a clear conscience while he proceeded to sink, as he too often did, in the unfamiliar atmosphere of private property, individual responsibility, & rugged capitalism that he was thrown into. The legal citizenship tangle was finally resolved by an Act of Congress of 1924 which conferred automatic citizenship on all Indians who had not already acquired it by various previous acts conferring it in special cases. The question of Indians voting was left (as it still is) to the qualification requirements of the various states.

The "quick assimilation to ordinary Americanism" policy, of which the Acts of 1887, 1906 & 1924 were highlights, was probably the only possible policy for the United States government in the circumstances that had been created by the history of the previous three hundred years, & by & large it was not unsuccessful. Like all "sink or swim" policies it can be severely criticized as heartless or praised as realistic & economical. The dimensions & acuteness of the Indian problem were at least reasonably reduced between 1887 & 1930 by the individual allotment policy & the aim of quick assimilation. However, it is not surprising that a policy aimed at fitting many thousands of primitive people of varied cultures into the complicated, highly competitive American culture in the shortest possible time should produce a large number of abuses and deplorable incidents. The period between the Dawes Act & the 1930's witnessed a fairly large number of flagrant cases of exploitation & victimization of Indians, especially when some of the worthless areas ceded to them in the 19th century proved to be sources of mineral wealth. By the beginning of the New Deal enough indefensible abuses of the allotment system had occurred to give friends of the Indians powerful arguments against the policy of rapid assimilation or at least against the way that policy was being administered. A "New Deal for Indians" was therefore one of the basic innovations of Presi-

dent Roosevelt's regime. Under Harold Ickes as Secretary of the Interior, & John Collier as Indian Commissioner, the allotment system of the Dawes Act was abolished & a new policy was embodied in the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (known as the Wheeler-Howard Act). Under the new policy, Indian groups were encouraged by the Federal Government to become self-sufficient corporate units within the American economy. Instead of promoting the gradual extinction of the reservation lands by the process of individual ownership, Indian holdings were added to by repurchases by the department, for collective Indian use, of land previously alienated by individual Indian owners. In general, it would appear as if the Ickes-Collier policy of building up corporate Indian units & encouraging tribes to become business corporations, was a necessary & desirable antidote to the too-rapid individualization & assimilation of the previous policy. This was especially true in the Southwest where the imperviousness of the Pueblos & the Navaho to white ideas had presented a soil very unfavorable to rapid assimilation.

In the last few years there is evidence that the aims & objectives of the earlier period are likely to be revised & that fairly rapid liquidation of the Indian problem, as far as Federal control & supervision is concerned, is being contemplated as a Federal policy. In February, 1947, the Senate Committee on Civil Service received from the Acting Commissioner of the Office of Indian Affairs a program for the gradual withdrawal of Federal control over Indian affairs. This program, presented in response to a request by the Committee for some such scheme, envisaged the final withdrawal of the Federal government from the supervision of some ten Indian groups at "an early date"; withdrawal from supervision of some ten to twenty other groups within the next five to ten years; & classified all the remaining Indian areas or tribes together in a third group which would "remain a Federal responsibility for ten to twenty-five years longer, depending upon the strength or weakness of any Federal or other program to make them self-sufficient."

This report, visualizing the extinction of the Indian problem within the next twenty-five years, was presented to a Committee of the 80th Congress. What action the 81st Congress will take upon it remains to be seen.

—D. A. BAERREIS AND C. W. M. HART

LABOR

If we take a bird's-eye view of American labor history, we shall see that not until just after the Civil War was there any movement of consequence toward the organization of labor. The Knights of Labor, formed in 1869, for a time promised to become the spearhead of an active labor movement. But without sufficient organization, the Knights of Labor tried to spread over too much territory, political as well as industrial, & the promise did not materialize.

The American Federation of Labor, founded in 1881, eventually became the dominant force in organized labor in the United States from the last decade of the 19th century until around 1933. Agitation by the workers for organization was amazingly slow compared with the tremendous growth of American industry. It was only after 1933, rising from the greatest industrial & financial depression that this country has known, that labor grew strong & became an influence in public affairs. The great growth both in membership of existing unions & in the increase in number of industries with which labor engaged in collective bargaining, was due first to the protective labor measures growing out of New Deal legislation.

The greatest increase was due, undoubtedly, to the Congress of Industrial Organizations which succeeded on industrial lines in organizing industries which previously had had little or no organization. Millions of new members, particularly in the basic industries, were thus secured.

It is a far cry from this bird's-eye view back to 1633, when the Massachusetts Bay Colony passed a statute that denied workers the right to receive more than two shillings per diem when they were paying their own board & 14 pence a day when board was furnished. This statute provided fines for employers & employees who transgressed its provisions.

Later, employers were exempted from penalties for violation. The workers continued to be fined. In 1636 this statute was repealed & another enacted, which gave the town authorities jurisdiction to fix wages. In 1640, when prices collapsed, the Colonial legislature ruled that wages must be reduced to correspond with reduced prices.

When the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, the workers were in a pitiable condition. John Bache McMaster, in his "History of the People of the United States," shows that wages in the colonies were about seven shillings a week—a little less than two dollars. McMaster said, "On such a pittance it was only by the strictest economy that a mechanic kept his children from starvation & himself from jail."

During the Colonial period, the position of a wage worker was that of an inferior. Exceptions were few. Suffrage laws, before the Constitution was adopted, prevented a majority of wage-workers from having any political

influence. The right of franchise involved a property qualification that could not possibly be claimed by many workers. This qualification held in some states until 1842 when Rhode Island, the last state to keep the law on its books, abolished it, following "Dorr's Rebellion." Daniel Webster, Chancellor Kent & others openly opposed universal suffrage. This attitude on the part of various political leaders explains what happened to groups of workers when they joined together in the early days. They had no chance to defeat elected officials who used the powers of government to punish the worker for union activity.

In 1802 the sailors in New York, who had been receiving \$10 a month, struck for \$14. The strike was broken by violence on the part of constables & the leader was jailed. This struggle is sometimes cited as the first strike in America. Then came the strike of the shoemakers in Philadelphia in 1806. The courts entered this struggle & the shoemakers were indicted for combining to raise their wages.

Between 1800 & the beginning of the 1830's, in spite of the attitude of the public authorities, there is a record of over a score of attempts by the workers to organize. At the time of Andrew Jackson's inauguration some workers had secured the suffrage & at least a minority determined to use political as well as industrial action.

However, on the other side, we have the employers gathered together in firms or corporations enabling them more effectively to act against labor organization. Many hurdles were put in the way of the workers. In some instances, they were made to sign contracts agreeing not to join a union. Sometimes this provision went so far as to make them forfeit wages if they disobeyed. In an attempt to overcome this opposition, the Workingmen's Party of New York was organized in 1829. The Workingmen's Party was called the "Infidel Ticket." The public was warned that the rights of "property, religion & order" were in jeopardy & that the Workingmen's Party was a "mob" that "threatened the foundations of society." In view of this abuse, it is remarkable that even one of their candidates was elected to office. The majority of the press urged the legislature to unseat him.

During & immediately following this period, over twoscore labor papers had been established. They demanded changes in the industrial, political & social setups. The lives of these publications were short. This flareup of the Workingmen's Party was the first attempt by the workers to act on the political field. But by 1837 this activity was blanketed by a depression & it was not until the end of the Civil War that similar stirrings were again noted.

Following the two Jackson Administrations (1829-1836), the attempts to organize were almost negligible. There was one exception. A number of workers in an industry sometimes described as "the art preservative of all arts"—the printing industry—were organized in 1852 into the International Typographical Union, often called the "grandfather of organized labor in the United States."

It is interesting that between the Jackson Administration & the beginning of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln, in December 1847, dealing with the protective tariff agitation of that period, had something to say about labor not paralleled by any public man of his generation. He said: ". . . if we except the light & the air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without having first cost labor. And inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose

labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, & others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong & should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

At Hartford, Conn., in March 1860, commenting on a current shoemakers' strike, Lincoln is quoted as having said that he "thanked God that we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure there is a point where the workmen may stop."

During the Civil War period there was very little organizational activity. But in 1863 one group, the locomotive engineers, founded the Brotherhood of the Footboards. Adopting the present name of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1864, they eventually became one of the most thoroughly integrated unions in the United States.

During the Grant Administration in 1869, the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor—at first a secret society—was formed. Much has been made of the fact that they adopted secrecy. To use their own words, the reason was that "no spy of the boss can find his way to the lodge room to betray his fellows." In the 1880's, when their membership increased to almost a million, they felt that secrecy was no longer necessary.

In 1881, alongside the Knights, the American Federation of Labor was founded under the leadership of Samuel Gompers. Based on the craft philosophy, growing out of the predominant industrial structure, the American Federation of Labor fitted into the picture. Unions of the various crafts were formed, affiliating with the A.F. of L., which was practically a confederation of crafts with local autonomy. The membership of the Federation grew until it reached nearly the million mark at the end of the 19th century. 1881 was also the date when the carpenters organized. They affiliated with the A.F. of L. in the very early days & became a powerful influence in that body on account of their large membership.

Along with the formation of the A.F. of L. came an independent movement of railway workers. The operating sections of the great transportation system have had great influence on both the industrial & political life of the country. With the exception of the Locomotive Engineers, already mentioned, they developed largely as a direct result of the great railway strike of 1877. While the Order of Railway Conductors was organized in 1868, this name was not adopted until 1878, after the railway strike.

In short contrast to the method followed in collective bargaining by other unions in the United States, the railroad brotherhoods negotiate according to procedure prescribed by the Railway Labor Act, passed in 1926 & considered at that time to be the most perfect labor management act ever passed by the Congress. This did not prevent the railroad strike of 1946 which, while it tied up railroad transportation from one end of the country to the other, was of short duration, lasting only about 48 hours.

During the last quarter of the 19th century the labor movement went through three major struggles in which there was violence & conflict with the public authorities as well as with private police hired by the employers.

The first was the railroad strike of 1877 when Pennsylvania troops were ordered out & the Battle of the Round House took place in Pittsburgh with resulting loss of lives & destruction of property.

In 1894 the American Railway Union, formed in an attempt to organize all railroad workers into one big union, led by Eugene V. Debs, struck in Illinois against the Pullman Company. This company, which built, owned & operated the sleeping & parlor cars on almost all the railroads of the country, was charged with paying pittance wages. It was supported in this strike by the Railway Managers' Association. Violence broke out & since railroad mail cars were involved in the stoppage of transportation, Federal troops were used. Debs was jailed for disobeying a court injunction.

This strike widened the use of injunctions. Out of it arose an issue which was only partially settled after nearly 40 years of agitation & resulted in the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction legislation. But later, due to the Taft-Hartley Act, use of injunctions again became an issue. There was practically no public sympathy with these strikers in 1894 since the general press blamed the strikers for the upheaval. However, a commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the violence which had rocked Chicago found that the greater part of the guilt lay with the railway managers whose private police had set fire to railroad cars & then cut the fire department hoses. This strike practically ended the American Railway Union.

The older railroad unions grew in membership & it was not until 1920 that any further notable strike took place. This time the railroad unions were divided in their support of the workers. Violence was not much in evidence but Attorney General Daugherty secured an injunction against the strikers from a Federal Court. This, in a few years, was a great factor in securing anti-injunction legislation from Congress.

In 1892 the steel mills at Homestead, Pa., saw more violence. Here a fierce & bloody battle was fought on the banks of the muddy Monongahela River. There was little destruction of property. The fight was between the private Pinkerton detective army hired by Carnegie, Frick & Schwab & the steel workers. The strike was broken, union membership fell off & the union became almost moribund.

The slow growth of the labor movement compared with the giant strides in industry during the first third of the 20th century is easily grasped after examining the figures dealing with factory production. Between 1900 & 1920, with greatly increased production, there was also an increase in factory workers, though not in proportion to the increase in production.

However, in 1930, while production increased there was a decrease in the number of factory workers. Labor-saving devices had developed to such an extent that the number of jobs had decreased.

At that time the labor movement, dominated by the American Federation of Labor, had been based on craft production & not on mass production. This latter production method enabled the manufacturers to employ fewer workers & to make use of semi-skilled & unskilled people where previously they had been compelled to rely mainly on workmen trained in a particular craft.

Until about 1935 those in control of the A.F. of L. largely failed to meet the problems which craft unionism posed—particularly in the basic industries whose structures demanded industrial unionism, which is a combination of all workers in a plant, skilled, semi-skilled & unskilled, in one organization, in order to engage effectively in collective bargaining. Here we find one reason for the decrease in union membership in 1930 compared with the increase in population since the 1920 census. New Deal legislation has materially changed

the point of view of the A.F. of L. as has the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Another factor in the decrease of union membership was the intensive & organized effort of the employers directed against the labor movement from 1920 to 1930. This movement was directed primarily against the closed shop & was called the "American Plan." No story of the labor movement in the 20th century can ignore the first attempt to meet the labor problems which came with mass production. The Industrial Workers of the World, known as the IWW, tried to meet this new situation but were bitterly opposed not only by the employers but by most of the organized labor movement of the day.

The IWW was not very active in the factory system but did most of its work in the mining & lumber industries in the western part of the country. It was in reality a frontier organization & encountered much of the violence that our general frontier history has recorded. In most of the states where the IWW operated, the corporations controlled the political powers & their opposition resulted in violence, even in killing. Finally, in 1919, a number of the active members of the organization were charged with interfering with the conduct of World War I & the Espionage Law was invoked against them. To many people the jail terms to which members of the IWW were sentenced seemed inhuman. A few years later they were all released.

The only considerable factory labor struggles in which the IWW was involved occurred in the great woolen mills at Lawrence, Mass., in 1912 & in Paterson, N.J., in 1913 among the workers in the silk industry. The low standard of living among the workers in Lawrence, largely of foreign birth or extraction, caused an almost spontaneous walk-out from the mills. The existing textile union failed to function & leadership was taken over almost entirely by the IWW. The strike became very violent & a congressional investigation was ordered. It was proved that the management paid agents to set off a bomb & then attempted to blame the outrage on the strikers. Two IWW strike leaders, Ettor & Giovannitti, were charged with murder. After a dramatic trial they were found not guilty. This strike was lost & not until some 25 years later, when the C.I.O. Textile Union appeared on the scene, were the Lawrence workers organized.

The Paterson strike in 1913 was very bitter & New York reporters dramatized it highly. The strikers were helped by a group of liberals living in New York, who staged a pageant in the old Madison Square Garden to arouse public sympathy for the underpaid workers. This strike was also lost & was about the last attempt of the IWW organization to function in the highly industrialized sections of the country. As a factor in the general labor movement, the IWW has long ceased to have any influence.

Now let us glance at the rise of several great unions in key industries, beginning with the struggle in the steel industry. In the period covering the election of Woodrow Wilson & the start of World War I, there were two violent outbreaks in the steel industry. One took place at the great Edgar Thompson plant of the U.S. Steel Corporation in western Pennsylvania & the other in Colorado where the Rockefeller-dominated Colorado Fuel & Iron Company was located.

In the Pennsylvania plant the private police of the U.S. Steel Corporation came into a conflict with the steel workers & the militia was called out. In Colorado, at a tent colony in Ludlow which housed some striking workers &

their families, there was a massacre of men, women & children. This massacre was undoubtedly the reason for the appointment in 1913 by President Wilson of a Commission on Industrial Relations which traveled from coast to coast, holding hearings to investigate the relationship between employers & employees.

A short time after this commission completed its work & before an opportunity for remedial legislation was possible, the United States entered World War I. The employers, needing every available worker to fulfill their government contracts, ceased militant opposition to labor organization. But in 1919, after the war, the steel corporations came to a head-on collision with their employees. Some twenty A.F. of L. affiliated unions endeavored to organize the steel workers who struck. But their treasury was low & the strike was broken.

In 1935 the Committee for Industrial Organization entered the picture & in 1937 the Steelworkers Organizing Committee was formed. This later became the United Steelworkers of America which absorbed the little that was left of the steelworkers' organization of Homestead days.

In 1937, at South Chicago, a great battle broke out between the steelworkers & the Republic Steel Corporation. Men were killed & maimed by the Chicago police & indignation was aroused over the slaughter. This attitude on the part of the public may have been responsible two years later for the agreement by the Republic Steel Corporation & other large steel corporations to follow the lead of the U.S. Steel Corporation, which had earlier in the year entered into contractual relations with their workers, to bargain through the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Through the same labor channels the smaller steel corporations also entered into contracts with their employees. The United Steelworkers is nearly a million strong today & has collective bargaining agreements with the great majority of the steel corporations.

The miners have always bulked large in the history of the American labor movement. Although mining of coal is an extra-hazardous occupation, the workers in that industry had been so poorly paid that their living conditions were pitiable. In 1902, led by John Mitchel, the hard coal (anthracite) miners struck. Since for household purposes hard coal was more used than any other, President Theodore Roosevelt felt compelled to intervene. A settlement was reached which to some extent improved the conditions of the miners.

In the next thirty years there were many conflicts between miners & owners, particularly in the soft coal (bituminous) districts where a majority of the men were employed. At the end of the Hoover Administration, the miners' organization was in desperate straits, financially & industrially. With the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933, its Section 7a, which protected the workers in their organizing activities, was grasped by the president of the United Mine Workers as a life-saving opportunity to increase membership in the union, which had fallen to a new low, with a corresponding low treasury.

In 1936, by a seeming miracle, 600,000 miners were enrolled in the United Mine Workers, all debts were paid & Lewis, their leader, became the head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which later changed its name to Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Lewis fell out with the C.I.O., which he had had a large part in forming; the miners withdrew from that organization & reaffiliated with A.F. of L.,

from which they had been expelled. In a short time, the miners withdrew from the A.F. of L. & then had no affiliation with either the Congress of Industrial Organizations or the American Federation of Labor. The wages & working conditions of the miners, after they took advantage of the labor laws passed in the Roosevelt Administration, have greatly improved. Not only have yearly earnings advanced but in recent settlements with employers social welfare measures, including pensions, have been included in their contracts.

Although there are about 1,250,000 workers employed in the production of textiles, from the beginning of the century to 1937 the attempts to organize them were not very successful. What little organization was accomplished was in the Northern states. When the organizers turned to the South, they met with the most bitter opposition. Not only were the manufacturers opposed to them but the political setup favored the owners of the textile mills. In the 1920's & early 1930's opposition to organizing activities in the industry took on a most violent character. Memory of what happened in Gastonia, N.C., where the workers were beaten up, are still most vivid in the minds of the oldest textile workers.

A great change came with the formation by the Committee for Industrial Organization of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in 1937. The number of members grew so rapidly that in 1939 the Textile Workers Union of America was launched & today nearly half a million textile workers have collective bargaining agreements with the employers. Previous to the formation of this union, the textile workers who had been organized were affiliated with the A. F. of L. Some of these workers are still with the Federation.

After 1937 & the appearance on the labor stage of this new union of textile workers, the entire picture changed. While opposition from southern political & industrial groups is still in evidence, their power has been curtailed & there are now about 100,000 organized textile workers in the South who, through the Textile Workers Union of America, have bargaining contracts with their employers. In the North the majority of textile workers are members of the Textile Workers Union of America.

The workers in the needle trades were organized in large numbers before World War I. It is paradoxical that the unions in the needle trades which emerged from sweatshop conditions in the men's & boys' clothing & the dress industries were the first two unions to pioneer for arbitration between employees & employers in order to prevent strikes. These unions were the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America & the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Today each of these unions has a membership of about 375,000.

This arbitration activity began at almost the same time in both unions, when they were much smaller than at present. In the case of the Amalgamated, it grew out of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx strike in 1910, which was settled in 1911. This settlement provided for "impartial machinery" to adjust daily differences arising between management & employees. This machinery, which has since been used in other clothing markets, has functioned in the Hart, Schaffner & Marx factories for nearly forty years without a strike.

At about the same period in New York, the International Ladies' Garment Workers in an agreement arranged for a "protocol" between employers & employees in an attempt to end strikes which had been occurring in their

industry. The late Justice Brandeis, who about 1909 had given up a very lucrative law practice to devote his time & talent to acting as what was practically an advocate for the common good, had much to do with the "protocol" plan.

Both of these attempts drew a great deal of attention to arbitration rather than strikes. As the years went on, impartial arbitration machinery was adopted in some other trades. The leaders in the clothing industries were now bent on securing benefits other than just better wages & working conditions. They became active in furthering general social legislation in both federal & state fields.

The Amalgamated, having tried & failed to secure legislation to provide funds for the workers during unemployment periods, instituted as a laboratory test an unemployment insurance fund in Chicago, through agreement with the employers. When this experiment proved successful in Chicago, it was instituted in other markets & was abrogated only when national unemployment insurance took its place in the Roosevelt Administration.

The attempts by the International Ladies' Garment Workers to improve living conditions of their workers were for a time interfered with by the activity of the followers, in this country, of the Russian dictatorship. They had formed in the needle trades a Trade Union Educational League & almost succeeded in bankrupting the ILGWU. The leaders of this union, however, succeeded in thoroughly rehabilitating it in the New Deal days & the union again became active in promoting social legislation.

It is convenient to mention here a technique used by the workers in an industrial struggle, known as the "sit-down" strike which had its birth in 1935 in the great rubber works at Akron, Ohio. The workers, instead of putting a picket line around a plant, stayed inside without working, in some instances for a number of days. The sit-down strike of the rubber workers lasted only a short time & therefore aroused little public attention. Not until sit-down strikes took place in the Flint, Mich., & other plants of the General Motors Corporation in 1936 did this strike technique become an issue & provoke discussion throughout the country. Management called upon the state authorities in Michigan to evict the auto workers for violating laws protecting private property. Governor Murphy of Michigan refused to order out troops on the ground that violence would result.

The long & bitter controversy was resolved only after the dominant management in the automobile industry—except the Ford Motor Co.—agreed to negotiate with their employees organized under the Congress of Industrial Organizations. After violence by company police at the River Rouge, Mich., plant, the Ford Motor Co. followed the example of other companies in the automobile industry & entered into collective bargaining contracts with the automobile union affiliated with the C.I.O.

We come now to an intertwined story, the story of the New Deal & the rise of Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.). It can be asserted that out of the New Deal of the Roosevelt administrations a new labor movement emerged. While on paper the workers always had had a right to organize, employers were free to fire them for union activity. Many employers used this power & that was undoubtedly the prime reason for the slow growth of the labor movement previous to the New Deal labor & social legislation.

The forerunner of the changed attitude of the government toward labor

can be found in a statement in the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction legislation which said that the workers' rights to self-organization & collective bargaining were the public policy of the United States. Later, in conformity with this policy, Section 7a was put into the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, to protect workers from discharge for organizing activity. This Act was found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The National Labor Relations Act, passed in 1935, which was declared constitutional by the same court, included in its provisions one similar to Section 7a, but even more specific. It provided that workers should be protected from discharge for union activity & in addition provided that if workers had been so discharged, they must be reinstated & paid for time lost. This explains the great increases in union membership after 1936.

It is obvious that the democratic process has been largely extended from the political to the industrial field, with the result that in 1949 we find nearly 16,000,000 organized workers as compared with less than three million in 1933. At present, there are upwards of eight million workers affiliated with the A.F. of L.; over six million with the C.I.O. & nearly two million members of independent unions—that is, those not affiliated with either of the two great divisions of organized labor.

Frances Perkins, for over twelve years Secretary of Labor & previously engaged in activities having to do with the relations between employees & employers, has said "the National Labor Relations Board became extremely important in the labor history of the United States. Undoubtedly big-scale unionization of labor was made possible under its protection."

In 1937, President Roosevelt decided to press for legislation setting a minimum hourly wage & a maximum hour work week. The Fair Labor Standards Act actually grew out of a decision of the Supreme Court, which sustained the power of Congress to regulate labor conditions in manufacturing industries in interstate commerce. Since the minimum wage was put at forty cents an hour & the maximum work hours a week at forty, the Act came to be known as the forty-four bill. Other clauses in the bill prohibited labor by youngsters under sixteen years of age in industries engaged in interstate commerce & the employment of children between the ages of sixteen & eighteen in extra-hazardous occupations was forbidden.

There was bitter opposition to the Act by a bi-partisan combination in Congress & it was not until 1938 that it was finally passed with a twenty-five cent hourly minimum to be raised to forty cents within seven years. However, a provision for industry hearings was included & this resulted in the forty cent minimum being reached long before 1945.

Now for the story of the origin & rise of the C.I.O. In 1935, eight unions affiliated with the A.F. of L., after having failed to secure action in the Federation's convention that year toward organizing the unorganized on the basis of whole industries in place of crafts, formed the Committee for Industrial Organization, while still affiliated with the A.F. of L.

By the middle of 1936, four more unions joined this Committee. The twelve unions thus joined were the United Mine Workers of America; the International Typographical Union; International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Oil Field, Gas Well & Refinery Workers of America; United Textile Workers of America; International Ladies' Garment Workers; Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; the

Federation of Flat Glass Workers; United Automobile Workers; United Rubber Workers & the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers. This Committee became very active in organizing but was told that it must stop this activity or be expelled from the Federation. In September, 1936, ten of the unions were expelled. Only two out of the twelve—the International Typographical Union & the United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers—were exempted from expulsion. Some time later the International Ladies' Garment Workers, which had been expelled with the other unions, reaffiliated with the A.F. of L.

In its drive for organization the Congress of Industrial Organizations was successful in many fields where previously little along that line had been attempted. This was true of the maritime industry. In 1937 a group of workers, formerly affiliated with the A.F. of L. International Seamen's Union, withdrew from the Federation & formed the National Maritime Union of America affiliated with the C.I.O. This Union, engaged in the water transportation industry, is very militant & contracts with the owners of vessels, as well as wages paid, are in sharp contrast to those that existed prior to their C.I.O. affiliation. It is apparent that two great factors have been responsible for the upsurge in the labor movement in the United States. First, the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933 with its Section 7a which protected the workers engaged in organization & thereafter passage of the National Labor Relations Act. Then in 1937 came the Congress of Industrial Organizations which took advantage of Section 7a to organize the great unorganized industries along industrial instead of craft lines, in sharp contrast to the craft system of the American Federation of Labor.

The last ten years of the labor movement record drastic changes in the attitude of almost all of the unions on both the political & industrial fronts. They aim for a continuing improvement in the general social conditions of the workers—more life insurance & assurance against certain economic hazards have been introduced into their programs. Some of the unions have introduced pensions to add to the small amount provided by the government. Many contracts with employers embody provisions for health insurance, with hospitalization & maternity insurance, vacations with pay & other stipulations which a few years ago would have been looked upon as impractical. Today, in a large portion of industry they are a reality.

Many workers feel that the progress they have made since 1936 is largely due to the part they have played in politics. They blame the recession of 1946, when legislation was enacted which they claim was opposed to their interests, on their failure to be as active in politics as they had been formerly.

The spokesmen for the A.F. of L. & C.I.O. & the unions unaffiliated with either claimed that the legislation against labor enacted in the 80th Congress was directly responsible for the defeat of the Republicans who had been in control. They claimed that the vote of organized labor & of the farmer put Truman, in the 1948 elections, in the presidential chair & the Democrats in control of the Congress.

The principal legislation to which they objected was the Taft-Hartley Act. Both the A.F. of L. & the C.I.O. claim that this Act was deliberately aimed at crippling the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. They went further & charged the Republican-controlled 80th Congress with having failed to further general social legislation.

There is no labor press in the country—that is, periodicals & papers owned by labor & intended for general circulation, presenting labor's case to the people. There is an inside labor press with some millions of circulation going to the members of the various unions, supported out of union treasuries & used to keep the administration of unions in contact with their members. At the last count there were about 181 of these papers.

In the last thirty years there has been a continuous growth in educational activities within the labor movement. In the last fifteen years, it has been accelerating. Beginning as a movement directed primarily to post union members on problems facing them as workers, the educational activities have widened until they touch not only on problems arising from our general social structure but in many cases extending to the general cultural field. Study classes are run often in cooperation with the large general educational institutions in the country. Not only is special literature printed for members but books of a general cultural character are bought in large lots & distributed to members at cost. Some of our educational authorities have hailed the workers' educational movement as a great step towards a continual widening of the democratic process in the U. S.

Labor in the U.S. has been on the march. The story of its march can be best summed up in the statistical comparisons listed below. They are statistics eloquent of progress in labor organization.

The 1900 census showed 76 million population & a little over one million union members—one union member to every 76 persons.

In 1910 population was 92 million with a little over two million union members—one to every 46 persons.

The 1920 census figures were 105 million & over five million union members—one to every 21 persons.

In 1930 the population was 123 million & union membership 3,392,000—one to every 35 persons. This was before the full effect of the depression was felt. By 1933 union membership was just a little over two million.

The 1940 census showed 132 million & eight & a half million union members—one to every 16 persons.

The estimated population in 1948 was 145 million & as the last estimate of union membership showed something over 15 million, there was now one union member to every nine persons.

—CHARLES ERVIN

ARCHITECTURE

Americans, pre- & post-Columbian, have bequeathed to us in their buildings a rich & vivid record of their lives & times. To even the casual tourist, these buildings can dramatically unfold the enthralling American story of struggle & progress. To the serious traveler, they are tangible & indispensable interpreters of our predecessors' abilities & aspirations. For in America, no less than in Europe & the Orient, architecture forms a sure & revealing index to the dynamic course of successive civilizations.

A building discloses many facts about its builder. Its functional arrangement indicates the owner's mode of life & ability to satisfy his needs for shelter. The materials demonstrate what resources he commanded. The structure itself reveals what technical skills his architect & builder mustered to ensure a feasible & safe construction. And, finally, the building's appearance within & without displays unequivocally with what taste & discrimination owner & architect solved their complex problem.

In emphasizing the place of buildings in history we must remember, of course, that buildings were not built for the sake of history, but were dynamic & complete solutions of urgent needs at the moment of their construction. They were meant to be used & enjoyed in their own right. Too often, of course, the effects of time, neglect, or alteration make it difficult to recapture the true character of the original design. Many authentic structures have been irretrievably mutilated by well-intentioned but ignorant "restoration," but fortunately today the aims & technique of good preservation are becoming better understood & more widely applied.

Most historic buildings were intended to be seen as parts of village or city landscapes, but the continual rebuilding characteristic of normal American communities makes the preservation of any extended group of buildings extremely rare. It is possible, however, to obtain a feeling of civic context from early views of American towns usually displayed in local history museums or illustrated in history picture books.

PRE-COLUMBIAN ARCHITECTURE: The dwellings of the American Indians reveal the power of primitive techniques over stringent limitations imposed by a wide range of environments. Cumulative discoveries suggest that nomadic Paleo-Indians came from northeastern Asia to North America via Alaska in a long succession of migratory waves at the end of the last glaciation around 20,000 B.C. The earliest men thus far identified, the Folsom & the Cochise, of around 10,000 B.C., were apparently simple food gatherers & hunters. No dwellings have been found, but camp hearths have been un-

covered. Perhaps these primitive Americans erected temporary shelters of brush or with a sapling frame covered by skins, bark, or mats.

The hunting, food gathering men of the Archaic Period built tiny settlements of pit-houses, roughly circular, with a shallow excavation roofed by a rough log framing supported on log posts & with walls and roof fashioned of convenient materials—earth, adobe, interwoven saplings with or without mud plaster, skins, bark, brush, or even matting. Remains of these pits with their central hearths—the smoke escaped through a hole in the roof—have been found in New York state, Washington, the Great Plains, & the Southwest. For foraging & the chase, temporary brush windcreens & moveable tents were adopted. These still survive in the Pai Ute wickiup & the plainsman's tepee.

With the advent of agriculture, perhaps around 500 A.D., population increased & permanent village life became feasible. In the eastern woodland, the sapling-framed, bark-covered wigwams were now built above ground. Palisaded walls defended the group. In the Southwest, however, timber was scarcer & soon rough stone masonry was used to construct long rows of apartment units likewise above ground. The pit-house of the Southwest was conserved in the *kiva*, a subterranean ceremonial hall.

The elaboration of agriculture in succeeding centuries fostered the slow maturing of two great cultural traditions whose most spectacular achievement was an impressive architecture. The Pueblo civilization of Arizona & New Mexico, evolved directly from the archaic Basket-Makers, came to full flower between 1050 & 1300, & constructed dramatic stone-walled, multi-storied, terraced apartments, housing whole towns. Though most of the easily accessible pueblos now remaining post-date the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680, the now ruined Pueblo Bonita in Chaco Canyon 60 miles northeast of Gallup, New Mexico, dates from about 1050, the famed Cliff Palace of Mesa Verde in southwest Colorado is of approximately the same antiquity, & Oraibi, some 80 miles northeast of Flagstaff, Ariz., has been continuously occupied since about 1150. In addition to the tiered suites for dwelling, large kivas for esoteric rites & spacious plazas for ceremonial dances indicate an enlightened concern for communal amenities.

The other great tradition arose along the majestic valleys of the Middle West. Beginning around 500 with the Adena culture of Ohio & adjoining states to the south, there appear conical burial mounds 10 to 70 feet high, & defensive earthworks. From 900 to 1300 the succeeding Hopewell culture of the same area greatly elaborated both burial mounds & vast systems of earthworks defining ceremonial centers. Fort Ancient, 25 miles northeast of Cincinnati, stretches a mile along the Little Miami river & includes an enclosed oval plaza 1500 feet long & a 600 foot long axial road leading to an elevated circular platform 500 feet in diameter. The mound system at Newark, Ohio, is even more extensive. Such works imply a sophisticated sense of design in the grand manner & a highly developed social organization capable of marshaling a vast force of labor.

The culmination of Hopewell stimulus came following 1300 in the Temple Mound Civilization of the Greater Mississippi area. From Arkansas to Georgia, & from Alabama to Illinois, along the fertile valleys there blossomed myriad village states whose capitals presented imposing civic groups of temple mounds & plazas. The Cahokia site at East Saint Louis, Ill., once boasted a huge complex made up of numerous villages & about 300 mounds, the central

pyramid being 100 feet high & 710 by 1080 feet at the base, the largest in the United States. The Etowah pyramid at Cartersville, Ga., stands 70 feet high & 380 feet square at its base. A winding ramp leads to the top platform from which one clearly sees the vast rectangular plaza marked by moats. The village itself extended 3000 feet along the river & 1500 feet inland. Other groups at Moundville, Ala., Macon, Ga., and Newburgh, Ind., likewise witness the energy & ambition in architecture & city planning of these primitive cultures.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY COLONIAL: With the arrival of European explorers & colonists in the sixteenth & seventeenth centuries, these native architectural traditions were soon eclipsed. Spaniard, Frenchman, Hollander, & Englishman strove to create in the new world a reflection of his native land, but inevitably new conditions, local materials, & limited resources sired mutations. Thereby American colonial buildings possess unique & peculiar character in their own right.

Spaniards founded Saint Augustine, Fla., in 1565, but it long remained an unpretentious outpost. Its fine four-bastioned Fort San Marcos, built of gray *coquina*, begun in 1672, was not completed until 1756. In the Southwest the first Spanish settlement & church were established in the Chama river valley of New Mexico in 1598. In 1609 Santa Fe was founded & the Governor's Palace was built. The flat-roofed, stuccoed adobe structure still faces the colonial plaza. Franciscan & Jesuit promptly organized Indian workmen to build missions & churches, but extant examples in the Southwest, Texas, & California date almost entirely from the eighteenth century. In New Mexico the church of San Miguel at Santa Fe, & those at Acoma, Laguna, & Zia give some hint of this meager, static, frontier style. That at Ranchos de Taos, late eighteenth century, forms a picturesque grouping. Texas' historic Alamo, built about 1744 as the chapel of the mission of San Antonio do Valero in San Antonio, illustrates the introduction & translation of Spanish Baroque into colonial terms. In California the beautiful Mission at Santa Barbara, built in 1786, shows the delayed penetration of the style along the Pacific Coast.

The opening of the seventeenth century saw the colonizing of the Atlantic seaboard by England, Holland, & Sweden. In Virginia the first buildings within the tiny stockade at Jamestown in 1607 were timber frames covered with wattle-&-daub & roofed with thatch. Fire & decay demanded almost continuous replacement, but gradually fire-resistant brick & tiles were substituted. Recent excavations have revealed foundations of small town houses with plans directly derived from contemporary late medieval English practice. The only remaining structure at Jamestown is the original brick tower & foundations of the parish church completed in 1647. Its tiny buttressed plan came straight from late Gothic English models.

Fortunately the full flavor of this American medieval style is preserved in several Virginia buildings. Adam Thoroughgood's story-and-a-half brick country house, built about 1640 northeast of Norfolk, exhibits the unsymmetrical, one-room-deep "hall-&-parlor" plan, both the big freestanding & the embedded T-shaped chimney types, & the typical steep-pitched roof; but the original leaded casements are gone. The finest seventeenth-century house is "Bacon's Castle," built by Arthur Allen in 1655 northwest of Smithfield, with projecting vestibule & stairhall forming a cross-shaped plan. Its massive end chimneys rise to three detached square flues silhouetted against Jacobean

gables decorated with quadrants & steps. Finally, St. Luke's church, east of Smithfield, probably completed in 1682, presents a Gothic plan with tower & nave, Gothic brick traceried windows, & medieval stepped gables. Parallel development occurred in Maryland. At St. Mary's, the capital, the brick State House is now rebuilt in its 1676 form. Resurrection Manor, built in the 1660's facing the Patuxent River southeast of Hollywood, is a typical brick cottage of the period & region. At Makepeace, built in 1663 near Crisfield on the Eastern Shore, the story-&a-half gable ends are decorated with elaborate patterning in brick. Beside these brick constructions, a more humble, wood-framed, unpainted clapboard tradition continued.

Seventeenth century building in Massachusetts likewise sprang from English medieval models. The crude "wigwams" of the first years, now seen in reconstruction in Salem's Pioneer Village, & the palisaded cabins at Plymouth were soon replaced with timber-framed houses covered with clapboards. Single room cottages with lofts & large end-wall chimneys grew with accumulating prosperity & progeny into two-room two-story dwellings with massive central chimneys. The Hathaway House at Salem illustrates this process. With the addition of a rear lean-to the typical "salt-box" house was achieved. The Boardman house, built in 1651 at Saugus, exemplifies the full form with overhang, pilastered chimney, small windows, & long unbroken roof. The Parson Capen house, 1683, at Topsfield, has "drops" decorating the overhang. Many other examples could be cited. The "Old Ship" Meeting House at Hingham, erected in 1681 & enlarged with eighteenth century galleries, is a simple, timber-framed representative of early Nw England religious architecture. The Peter Tufts House, 1680, at Medford, is a rare instance of brick in the early period. From Massachusetts this timber style spread to Rhode Island & Connecticut & achieved charming local variations.

The picturesque seventeenth century Dutch architecture of New Amsterdam & the Hudson valley is now known solely from old prints. Only the Dutch town plans preserved on the southern tip of Manhattan & in the old central sections of Beverwyck (Albany), Wiltwyck (Kingston), & Schenectady recall the thrifty merchants of the day. A number of Dutch farmhouses still remain, but most have suffered alteration. A few, such as the sadly neglected Jan Breese house built south of Rensselaer in 1723, show the Dutch version of the colonial story-and-a-half cottage with steeply pitched gables & wrought iron beam anchors borrowed from Dutch town dwellings. The octagonal Dutch Reformed churches have all disappeared.

Although the brief life of Swedish colonization in northern Delaware left slight architectural effect, it did introduce the Scandinavian system of building with notched horizontal logs. The Mortonson House in Prospect Park, Philadelphia, consists of a one-room log cabin built in 1654, which, with an additional unit of 1698 separated by an open, roofed passage, formed an early instance of the "breezeway" or "dog-trot" dwelling. So appropriate was this system for the forested frontier that it quickly spread throughout the colonies. It was also used for blockhouses, as in the Garrison House built about 1675 at Dover, New Hampshire.

GEORGIAN COLONIAL: During the latter part of the seventeenth century, & increasing during the eighteenth, the American medieval style gave way to the new English vogue for an architecture inspired from Renaissance Italy.

At first a few decorative pilasters taken from London handbooks, quoins, & cornices were applied to designs continuing former plans & gables, as in the Winslow House, 1699, at Marshfield, Mass. Gradually the central-hall, deep plans & the even-corniced massing of the new fashion became better understood.

The first Virginian phase of this change is brilliantly witnessed at Williamsburg, to which the Virginia capital was transferred in 1699. In the College of William and Mary, begun in 1695, the original walls still display the sober, stately design attributed to the royal architect, Christopher Wren. The Governor's Palace, built in 1706-20 & now faithfully reconstructed, may likewise have come from Wren's office. Its restrained orderliness is enriched by the plastic Palladian grouping of office & kitchen forming a forecourt of great dignity. Although the interior was elegantly fitted, the exterior has little ornament & depends for effect on its gracious proportions, its color, & its fine craftsmanship. The dependencies preserve the form of seventeenth century small houses. The restored Capitol of 1705, the Powder Magazine, the original Second Bruton Parish Church, & many other structures, original & reconstructed, combine to present a unique full-scale museum of an early eighteenth century Virginia community.

Influenced by Williamsburg, the great plantation owners were stimulated to rehouse themselves in elegant country palaces. Some, like Stratford, north of Montross, built by Thomas Lee about 1725, adopted a Jacobean H-plan with baroque massed chimneys & finely rendered Renaissance interiors. Others, like Westover built by William Byrd II about 1730, display more ornate details. As the elaboration of the English Georgian progressed, handbooks & immigrant architects matured Georgian Colonial design into an elegant & acclimated style. The Palladian five-part grouping of "flankers" & "hyphens" around the dominant central block became the accepted pattern. Mount Airy, east of Warsaw, built in 1758 by John Tayloe possibly from plans by John Ariss, was one of the finest expressions & unique in employing stone. The most famed example is, of course, Mount Vernon, enlarged by Washington in 1757-59 from a simple cottage & completed in 1787. Here the high Georgian formalism was translated into wood, cut to represent stonework, but its gracious dignity matches its historical importance.

The other southern colonies paralleled this Georgian development with almost equal brilliance. In Maryland the great country places, Tulip Hill, 1743, near Owensville, Mount Clair, 1754, in Baltimore, Montpelier, about 1770, near Laurel, & Hampton, 1783-90, near Towson, display the elegance of the proprietors. The galaxy of fine town mansions in Annapolis, the Brice House, 1740, the Chase House, 1769-74, & the superlative Hammond-Harwood House, 1770-74, is no less sophisticated. In South Carolina the plantation homes of Hampton, 1735, on the Santee southwest of Georgetown, & Drayton Hall, 1738, northwest of Charleston, are but the most famous of a large group. At Middleton Place, near Drayton, the majestic gardens designed in 1740 convey a unique impression of the aristocratic settings of these country palaces. In Charleston itself, the town houses of Miles Brewton, about 1765, John Stuart, 1772, & many others, illustrate the adaptation of the style to local variations of plan.

New England Georgian grew in similar stages, but regional conditions fostered more compact solutions. Yankee profits came from shipping rather

than crops; consequently town houses predominated. Renaissance decoration appeared in the 1690's, but full use of the new fashion came somewhat later. The full academic repertoire is displayed in the Vassall ("Longfellow") House, built in 1759 at Cambridge, Mass. The Jeremiah Lee House, 1768, at Marblehead is another superb design both within & without.

English rule in New York gradually affected Dutch tastes. The DePeyster House, 1750, at Beacon adopted Georgian forms. In 1749 Sir William Johnson built his frontier home at Fort Johnson with Georgian symmetry & clarity & imported London paneling, hardware, & fittings. Albany's Schuyler Mansion, 1762, represents the climaxing mid-century phase. The Robert Morris (Jumel) House, 1765, New York, is especially interesting for its "colossal" two-story portico, unique before the Revolution.

Along the Delaware, Newcastle is a veritable Georgian museum. In Philadelphia the early houses such as Penn's House, 1682, now moved to Fairmount Park, reflect the smaller Restoration town dwellings of London; Cedar Grove, 1721 & later, preserves a certain Quaker sparseness despite its Georgian trim; & Mount Pleasant, 1761, shows the elaborations & refinements of the full style.

Eighteenth century builders did not confine themselves to domestic construction. Civic, mercantile, & religious buildings still standing round out our view of colonial life. The Old State House built in 1739 at Newport, R.I., shows in name & design the influence of house forms. Boston's Old State House, 1748, achieves more public character. Pennsylvania's State House (Independence Hall), 1732-35, illustrates not only domestic scale, but likewise the five-part Palladian grouping of the large plantation houses. Charleston's Exchange, 1767-71, displays a more accomplished public character. Educational building is represented by Harvard's Massachusetts Hall, 1720, & the Redwood Library built in 1750 by Peter Harrison at Newport, R.I. The Bethesda Orphanage, founded in 1740 south of Savannah by George Whitfield, retains its group of Georgian buildings. Colonial town planning, a much neglected field of study, may be seen at Philadelphia, 1682, Annapolis, 1695, Williamsburg, 1699, Savannah, 1733, & in New England villages.

The Atlantic seaboard is especially rich in its heritage of eighteenth century churches. The simple meeting houses, such as Boston's "Old South," 1729, grew to monumental elaboration in the Baptist Church, 1763-66, at Providence. The same process appeared in more liturgical faiths, as shown by the contrast of the tiny country chapel, as Washington's Pohick Church, 1769-72, in Fairfax County, Va., with a fully developed city establishment like Christ Church, Philadelphia, built 1727-54, King's Chapel, 1749, Boston, St. Michael's, Charleston, 1752-61, & St. Paul's, New York, 1764-66. The steeples of these structures, based on models by Wren & Gibbs, were the most prominent features of colonial skylines.

Alongside of this Georgian Colonial architecture, other non-English immigrants introduced equally interesting buildings. The Flemish farmers of northern New Jersey & Rockland County, N. Y., brought their native "flying gutters" which, combined with gambrel roofs, produced the sweeping overhangs of their picturesque "Dutch Colonial" homes. The German Palatines introduced their stone constructions into the Schoharie valley of New York & the Shenandoah of Virginia. Huguenots built charming cottages at New Paltz, N. Y., & influenced design in southwest Virginia & at Charleston. The

massive decorated barns of the Mennonite "Pennsylvania Dutch" give special character to southeastern Pennsylvania. At Ephrata, Trappe, Bethlehem, & Winston-Salem, Germanic religious groups added to the architectural melting pot.

Across the Appalachians, Frenchmen in the early eighteenth century held a line of outposts along the Great Lakes & down the Mississippi. At Fort Niagara, N. Y., the stone Castle, 1726, masqueraded as a manor house to disguise its purpose from the Indians. Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., portrays French military design of 1755. In the Illinois territory at Cahokia, the first settlement founded in 1698, & at Ste Genevieve, settled about 1750, only buildings of the end of the century remain, but they exhibit the typical French palisaded & post-on-sill methods of construction. The foundations of the Fort de Chartres, built 1753-58 near Prairie du Rocher, Ill., prove this stronghold to have been the most formidable in the valley. The original half-timbered French buildings at New Orleans were soon replaced by eighteenth century stuccoed-brick construction, but even these, as at St. Louis, have succumbed to fire and progress.

THE FEDERAL PERIOD: 1790-1830: Although the Revolution established American political independence, American architecture continued to draw inspiration from European models. Antique & Palladian Italy found her most fervent enthusiast in the statesman & amateur architect, Thomas Jefferson, who had designed his own home, Monticello, just before the war, & had planned houses for many friends. At Richmond the State Capitol was built from 1789-98 from his design based on a Roman temple. French taste influenced the fine porticoed mansion, The Hill, south of Hudson, N. Y., built about 1796 by Henry Walter Livingstone shortly after his diplomatic tour in Paris. Likewise New York's fine City Hall, 1803-14, built by John McComb but designed by the French military engineer, Joseph Mangin, reflects Parisian models. The attenuated style of Robert Adam & his London colleagues bore strongest in New England, as in the Tontine Crescent, a speculative row of town houses built in Boston by Charles Bulfinch in 1793.

All these influences impinged upon the new capital at Washington. Major L'Enfant laid out the city in a noble pattern of streets combining ideas suggested by the gardens at Versailles & by Wren's plan for London. The Capitol building itself was designed by Dr. William Thornton with Georgian wings flanking a Roman rotunda. James Hoban leaned heavily on Palladian Georgian precedents for his presidential palace, the White House. Despite diverse sources, these architects created a truly American setting capable of growing to maturity with the young republic. The Octagon, built by John Tayloe in 1798-1800, exhibits Thornton's domestic manner.

Cotton supplemented tobacco as the staple of the South & society there continued predominantly agricultural. Characteristic of post-war plantation houses were the superb Carroll house, Homewood, 1798-1800, in Baltimore, Hayes, 1801, at Edenton, N. C., & Bremono, 1815-19, near Bremono Bluff, Va. Many smaller farmhouses in the southern Piedmont reflected the motives of their pretentious cousins. Trade brought new impetus to urban centers & prosperity fostered increased building. At Charleston, the Joseph Manigault House, about 1790, & the Nathaniel Russell House, about 1811, at Savannah, the Richardson-Owens House (1816) & the Scarborough House attributed to the

English architect, John Jay, & at Richmond, the John Wickham House (1815; now the Valentine Museum) by Robert Mills, attest this urban affluence.

In northern states commerce & industry gradually dominated economic life. Samuel Slater's modest timber spinning mill built in 1793 at Pawtucket, R. I., was the first to harness American water power to textile processes. From it stemmed the countless textile mills lining New England streams. Around them neat rows of workers' cottages formed bucolic mill villages; Fiskeville, R. I., is a charming example. As mills grew larger, trim mill towns developed at power sites. On textile & other industries, & especially on shipping, the great ports of Boston, Salem, New York, New Bedford, Philadelphia, & Baltimore waxed rich. Their waterfronts still preserve a few of the merchants' warehouses.

Salem reflects, par excellence, the impact of commerce on architecture. The merchants' counting houses, their comfortable mansions, & the associated community buildings witness their owners' profitable enterprises. Samuel McIntire, architect & carver, effectively exploited these opportunities, as in the Pierce-Nichols House, 1782, & the Gardner-Pingree House, 1810. Bulfinch ornamented Boston with similar monuments. The Massachusetts State House, 1795-1808, the old Courthouse (now the City Hall), 1810, the General Hospital, 1816-21, New North Church (now St. Stephen's), 1807, & numerous houses such as the third Otis House, 1806, on Beacon Street display Bulfinch's creative interpretation of English precedent. His church at Lancaster, 1810-13, is a consummate masterpiece. Gore Place, built 1804-06 at Waltham, possibly from London drawn plans, is a rare New England example of the five-part country house in the Adam manner.

Through the handbooks issued by Asher Benjamin & carried by pioneers to the new frontier, the Yankee style spread west over upstate New York & beyond into Ohio's Western Reserve. At Albany the Academy (now the City Education Office), 1816, & at Clinton the Hamilton College Chapel, 1828, illustrate Philip Hooker's conservation of the Georgian-Adam manner. Villages such as Rensselaerville, southwest of Albany, serve as museums in which to observe its charming cumulative effectiveness. From Virginia, the Federal style passed to Kentucky, as seen at Federal Hill, the Stephen Foster home built in 1795 at Bardstown, & at Liberty Hall, 1796, at Frankfort.

Around 1800 a new phase of European design, the neo-classic style of Soane in England, Percier in France, & Schinkel in Germany, began to exert influence in America, chiefly through the agency of Benjamin H. Latrobe & his pupils, Robert Mills & William Strickland. Arriving in 1796 at Norfolk, Latrobe was already an accomplished professional architect. In 1798 he settled in Philadelphia & built the waterworks & his first masterpiece, the epoch-making Bank of Pennsylvania, long since destroyed, with its broad monumental wall surfaces, Grecian portico, & brick domed hall. His Catholic Cathedral, built 1806-21 at Baltimore, introduced a monumental spaciousness new to America. In 1803 he took over the building of the U. S. Capitol & later restored it after the British fire. The old Senate chamber (later the Supreme Court room) & the House of Representatives (now the Statuary Hall) still possess, despite loss of their original furnishings, true architectural grandeur.

French neo-classicism is apparent in the monumental grouping of Union College, Schenectady, planned in 1813 by the Bourbon refugee, Joseph Jacques Ramée. The oldest buildings there have a sober gravity in interesting

contrast to Jefferson's Palladian "academic village," the University of Virginia, 1817-26, at Charlottesville.

Latrobe's pupils, Mills & Strickland, steadily developed the new manner. Mills, a native of Charleston, S. C., had studied with Hoban & Jefferson, but his five years with Latrobe were the most formative in his architectural training. Entering independent practice, in 1808 he built the County Gaol, still standing at Burlington, N. J. In 1809 he added the connecting fireproof galleries to Independence Hall. At Richmond, his Monumental Church, commemorating the theater catastrophe of 1811, has a severe, almost abstract, classicism. His Washington Column, 1815-29, at Baltimore, was the first American design of truly Roman scale & majesty. Mill's interest in masonry vaulted buildings, the only fireproof system before the skyscraper, is displayed in Charleston's County Record Office, 1823.

THE GREEK REVIVAL: 1817-1850: Both Latrobe & Mills had on occasion employed decorative details inspired by Greek, rather than Roman, architecture. Since the rediscovery of Greek art in the mid-eighteenth century, European interest had mounted. As revolution & war tended to alienate America from England & France, Greece gradually replaced them, as well as Italy, as architectural arbiters. The full force of Greek inspiration was first felt in the remarkable second Bank of the United States (later the Customs House), built at Philadelphia, 1817-24, & designed by William Strickland. The competition program had been dominated by the president, Nicholas Biddle, who a decade before had seen at first hand the ruins at Athens. It called for "a chaste imitation of Grecian architecture, in its simplest & least expensive form." Full eight-columned Greek Doric pedimented porticoes, front & rear, establish the marble temple's theme; but within the splendid Roman barrel vaulted public hall & groin-vaulted offices reveal Strickland's debt to Latrobe & his fearless eclecticism.

Strickland's Bank caused an immediate sensation. St. Paul's Church, built in 1819 at Boston by Alexander Parris, has an Ionic portico. John Haviland, just arrived from England via St. Petersburg, Alexander I's neo-classic capital, used an Ionic portico for the First Presbyterian Church, 1820, & the Deaf & Dumb Asylum, 1824, in Philadelphia. But when the full majesty of the Bank was finally realized, Greek architecture came to dominate the American scene for two decades, replacing the brick & wood domestic scale of earlier structures with monumental ideals born of noble pedimented porticoes & the cool, broad surfaces of stone masonry. Despite their admiration for the columned temple form, most architects went far beyond mere copies. When funds permitted, construction was continually improved, especially in resistance to fire. And the variety of new compositional effects proves the imagination & ingenuity of their designers.

Boston's Quincy Market, 1825, a million dollar granite project by Parris, & the Providence, R. I., Arcade, 1828, by Bucklin & Warren, exemplify the expanding commerce of the period. Naval hospitals—Strickland's at Philadelphia, 1827-48, & Haviland's at Portsmouth, Va., 1827-30—indicate the invasion of governmental types. New York's Customs House (later the Sub-Treasury & now a museum), 1833-42, was the early work of Ithiel Town & A. J. Davis, who joined to form the country's first partnership firm. Exchanges—Strickland's in Philadelphia, 1832-34, & New York's, 1836-42, by Isaiah

Rogers—display monumental elegance. One of the most imposing & least known Greek revival structures is the Insane Asylum at Utica, New York, built 1839-42, with its 48-foot limestone columns & 550-foot five-part facade. In Washington, Mills built his splendid Treasury Building, 1836-43, & the Patent Office, 1836-40, with equal grandeur. Perhaps the most Grecian & ambitious of all is Girard College, 1833-47, with its full Corinthian peristyle & vaulted classrooms, a masterpiece by Strickland's pupil, Thomas Ustick Walter.

The Grecian taste quickly spread from metropolitan centers. On large provincial projects, local architects would often seek the aid of nationally known designers. Thus, Town & Davis collaborated with David Patton on the Capitol at Raleigh, N. C., 1833-40. Occasionally an easterner migrated to a burgeoning new town, as did Strickland when he moved to Nashville, Tenn., to build his elegant Capitol, 1850-55. Some westerners, on the other hand, went east to learn their trade. Gideon Shryock studied under Strickland & on his return showered his native Kentucky with a galaxy of public & private constructions, such as the Old Capitol at Frankfort, 1828-29, Morrison Hall at Transylvania College in Lexington, 1831-34, the Jefferson County Court House at Louisville, 1835-39, and many others. Sometimes the designer had contact with the style only by illustrated books & consequently produced works of charming naivete & hybridism. Gaineswood, the General Whitfield house at Demopolis, Ala., 1842-49, combines Greek details with Soane-like Roman rooms. Dunleith at Natchez, 1847, is a gracious masterpiece of attenuated Doric.

New Orleans abounds in excellent examples of the style. Strickland's U. S. Mint, 1835, is noteworthy, & the Pontalba blocks, 1849, by James Gallier, Sr., nobly frame Jackson Square. Mobile, likewise, boasts its Grecian Cathedral, 1830-50, the Barton Academy, 1836, by James & Charles Dakin, who also designed the handsome Presbyterian Church on Government Street.

Space permits only the briefest selection of the myriad Greek Revival houses that dot the highways & towns east of the Great Plains. Berry Hill, about 1838, near South Boston, Va., was the Parthenon plantation home of James Cole Bruce. Beverwyck, the Van Rensselaer manor house, 1840-43, north of Rensselaer, N. Y., still attests the magnificence created by Frederic Diaper. Rose Hill, about 1835, overlooking Seneca Lake opposite Geneva, N. Y., is an impressive example. The Reed House at Erie is the finest in Pennsylvania. The Ward House, 1859, Georgetown, Ky., is equally pretentious. The Governor's Mansion at Milledgeville, Ga., the President's House, University of Alabama, 1840, at Tuscaloosa, the Belo House, Winston-Salem, 1849, the elegant Governor's Mansion, 1842, Jackson, Miss., by William Nichols, & Oak Alley near Donaldsville, La., show the extension & acclimation of the style in the deep south. Ornamental details of doors & windows, together with diminutive porticoes, inspired by fashionable handbooks, were widely used for middle class homes & farmhouses.

Paralleling the invocation of Greek & Roman antiquity, a reawakening interest in medieval life & art fostered a romantic reaction that manifested itself in Gothic & Romanesque architectural revivals. Actually "Georgian" Gothic was often used in late eighteenth century England, but American examples, such as New York's second Trinity Church, 1788, are all destroyed. The chapel of St. Mary's Seminary, built in 1807 at Baltimore by the French

refugee, Maximilian Godefroi, is a naive but charming neo-Gothic confection. English "castellated" Gothic inspired Haviland's epoch-making Eastern State Penitentiary, 1821-35, which initiated an era of reform in prison planning. In 1838 Town & Davis used a smoother baronial version for Lyndhurst, the Paulding mansion at Tarrytown. Davis' First Congregational Church, 1836, at New Bedford is Gothic in powerful rusticated granite. Davis, too, furnished Gothic cottage designs for A. J. Downing's "The Architecture of Country Houses," 1850, which inspired numerous examples throughout the country. Others sent to Davis for plans, as did Francis Key Hunt for his mansion, Loudoun, 1850, at Lexington, Ky. Pratt's "Castle," built about 1845 at Richmond, Va., is an exotic fantasy of medieval details. The Old State Capitol, 1847-49 (rebuilt in 1882) at Baton Rouge, La., designed by Dakin, is an extraordinary Gothic design within & without.

A closer archaeological use of Gothic was introduced by the English-trained architect, Richard Upjohn. His third Trinity Church, 1839-46, in New York still proves his skill despite crowding skyscrapers, & brought him numerous commissions, such as St. Paul's, Buffalo. Poorer parishes used his stock plans for charming "board-&-batten" chapels, as St. Paul's, Kinderhook, N. Y. James Renwick, Jr., shared this desire for correctness, illustrated in Grace Church, 1843-46, & St. Patrick's Cathedral, 1853-79, both in New York City. An effective Gothic composition reflecting Rhenish influence is Young & Angell's Mormon Temple begun in 1853 at Salt Lake City.

An amusing episode concerns experiments in acclimating ancient Egyptian architecture to the American scene. Haviland's Tombs, the New York jail, 1838, has long since disappeared, but Egyptian Hall built in 1854 by Thomas S. Stewart, a Philadelphia architect, to house the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond still stands. At Essex, Conn., the Baptist Church, 1846, translated Egyptian forms into Yankee clapboards. The most famous Egyptian motif, the obelisk, was used by Solomon Willard as early as 1825 for the Bunker Hill Monument at Charlestown, but Mills far surpassed it in his masterpiece, the majestic Washington Monument, 1836-84. It is interesting to note that these obelisks, though originally Egyptian, came down to us via Rome & thus harmonized with the neo-classic spirit of the age.

The twenties, thirties, & forties also saw rapid development in commercial & industrial building although the few examples now standing are hidden & neglected. Mill towns like Lowell, Massachusetts, exhibit in microcosm the same cycles of fashion both in its textile factories & workers' housing. The standard blocks of Greek revival stores have been largely replaced or so remodeled as to be unrecognizable; but here and there one remains with its rhythmic granite piers & austere fenestration. Galena, Ill., still treasures its Market House built in 1845 by Henry J. Stouffer. The growth of the railroads is represented by the castellated Gothic Boston & Maine depot built at Salem, Mass. in 1847, & the superb Thomas Viaduct built of granite in 1835 nine miles south of Baltimore & still carrying the Baltimore & Ohio main line over the Patapsco River. Another magnificent neo-classic engineering monument is the fourteen arch aqueduct built in 1841 to carry the Erie Canal across Schoharie Creek, near Fort Hunter, N. Y. Its clean vigorous stonework compares most favorably with the finest contemporary structures in Britain. Also of architectural interest are the military fortresses of the period, such as Ft. Pulaski, east of Savannah, 1829-47.

THE MIDDLE YEARS: 1850-1886: It has long been fashionable to smile indulgently at cultural manifestations of mid-nineteenth-century America. The rapid expansion of industry, commerce, & speculation & the discovery of western gold created rampant prosperity in the early fifties that enriched an ever broadening market for luxury & ostentation. Though some classic revival designs continued to be built, they were more effulgent in character, as for example the wings of the United States Capitol added by Walter in 1851-67, or the Customhouse at Norfolk, 1857, or the overripe Grecian Bellamy mansion, 1859, built by Rufus Bunnell at Wilmington, N. C.

The new generation drew its principal inspiration from Victoria's England & the Second Empire of Napoleon III. The Italian Renaissance style via France via England & the mansarded baroque straight from Paris dominated larger projects. Venetian Gothic via Ruskin & Britain lent its polychromatic masonry to churches, schools, & other structures. And the Italian "villa" style via England, popularized by handbooks by Downing, Vaux, & many others, produced in town & country those pretentious "arks" so ridiculed today.

These European influences reached America in various ways. Native American architects learned the new fashions either by travel or through the new illustrated architectural journals. European trained men brought the latest modes with them when they emigrated. Vaux & Withers from England & a host of Germans have left their mark. In 1845 Richard Morris Hunt was the first American architectural student at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Two years after his return in 1857 he began to instruct pupils according to the Ecole system. One of these students, William R. Ware, settled in Boston & organized a two-year course for his own pupils. In 1865 Ware was made director of the first U. S. architectural school, a unit of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, & classes opened in 1868. In 1870 architectural instruction was inaugurated at the University of Illinois, & there, in March, 1873, Nathan Clifford Ricker received the first American degree in architecture. Cornell in 1871, Syracuse in 1873, & Columbia in 1880 followed. At M.I.T., French influence was strong; at Illinois there was direct inspiration from Berlin's Bauakademie; at Cornell English influence was important.

Despite this stylistic heterodoxy, there underlay considerable architectural unity. Beneath the demand for multiplicity & ornamental eclecticism, architects continued to compose their buildings' elements in formal Palladian or picturesque romantic groupings. But the deepest continuity is found in the steady progress made in evolving suitable plans to accommodate new functional requirements, in the gradual refinement of iron-framed structural systems, & in applying scientific resources to the problems of heating, sanitation, lighting, & vertical transportation. Although all these problems had received earlier solution in England, American genius for gadgetry & industrial production contributed much of the essential development basic to present-day modern architecture.

The Houghwout Department Store, built in 1857 by J. P. Gaynor, architect, on the northeast corner of Broadway & Broome, New York, is an overlooked but important monument. The tiers of Renaissance arcades—one to a story—have a genuine beauty, & exterior walls are entirely of cast iron. Inside, the store installed the first regular passenger elevator in America. Haviland had built a cast-iron bank facade in 1830 & one-story cast iron store fronts had been common since the mid-thirties; but it remained for James Bogardus

to popularize it so that it became the dominant type of commercial construction up through the eighties. Mercer & Greene Streets, New York, are lined with cast-iron-fronted warehouses, & three miles of iron fronts still remain below Canal Street. Almost every American city—even Honolulu—has similar structures shipped from eastern foundries. So safe, strong, & cheap was the material that it was used by Walter to line the House & Senate Halls of the Capitol, & for the marvelously fine new dome with which he capped that building.

The middle years witnessed remarkable urban expansion which in turn fostered the first steps toward the amelioration of city life. Office buildings began their upward climb especially in the early eighties in Chicago's Loop where masonry fireproofing of the metal skeleton, thin exterior curtain walls supported on the frame, & secure foundations to carry the stupendous loads were brought to practical solution. Progress has destroyed the key examples, such as Burnham & Root's Montauk Building, 1881-82, & the Home Insurance Company's Building, 1883-85, by Jenny & Mundie. The first American apartment house, the Stuyvesant, built by Hunt in 1869, still stands at 138 East 18th Street in New York. The fight against tenement slums, provoked by unbelievable squalor, began in 1867 with the first Tenement House Law. For those who could afford to commute, suburban towns like Garden City, Long Island, and Riverside, Ill., both laid out in 1869, gave escape from civic cacophony. The rise of the park movement—Central Park in New York, 1858-70, Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, 1860, Lincoln Park in Chicago, 1864—recaptured a fragment of space & greenery from the grasp of greedy speculators. Cities were becoming at once the symbol of dynamic opportunity & of almost hopeless degradation.

Despite continual rebuilding of growing cities, a few of the significant constructions of the period still stand. The mansarded Second Empire style first appeared in Boston's City Hall, 1861-65, by Gridley Bryant & Arthur Gilman. The finest example, however, is the State, War, & Navy Building, 1871-87, by A. B. Mullet, west of the White House in Washington. Near-by is James Renwick's old Corcoran Art Gallery (now the Court of Claims), 1874. Another most conspicuous masterpiece is the Philadelphia City Hall, built 1874-87, by John McArthur. Across the country, post offices such as the old one at Cincinnati, 1874-89, also by Mullet, courthouses such as at Lafayette, Ind., 1881-84, business blocks such as the lavish cast iron Powers Building built in 1870 at Rochester, N. Y., by Andrew Jackson Warner, & numerous hotels spread the style.

The earlier Gothic trend continued throughout the middle years. The finest example of the Victorian phase preached by Ruskin is Harvard's Memorial Hall, a colossal polychromatic essay by Ware & Van Brunt, 1871-74. The Connecticut Capitol at Hartford, 1873-78, by Richard M. Upjohn, son of Richard Upjohn of Trinity Church, is likewise Victorian Gothic. Vaux & Withers also used it in 1866-72 for the Hudson River State Hospital, north of Poughkeepsie. Numerous churches still exhibit it, though most of their sparkle is subdued with grime.

Along with the upper-crust, Europe-inspired high styles favored by the more knowing training architects, the great mass of ordinary buildings was designed by men schooled only as carpenters or masons. Despite their limitations, these men possessed little reticence & culled from important monuments,

handbooks, or other available resources what stimulus they could for fancy & effect. Often the result was sheer malevolent ugliness, but much of it has the authentic interest of a sort of folk architecture, joining bits of detail from many sources to form new concoctions which, though naive, possess a certain freshness & vitality. Dr. Kenneth Conant groups these buildings into an "Americanese" style. Their interest & importance have too long been overlooked.

For those who can see, almost all towns and cities retain in their older business districts a fascinating collection of "Americanese" commercial blocks that ring every conceivable change of material & motive. The jigsaw bracketed cornices & lavish tortured ornament of the residences of the period show an ingenuity & ambition that cannot be denied. The camp meeting cottages at Round Lake, north of Albany, N. Y., form a miniature museum of "Americanese." The sheer gorgeousness of Longwood, or Nutt's Folly, a Natchez "Persian" villa designed by Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia & built 1858-64, has hardly ever been matched. Similar fantasy pervades the unbelievable Grand Union Hotel, 1872, at Saratoga Springs.

Most architects of the middle years so preferred to crowd their designs with a multiplicity of motives joined to produce a nervous, broken mass that they lost the majesty of scale & lucid unity that had distinguished neo-classic taste. They sought exciting, dynamic effects, but too often attained only a frustrating pettiness. The rediscovery of true architectural monumentality was accomplished largely through the genius of Henry Hobson Richardson.

While a student at the Ecole, Richardson had admired the powerful, vigorous masonry of the French & Spanish Romanesque. To these he fused the tremendous, heavy arches & twinkling foliate ornament of Syrian fifth century churches just then made known by publication; but from these inspirations he evolved a personal expression of great breadth. His early masterpiece, Trinity Church, Copley Square, Boston, built 1872-77, had an immediate & wholesome effect & brought him the largest practice of the decade. Steadily he refined his taste, sloughed off extraneous complexities, & achieved the most effective masonry & massing in American history. Sever Hall (1878-80) & Austin Hall (1881-83), both at Harvard, exemplified his institutional work. His finest remaining structure is the Allegheny County Courthouse & Jail, 1884-87, at Pittsburgh, but it was the Marshall Field Wholesale Store in Chicago, begun in 1885 a year before his death, that turned the course of taste back to severe block masses & restrained detail. Its demolition robbed us of one of the great buildings of all time. A similar compactness of mass characterizes his domestic work, whether in stone, as the Glessner House, 1800 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, built 1886, or in wood shingles, as the Stoughton House, Mason & Brattle Streets, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1882-84, or the Potter House, 1886, in St. Louis.

Richardson's colleagues were quick to adopt the superficial aspects of his style and their buildings still dot the country. Every college has at least one Romanesque example, while Romanesque churches, city halls, public schools, libraries, & banks are still familiar landmarks. The industrial town, Pullman, Ill., is a complete Romanesque community designed by S. S. Beman. At their best, these structures attain a certain powerful dignity; at their worst, they have only clumsy stolidity.

THE TURNING POINT: 1886-1918: Commercial vigor, industrial productivity, vast continental resources, & a rapidly growing population demanded a more mature architecture as a setting for the new imperial spirit of the nineties. In scope & ambition America was a unit, but in method and mode of expression she was still a melting pot.

Burgeoning Chicago, less inhibited by foreign influence than the east, enjoyed a decade & a half of exciting leadership. Pressure for space within its restricted Loop forced architects to solve ever higher structures. The Monadnock Office Building, 53 W. Jackson Boulevard, built 1889-91 by Burnham & Root, shows the new severity inspired by Richardson & was the last of the skyscrapers to use exterior masonry piers as actual supports. In contrast, the Tacoma Building, La Salle & Madison Streets, 1887-88, by Holabird & Roche, reveals the lightness, openness, & glass area permitted by adoption of metal skeleton construction.

It remained, however, for Louis Sullivan with his partner, Dankmar Adler, to transmute these new techniques into an integrated aesthetic composition. Strongly stimulated by Richardson's Marshall Field Store, Sullivan immediately reoriented his own manner, as shown in the magnificent Auditorium Building (now Roosevelt College), Michigan Avenue & Congress Street, 1886-90. In the Wainwright Office Building in St. Louis, 1890-91, & in the Prudential Building, 1894-95, in Buffalo, he achieved the first full & mature aesthetic exploitation of skyscraper verticality. Sullivan's genius for decoration enriched all his work.

In the east the new monumentalism evolved differently. There the leaders had usually attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts & had absorbed the beauty of historic models. McKim, Mead, & White began as followers of Richardson, but in the Villard Houses, Madison & 50th, New York, built 1883-85, they turned to the restrained grandeur of the Italian Renaissance. Their Boston Public Library, 1887-93, was "the first American building of which a Medici prince could be proud." Carrere & Hastings drew on the Spanish Renaissance for their luxurious fantasy, the Ponce de Leon Hotel, 1887, at St. Augustine. R. M. Hunt outdid them all in his palatial French Renaissance "Biltmore," built in 1890-95 at Asheville, N. C., for George Washington Vanderbilt. But in George B. Post's World Building, 1889-90, opposite New York's City Hall, the basic difficulty of translating old forms to new uses is all too evident.

Eastern influence acutely undermined Chicago experimentation when McKim, Hunt, & the others were called in by Daniel H. Burnham to design Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Sullivan's Transportation Building was the sole representative of the Chicago group. Dramatic vistas everywhere led to exhibition sheds costumed in classic, Renaissance, or baroque plaster shells. Charles B. Atwood's neo-classic Fine Arts Building (now the Rosenwald Science Museum) still proves the impact projected by the monumental white ensemble. Overawed visitors returned home to demand a rash of neo-classic civic monuments.

One result of the fair was a lively interest in the rediscovery of L'Enfant's design for Washington. In 1901 Burnham & McKim pushed through its re-adoption & began the clearing of extraneous nineteenth century accretions, including a railroad station directly on the Mall. McKim refurbished the White House; Burnham built the Union Station as a triumphal gateway to the city.

Other cities followed suit with Burnham's Chicago plan, 1907, outdoing the rest both in grandiosity & farseeing vision.

The neo-classicists produced many effective designs, such as McKim's group at Columbia University, 1895 on, his Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 1906-10, & his Municipal Office Building, 1908-10, all in New York. The Lincoln Memorial, 1911-22, by Henry Bacon, is perhaps the epitome of this cycle, at once beautiful in form & exasperating in logic. The Georgian & Colonial revivals which paralleled the neo-classic trend likewise stifled more vigorous & progressive architectural thought, and their formulae repeated ad infinitum tend to hide some excellent examples.

Medieval influences continued all through the period & closer study produced buildings increasingly correct in design & execution. All Saints' Church, Dorchester, Mass., 1892, by Ralph Adams Cram is an early example. Cram, Goodhue, & Ferguson used Gothic most effectively in the reconstruction of the Military Academy at West Point from 1903 on. And Goodhue, with his master touch, created his lovely Gothic tour-de-force in St. Thomas' Church, New York, 1906-11. Gothic verticality expressed the record-breaking height of Cass Gilbert's Woolworth Building, New York, 1911-13.

But there were those who believed that American architecture could not fulfill its own destiny in terms of historic models, however skillfully they were translated. It was from the second generation of the Chicago group that the progressive leaders came, & the most famous & influential genius was Frank Lloyd Wright. From 1887 to 1893 Wright served his apprenticeship under Sullivan at his peak, & to his own penchant for individualistic experimentation added his master's courage & facility. The Winslow House, Auvergne Place, River Forest, Ill., 1893, exhibits his early work, while the Larkin Company's Administration Building, 680 Seneca Street, Buffalo, 1904, & the Martin House, 125 Jewett Parkway, Buffalo, 1904, display the mature expression of space & materials that antedates similar trends both here & in Europe. The Unity Church, Oak Park, Ill., 1906, is an early masterpiece in concrete. Among his finest, most imaginative works are the Robie House, 5757 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, 1909, & the Coonley House, 300 Scottswood Road, Riverside, 1908.

Sullivan, after his split with Adler in 1895, never regained his former momentum. The Carson, Pirie, Scott department store, Chicago, 1899-1904, retained his superb decorative touch; but thenceforth only a few small banks, such as at Grinnell, Iowa, 1914, marked the tragic years. Other members of the Chicago group, notably Purcell, Feick, & Elmslie, continued the Sullivan trend, as in the Merchants' Bank, Winona, Minnesota, 1912. A contemporary, but independent, evolution was pioneered in California by Bernard Maybeck & by Greene & Greene.

Almost unnoticed by architects were certain problems that would create strong influences in the future. Industrial & utilitarian structures slowly attracted major talent. The flight of the textile industry to southern states provided unusual opportunities for improved mill design & for the inclusion of amenities in operatives' housing. In Detroit Albert Kahn applied high architectural skill to the growing needs of the automotive industry. Urban congestion began to call for new techniques of amelioration, as in the New York Zoning Ordinance of 1916, and the construction of the garden suburb, Forest

Hills, begun in 1911. During World War I the creation of new industrial towns such as Yorkship Village (now Fairview) near Camden, N. J., gave valuable training for future leaders in low-cost public housing.

BETWEEN TWO WARS: 1918-1941: The cessation of building during World War I created the record boom of the gilded twenties, of which the most conspicuous feature was the speculative reconstruction of metropolitan commercial centers led by Manhattan and Chicago. The skyscraper was the symbol of the age & its economic preoccupations. Experts refined their plans to obtain the last square inch of rentable area. Engineers calculated their steel skeletons & elevators to exploit maximum capacity. And designers sought to make each tower dominate its neighbors by some special "treatment."

The fabulous Chicago Tribune Tower competition of 1922 drew over 400 aspirants who ransacked history & ideas to tempt the jury. The lucky winners, Raymond Hood & J. M. Howells, skillfully wrapped their very practical plans in an aura of Flamboyant Gothic. Many, including Sullivan, regretted that the prize did not go to the runner-up, an admirable translation of the Woolworth scheme entered by the Finnish architect, Eliel Saarinen. Saarinen settled in Detroit & in the years following created a potent center of Scandinavian influence in the superb group of buildings forming the Cranbrook Academy at Bloomfield Hills.

Hood, himself, restlessly continued to experiment with other "treatments," in the black & gold of the American Radiator Building, the vertical stripes of the Daily News Building, & the horizontal banding of the McGraw-Hill Building, all in New York. Despite their inconclusive air, they were vastly superior to the strained ornamentalism of the usual current solutions.

These tentative essays in pure abstract design did not penetrate the institutional or residential fields. Churches had to be in a "religious style," surcharged with Gothic emotion, or "correct" as in Cram's nave at St. John the Divine's Cathedral, or "adapted" in the auditorium-&-skyscraper complex of the Riverside Church, both in New York, or with Colonial placidity as in Hobart Upjohn's First Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, N. C. Colleges preferred Georgian, as in Harvard's house groups overlooking the Charles, or Oxfordian Gothic as at the University of Chicago, Princeton, & Duke. Houses ranged the gamut of high & provincial styles from Normandy half-timber deep in the heart of Texas to acres of cunning Cape Cod cottages in every urban subdivision. In Florida Addison Mizner with irresistible showmanship purveyed a curious variety of bastard Spanish villas complete with phony manufactured antiques. The best work of the period, as in the buildings of Frank Forster, Harry T. Lindeberg, or Delano & Aldrich, had the genuine charm of fine detail & craftsmanship; the worst was a theatrical travesty of honest architecture.

The more progressive traditionalists tended toward a stripping away of reminiscent detail. Goodhue in his Nebraska State Capitol, 1922-25, attained a sort of personal & sculptural classicism, richly restrained & powerful. His Los Angeles Public Library, 1925-26, moved further toward abstract classicism. Paul Philippe Cret illustrated the same process, from his cool Renaissance Detroit Art Museum, 1925, to his famed "modern classic" Folger Shakespearean Library in Washington, 1932. The same contrast appears between the magnificent traditional Missouri State Capitol, 1917-24, by Tracy &

Swartwout, & its modernized counterpart at Salem, Oregon, by Francis Keally & Trowbridge & Livingston.

It was Wright, however, who stood alone against these conservative conceptions. His most famous work, the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, 1917-22, is important both for subtle amalgamation of native & Wrightian forms & for the ingenious structural precautions which successfully withstood earthquake damage. His American projects of this period, located chiefly in California, attest his preoccupation with textured concrete block. The Millard House (1923), 645 Prospect Crescent, Pasadena, the Ennis House (1924), 2607 Glendower Road, Los Angeles, & the Jones House (1929), 3700 Birmingham Road, Tulsa, are typical of his magical exploitation of materials, forms, & sites. His own home, Taliesin, at Spring Green, Wisconsin, rebuilt after the fire of 1925, has become a mecca for architects & students from all over the world, & his influence has also been felt increasingly in the work of younger men.

The four great monuments of the boom period, all completed after its collapse, symbolize the technical & social milieu. The first, the Empire State Building, New York, 1930-31, by Shreve, Lamb, & Harmon, not only holds the record for height, but in its construction & erection illustrated the unprecedented organizational proficiency achieved by American builders. At Rockefeller Center the heterogeneity of isolated skyscrapers, the bane of metropolitan landscapes, was skillfully resolved by welding the complex group into a dramatic & profitable unity basic to civic order. Third, the Cincinnati Union Station, opened in 1933, proved that logic of plan & form can be beautifully expressed without extraneous reminiscence & can be effectively integrated into the community pattern as well. The fourth is the community itself, planned for humane living, as exemplified by the epoch-making town of Radburn, N. J. Here the integration of open green space, forthright housing, commercial center, & school into an harmonious & logical neighborhood plan revealed new & exciting vistas.

The great depression influenced & was influenced by a faltering demand for new construction. Strenuous national measures centered on its revival. Widespread rebuilding of governmental facilities not only primed the economy, but often resulted in designs of excellent quality, such as the Washington Airport Terminal & many post offices throughout the country. Liberal assistance to semi-public institutions, especially educational, produced many schools & college buildings, but too often the standard of quality was both ultra-conservative & uninspired. In public housing, however, considerable strides were made in replacing slums with good quality shelter. The challenge of Radburn was answered with special felicity in the magnificently planned suburban town of Greenbelt, developed by the Resettlement Administration northeast of Washington. Relief projects among architectural personnel set up the Historic American Buildings Survey which recorded 6,389 irreplaceable historic structures in 23,765 measured drawings & 25,357 photographs, an invaluable archive for architectural scholars.

American architectural design during the thirties continued its eclecticism, but limited funds tended to enforce a healthy simplification of reminiscent detail, producing abstractions of Georgian, Classic, & Gothic that gained new breadth. At the same time, however, there came increasing interest in European post-war developments, especially in the work of the so-called Interna-

tional School led by Gropius in Germany & LeCorbusier in France. This work differed sharply from the ornamental modern of the Austrian theatrical designer, Joseph Urban, as displayed in his Ziegfeld Theater, New York, 1926, or his fantastic Hutton House, Palm Beach, 1927, or from the romantic modern of Saarinen at Cranbrook. In general, it aimed to restrict itself to an exploitation of characteristic new materials functionally disposed, & assembled to produce new aesthetic effects of plane-defined space. At first derided by conservatives as "packing box and gas pipe design," its impact raised profound questioning of principles previously thought to be immutable.

First awareness of these exciting developments was obtained from journals & books, but was soon reinforced by a potent stream of European architects. From 1925 on, the work of the Viennese architect, Richard Neutra, of Los Angeles, was of increasing interest. His house for Dr. Lovell, 1929, Los Angeles, was one of the first statements of the new creed in America. During the past two decades he has created a large number of significant structures in the new idiom. More authoritative leadership came with the arrival of the former directors of the German Bauhaus. In 1936 Walter Gropius became head of Harvard's architectural school, & soon after Ludwig Miës van der Rohe began direction of the architectural department of the Illinois Institute of Technology. Although the primary efforts of both have been the training of student architects, the practical effect of which is already apparent, they have also built a number of instructive buildings. Gropius' own house & its neighbors at Lincoln, Mass., already seem comfortably acclimated. Miës' austere campus at Illinois Tech is slowly taking form to prove the elegance & subtlety of his style. All these contributions are provocative, stimulating, & significant additions to the American architectural scene.

American achievement in the "International Style" began slowly but steadily gained momentum. Howe & Lescaze broke successfully with former "skyscraper treatments" & produced in the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society's building, 1932-33, a clean-cut expressive design. Philip Goodwin & Edward Stone, aided by sympathetic clients, erected a beacon for modernism in their Museum of Modern Art, New York, 1935. Chicago's Century of Progress exposition, 1933-34, helped to some extent & New York's World of Tomorrow, 1939-40, to a greater degree, to win public acceptance to new forms.

Nevertheless it was still the American master, Wright, who steadily dominated the thirties, not alone by executed buildings, but also by exciting, imaginative, & astounding projects. The Kaufmann House, Falling Water, at Bear Run, Penn., 1936, is an amazing masterpiece of glass, stone, & concrete, intimately interwoven with the stream & ledges of the dramatic site. The Administration Building of the Johnson Company at Racine, Wisconsin, 1936-39, solves a usually routine problem with extraordinary inventiveness. His own winter headquarters, Taliesin West, 1938, near Phoenix, on Maricopa Mesa, & the Florida Southern College group at Lakeland, 1940, set in a lush orange grove, are linked by the same uncommon touch.

WORLD WAR II AND AFTER: Preparation for & prosecution of total conflict presented prodigious demands for buildings. New industrial plants at Willow Run, Fort Worth, Wichita, & elsewhere set records for size & speed of erection. Industrial housing, much of it temporary, sheltered armies of

factory personnel. Vast training camps, each a complex city, took form in incredibly short time.

Return to peace found deficits in every kind of building space & a tremendous pent-up urge to satisfy them. Despite shortages of materials and labor, despite abrupt inflation, peak demands persisted & presented American architects with challenging opportunities. In almost all types of buildings, public acceptance of the contemporary manner has been notable. Only in houses, churches, & schools is there some lingering nostalgia for traditional emotional values.

Widespread commercial construction exploiting dramatic modernism for its sales-inducing novelty has led the way. Foley's Department Store, Houston, Texas, is an outstanding & effective example. The coordinated shopping center also helps mold public taste. Modern movie palaces, modern factories, modern sports centers, all indoctrinate their users.

The question is, "What kind and quality of modern architecture shall we have?" A survey of recent work conveys the impression that within its doctrines an amazing scope & variety is pregnant with multitudinous possibilities. America is asserting her traditional felicity in absorbing many strains & is transmuting them into a rich vocabulary & grammar capable of a full expression of her varied regions & problems.

The roster of American architects now producing significant work is far too long to list here. Many old established firms continue to turn out buildings of high quality. Holabird & Root of Chicago, for example, designed Washington's luxurious Hotel Statler. The Saarinens, father & son, created the beautiful Kleinhans Auditorium in Buffalo & what is perhaps the finest modern church in America, the Congregational Church, Columbus, Indiana. Igor Polivitzski's Shelburne Hotel, Miami Beach, is a brilliant essay in the contemporary manner. Pietro Belluschi of Portland, Oregon, is breaking new paths in his advanced designs. Alden Dow of Albion, Mich., has created many buildings of outstanding character, & Burnham Hoyt, in his Red Rock Theater at Denver, won a unique effectiveness from its intriguing site. Unfortunately the mere mention of such a limited group does severe injustice to many others.

It has been amply indicated that the American grand tour, if undertaken with alertness & appreciation, can pay rich rewards of beauty & deeper understanding of our common culture. The tangibility & human associations of our buildings, past and present, make them invaluable foci around which to form our feeling for the stream of American history. Their immediacy gives us symbols of social & cultural goals that are basic to a dynamic, evolving civilization. These sticks & stones sum up the American story, centuries in the making, & can give us the foundation on which to erect a future consonant with our honorable past.

—TURPIN C. BANNISTER

ART

Up to the latter part of the 19th century there was no painting or sculpture that could, strictly speaking, be called American. The work of the professional artists who came to America or were born here tended to be a provincial variation of the styles of Europe. American personalities, objects & scenes appeared in their canvasses, but they were not American in the sense of a native way of seeing & creating. On the other hand, the decorations & designs produced by non-professionals, by artisans & handicraftsmen, though they had an indigenous flavor, were improvisations too random & sporadic to result in an artistic tradition.

In the Colonies, a handful of Englishmen, one or two Dutchmen & Frenchmen who had been trained abroad, & a few native craftsmen who had picked up the knack by studying the occasional paintings or engravings to be seen in the better homes, did portraits "on the side," either as a hobby or as a way of earning extra money. It was only after several of the settlements had grown quite large and prosperous that a small number of artists were able to support themselves through commissions. These men painted portraits in the English style: usually three-quarter views of a stiffly posed lady or gentleman whose face, not too melting to begin with (considering the hard life in the Colonies & necessary toughness of spirit), is given added severity by the rigorous linear treatment of contemporary British draftsmanship. The sitter wears his or her best clothes, of course, & the artist exhibits his skill by reproducing its every careful fold, surface sheen and textile pattern. John Singleton Copley was the best of these Colonial painters.

Along with this portrait art addressed to the Colonial worthies came the shop & inn signs, coach decorations, ships' figureheads, weathervanes, grave-stone & wood carvings, lawn figures & hitching posts, glassware & other "practical" art turned out for the delectation of the general public. American sculpture was for a long time restricted to the carving shops. William Rush, the first to achieve a memorable reputation, made figureheads as well as portrait busts. Connected in spirit with this workmanlike art were the portrait "limnings" popular on the farms as well as in the towns. These were in the main the work of self-taught painters, anonymous to us, who wandered about the settlements with a stock of portraits all finished except for the head. The customer selected the one he liked best &, for a price sometimes as low as a night's lodging & a few meals, the artist filled in the face. Some of these portraits have come to be valued as "primitives" because of their rich color, clean design, fancifulness & insight into character.

Winning the Revolutionary War brought a feeling for history & new public buildings for artists to decorate. Benjamin West, an expatriate from the

Colonies, had set up in London a school which came to be known as "the American School." West taught that painting should tell a noble story, religious or historical. Almost all the early Republican painters received some of their training in West's school or accepted its influence, & hopes among them were high that they would soon have the opportunity to introduce the most exalted images among their rather earth-bound compatriots. Congress, however, proved less generous with commissions than had been expected, & to make matters more irritating, imported French artists & an Italian or two to decorate the new capitol in Washington. Instead of heroes, the Americans for the most part either had to go on painting portraits of merchants & their wives or give up the profession & go into something else. Turning out literally thousands of portraits, Thomas Sully & Chester Harding achieved enormous popularity. Malbone & Fraser were much admired for their miniatures.

The new sense of history did manage to express itself to some extent. John Trumbull, who had served in the Revolutionary army, did full length portraits of Washington, Hamilton & Jay, & such significant scenes, now familiar through prints to every schoolboy, as "The Battle of Bunker Hill," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence." Numerous portraits of George Washington, often bearing little resemblance to one another, were executed by his contemporaries. The most celebrated is the Athenaeum portrait by Gilbert Stuart, perhaps the best painter of the country's early decades. Though Stuart studied under West, his work has a softer tone & more subtle modeling than that of the West School. Another portraitist of Washington was Charles Willson Peale, father of the painters Rembrandt & Raphaelle Peale. The career of the elder Peale, like those of the artist-inventors Robert Fulton & S. F. B. Morse, reveals the extent to which, even after the Revolution, painting often tended to be less than a full-time occupation; besides being an artist, Peale was a craftsman, an entrepreneur, a soldier, a naturalist, & lectured & ran a museum of natural curiosities.

With the opening of new territories to settlers, Americans became increasingly interested in what their country looked like—and genre painting & landscapes soon rivaled portraiture in popularity. George Caleb Bingham, "the Missouri artist," Henry Inman, William Sidney Mount, & Eastman Johnson were outstanding among those who depicted life in the towns, the backwoods, on the Mississippi. They worked in the painstaking manner of the Düsseldorf School in Germany at which several of the group studied. Paintings & drawings of this type, having generally the quality of a photograph whose maker is indifferent to light & shadows, are still being produced. They are popular with the neighbors & with art editors of American family magazines for the stories they tell of Thanksgiving at home, rowing with one's girl on a lake, a Negro playing a guitar in front of a shack.

With genre & landscape as their subjects, painters began to set up their easels outdoors. The Hudson River School of landscape painters began with Thomas Cole, who worked directly from nature in the Hudson River Valley. It soon came to include landscapists who traveled many miles from New York. The Hudson River painters sought primarily to convey visual information & feelings about nature; problems of structure, composition, color values bothered them very little. Their panoramas might be pastorals like Kensett's, or they might be filled with the melodrama of mountain peaks, waterfalls and icebergs like those of Church & Bierstadt. Americans of the period did not

object to thin paint quality, clutterings of detail, lack of esthetic order, so long as they were shown the place "the way it looks." In the paintings of Moran you could see the Rocky Mountains; in those of Church, Niagara Falls or a tropical daybreak—these painters were a huge success & brought amazing prices.

To this impulse to get a record made of nature & people belongs the work of George Catlin, who spent years among the Indians creating his valued gallery of portraits & customs, & John James Audubon, who followed unfamiliar birds across the slopes of Kentucky & the marshes of the Mississippi to compile his famous "Birds of America." In Audubon's bird "portraits," fresh in color & drawn with striking precision & originality of conception, the desire to know & picture the new American land resulted in an art of great power & authenticity. Almost wholly self-taught, Audubon achieved a personal mode that was a mixture of the techniques of the folk craftsmen, the scientist & the "fine" artist. Though born in France, he is perhaps the first genuine American artist, in that his style as well as his subjects were born out of American experience.

Apart from some strong creations by the woodcarvers, carpenters and stonecutters, William Rush, John Frazee, Samuel McIntire, Hezekiah Augur & Clark Mills, who made America's first equestrian statue, nothing much was done in American sculpture before the Civil War. As West attracted the painters, the neo-classical school of Thorwaldsen & Canova in Italy drew most American students of sculpture. In the imitations of Greek & Roman figures by Greenough, Crawford & Powers it is difficult to detect a trace of anything either personal or American; though Powers succeeded better in his earlier realistic mood.

With the industrialization that came after the Civil War, the United States begins to have an art of its own. Some Americans trained after European models were no longer satisfied merely to inject native subject matter into pictures mechanically imitative; each sought to build a style & manner belonging to himself & to his way of responding to his world. With Thomas Eakins & Winslow Homer a new realism replaced the fussy decor of the Hudson River landscapists & Düsseldorf genre painters. With Albert Pinkham Ryder a new passionateness contrasts with the sentimentality & melodrama of the classicists & the scenarists of mountains & rivers. Henceforth, American artists in portraying the life about them were to go past "what it looks like" to "what it is"—or with a fidelity just as devoted they were to turn from appearances & strive to transmit to canvas or stone their deepest inner harmonies & anguish.

Thomas Eakins had the best art schooling available in his day; he studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts & with Leon Bonnet, & he was familiar with the realists of France & Spain. Unlike his predecessors, & of course many who have followed him, his goal was not to produce a painting in the manner of the most prominent European movement but to understand & picture the experiences most meaningful to him. These experiences were for the main part composed of prosaic & raw elements. The grace and charm of a Degas or a Pissarro were hardly to be found in the streets and entertainments of his contemporary America. Eakins painted portraits of determined men, violent sports, surgeons performing operations in clinics. He painted them with the concentration & respect for fact of one who knew he was beholding the most

serious aspects of a new kind of social life. With him American realism left behind the slick surfaces of Düsseldorf reporting.

Winslow Homer, partly self taught, also ventured to subordinate Art to reporting and thus achieved authentic artistic qualities. Engraver & illustrator as well as painter, he covered the Civil War for "Harper's Weekly" & later turned up with his sketch pad in many parts of the world. His watercolors & oils caught with candid-camera accuracy & verve the movements of the sea on the coast of Maine, of sailors in oilskins, of Negroes & palm trees in the South.

Advanced twentieth-century tastes, emphasizing imagination & passion in art, find little interest in the American artists of the past century. "Primitives" like the limners, the homespun Pennsylvanians Hicks & Pickett, the print-makers Currier & Ives, the ultra-realist Harnett, the carvers of black boys & eagles for steamships, these arouse excitement today, largely through associations with the *douanier* Rousseau & the surrealists. But of genuine painters of inwardness we have few in that period, except for Albert Ryder. Ryder foreshadows the modern "night mind" in art that refuses to regard visible environment as the final human reality. One might say that the lonely Ryder was too literal, even to the point of crudeness, in his intuition of art as dreaming, for he invariably "naturalizes" his visions by setting them in darkness & moonlight, unlike, say, Miró, who transforms his night images into bright-colored & distinct linear shapes. With Ryder night & night-feeling turns into blue-black & silver masses of jagged clouds, sea & shore, with faint green glimmerings of ghostly horsemen, ships & distances, conveying by suggestion themes drawn from Shakespeare, the Bible, folklore or personal fantasy. Strongly religious & ascetic, Ryder belongs among those painters who work slowly, repaint much & shun as if it came from the devil any temptation to please an audience. The modern eccentric & primitive Eilshemius belongs to the Ryder tradition of strong individualism.

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, England and Germany were finished as influences in American art, except for the brief turn to the Munich School exemplified by Chase & Duveneck. All the broad movements were now to come from France. American landscapists learned atmosphere & harmony from the Barbizon painters, as Sargent learned dash & virtuosity from Manet. Beginning with formless panoramas à la Hudson River, George Inness & Homer Martin progressed with the aid of French examples towards landscape as mood in the manner of Millet & Corot. Martin even reached as far as the Impressionists, the next major derivation. Hassam, Glackens, Twachtman, Weir & dozens of others now caused American streets, buildings & fields to shimmer with the interweaving tones & strokes of pure color of the French *plein air*. In American Impressionism, Art with its formulae was once more asserting itself against direct experience & the result was a quick transformation into academicism.

The absorption of European styles had by now, however, been speeded up & was taking place on a more sophisticated level than formerly. It was the time of Henry Adams & Henry James, of Hunt & La Farge's admiration for the Italian Renaissance, reflected in their murals, of the founding of the great Morgan, Frick & Havemeyer collections, of the establishment of museums & art schools of cosmopolitan stature. By the turn of the century Americans like Whistler, with his adaptations of Japanese prints, & Mary Cassatt, a ranking

follower of Degas, could count among the vanguard in European art. American sculpture had advanced in self-consciousness from the pioneering ruggedness of Henry Kirke Brown & his pupil John Q. A. Ward to the "musical" plasticity of Homer St. Gaudens, followed by such ambitious monument makers as MacMonnies & Barnard.

Each new surge of vitality had, of course, to make its way against the obstacles presented by "the Academy," operating under various names. Ryder, Eakins, Inness, Wyant, Martin, Hunt & La Farge had had to join together in exhibitions, in order to overcome official indifference. A generation later it was the turn of the "Henri Group" to run the gauntlet of the enemies of novelty & originality. Most of the artists grouped around Robert Henri, & the artists who followed their trend, had ideas that went beyond a strict concern with art—they talked about the labor movement, Henry George, Bellamy's "nationalism," Nietzsche, Tolstoy. They sketched bathing beaches, city rooftops, poolrooms, restaurants, racetracks, prizefights, circuses, panhandlers, children jumping rope. They had a sense of the American idiom which prevailed over their technical borrowings from abroad, which by now had reached a rich variety. This realistic movement, which contained its strain of romanticism, also brought a revival in political & social cartooning, recalling Thomas Nast's earlier Tweed Ring assaults, & a stimulation of lithography, wood engraving & other graphic arts, as well as of photography as an art medium.

In the same year (1908) that the Henri Group of realistic depictees of social life held their first exhibition under the title of "The Eight," & were greeted with contempt & acrimony on the part of newspaper editorials & art critics, Alfred Stieglitz, later famous as a photographer, brought together at his "291" gallery in New York the European experimentalists who have come to represent what is called "modernism" in art—Cézanne, Matisse, Picasso, Braque & others. In the same rooms Stieglitz exhibited advanced Americans like Marin, Hartley, Weber.

Modernism & realism were later to find themselves opposed, at times rancorously antagonistic. But their early appearance in America was arm in arm at the epoch-making "Armoury Show" held in New York in 1913. While the realists had turned toward the streets, the bars, the political meetings, the modernists drew upon the "pure forms" of mathematics & the machine, upon dreams & deliberately inspired fantasies, upon the art of savages, ancient civilizations, children, lunatics. In its simplest definition, the opposition between realistic & "abstract" art is the opposition between a picture that represents an external object accessible to the eye & one that constitutes a sign that relates itself primarily to the mind & spirit. If Cubism, Futurism & Surrealism often caused American artists to deny that their visible surroundings were important in themselves, it made them more sensitive to such artistic factors as architectural balance, rhythm, hue; & it opened their understanding to design as conceived by peoples belonging to different cultures & by individuals in extreme psychological states.

In sculpture as well as in painting the new eclecticism drew on discoveries in archaeology, on new industrial materials & devices, on the creations of the Negro, Indian & other art traditions far removed from our own. Both in connection with building decoration & in pieces for independent exhibition, American sculpture has come to include every shade of conception from the most literalist nudes & portrait busts to works totally abstract. Mural painting,

which saw an enormous expansion in the 1930's under the sponsorship of the Federal government, shows a similar range, from the most prosaic picturizations of historical & allegorical themes to the distorted shapes & color masses of the neo-realists & experimentalists.

Today a typical overall show of American art impresses one chiefly by its tremendous variety in feeling, craftsmanship & derivation. Bland pictures of oil-wells & big-city storefronts hang by the side of symbolist declamations, surrealist outcries, stone-age sign language, shapes formed out of spontaneous gestures, patterns composed of lines & relations infinitely calculated. Paintings of the American scene, such as Charles Sheeler's lighthouses, Grant Wood's small-town types, Thomas Benton's writhing protagonists of regional history & folklore, John Steuart Curry's convulsive prairies, Georgia O'Keeffe's enameled flowers & objects, have become almost as familiar to Americans as Manhattan's skyline or the Grand Canyon. Older formalists like Stuart Davis & Milton Avery have also achieved a large measure of acceptance. On the other hand, the public continues to be treated in the press to periodic assaults on the "excesses" of such younger non-descriptive painters as William Bazotes, William de Kooning, Ashille Gorki (recently deceased), Jackson Pollack, Markis Rotko, Robert Motherwell, Max Spivac, & Adolf Gottlieb.

If the most advanced American art often seems to express personal withdrawal & forlornness, the general rule in contemporary American painting & sculpture no doubt is: a style for every taste & cultural background. With the vastly enlarged attendance at museums & galleries, with the progress made recently in the techniques of reproduction, & with the policy of an increasing number of popular magazines & even commercial advertisers of making color prints for mass distribution, there seems reason to suppose that some kind of art plays a part in the life of practically every American.

—HAROLD ROSENBERG

LITERATURE

Early American writing is a thin branch of the literature of seventeenth century England, but with the important difference that the major concerns of those who settled the colonies were overwhelmingly religious. It is a literature largely given over to such matters as the relationship of church & state, the absolute sovereignty of God, Biblical infallibility—a narrow religiosity the effects of which can still be felt in some contemporary writing, still tirelessly engaged in reacting against its distant influence. While the idea of human damnation & the vision of life as evil have produced some of the masterpieces of world literature, the authoritarian & dogmatic Calvinism of early New England, which stamped on almost every activity of mankind the mark of the devil, was scarcely hospitable to the production of works of art. It made room for pamphleteering, sermons, & for authorities on sin—for the fierce scolding of Cotton Mather, the remarkable & frequently brilliant sermons of Jonathan Edwards, most famous of Calvinism's champions, & for the vigorous & rebellious opponent of theocracy, Roger Williams.

While the earliest writers emphasized the ways of God to the exclusion of almost all other ways, their followers were increasingly devoted to the life of reason. Untouched by his Calvinist upbringing & frequently celebrated as the country's earliest figure of urbanity and cosmopolitanism, Benjamin Franklin was such a devotee, & one who excelled as a diplomat, politician, & economist as well as a writer. His *Autobiography* is still widely read. Franklin is perhaps the most important individual to span the period leading up to the Revolutionary War, a period most notable for its politics, oratory, & pamphleteering. Thomas Paine, with his *Common Sense*, made a reputation as a fiery advocate of American Independence. Patriotic versifiers were busily at work; best remembered are Philip Freneau, the first American poet of talent, who brought bitter satire to the national cause, & Joel Barlow. The towering reputation of Thomas Jefferson is in part due to his writings, among them the Declaration of Independence, as well as to his statemanship.

It was not, however, until the early nineteenth century that the country produced a writer of outstanding imaginative gifts. Washington Irving's *Knickerbocker History of New York* has been called "the first American book that stood solidly on its own feet." Irving, representative of a new & aristocratic generation that celebrated elegance, romanticism & the picturesque, though a man poorly equipped for understanding either himself or his world—of expansion, middle-class revolution & industrial change—left, in *Rip Van Winkle*, *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, & the *Knickerbocker History*, still popular records of his flight into the legendary. It was a flight that was to be repeated by numerous writers that followed. Stimulated by the success of Scott's

Waverly novels, James Fenimore Cooper discovered the Indian & served up the romantic myth of the American hinterland, employing devices of suspense that in their crudity foreshadowed the effects of Pearl White & the Lone Ranger. "Every time a Cooper person is in peril, and absolute silence is worth four dollars a minute," wrote Mark Twain, "he is sure to step on a dry twig." Nathaniel Hawthorne, saturated in the allegorical, in irony, & with a deep sense of evil, dramatized the Puritan tragedy as his forerunners had been unable to do. For it was only when Calvinism had begun to decline as a controlling force, apparently, that it could be put to creative use. It was Calvinism's appeal as a great fact of imagination, rather than its religiosity, that drew Hawthorne to brood on it for a lifetime & to produce four masterly novels, *The Scarlet Letter*, *The House of the Seven Gables*, *The Blithedale Romance*, & *The Marble Faun*. But to the critics who have assessed American writers on the basis of extroversion and "involvement," Hawthorne is "a romancer of the twilight instead of the human heart," and "the extreme & finest expression of refined alienation from reality." Herman Melville, one of the most lacerated & savagely honest figures in our literature, has encountered similar treatment. In the author of *Moby Dick*, such critics have been tireless in pointing out, there is too much hatred of life, too much meaningless suffering, too much escapism, symbolism, obscurity, bombast, Shakespearean rhetoric, too much awareness of human evil, too much that is inchoate & sordid, too much of doom & fatality. In recent years Melville & Hawthorne have come to be recognized as two of America's greatest novelists, & both have claimed wider audiences than ever before.

Melville's total disgust for the materialism & emptiness of his own time limited his public in his own lifetime in a way that the vigorously critical but serenely transcendental views of Ralph Waldo Emerson, however deeply they judged American realities, could never do. Though he was devoid of a tragic sense, there is an austerity & craftsmanship that set Emerson apart from all the rest of the New England literary men of his time, except for Thoreau, whose arch-individualism, anarchism, & espousal of creativity single him out to many as the most modern of Nineteenth Century writers. And while Thoreau was turning his back on the values of his countrymen, & while Edgar Allan Poe was creating new artistic values of his own & living out one of the most tragic of all among the many tragic lives of American artists, Walt Whitman, a walking anthology of affirmation & celebration, appeared to chant the inexhaustible glories of Democracy. No two figures could be less alike than Poe & Whitman, & they stand today as archetypes of many less important writers who followed. While Poe wrestled with his private & heartsick nightmares, marked by a pre-existentialist intensity & by guilt-ridden suffering, Whitman married extroversion to blank verse, drawing the citizens of the entire continent to him in his vision of the bright tomorrows promised by liberty, equality & fraternity. With Whitman, the remnants of Calvinism fray out to nothing. Never before had the doctrine of the perfectibility of man enjoyed so assured & robust a celebrant.

Poles apart from Whitman & unknown to her own time, representing a sort of provincialism of the self, was Emily Dickinson, in whose verse emerged the finest voice & one of the most strongly defined personalities of the century. For the first time, the country had produced a writer who was completely an artist, capable of the purest communication of sensation & perception, one

beyond the dominion of either ideas or rhetoric, & secure in the dominion of poetic ultimates.

While her reputation has steadily increased, an overhauling in taste has been less kind to five poets once strongly established & significant to their contemporaries—Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Russell Lowell, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, & William Cullen Bryant. Today, the rather tame & Bostonian wit of Holmes, the Abolitionist fervor & idealism of Lowell, the impassioned democratic faith of Bryant, the old-fashioned Quakerism of Whittier, & the placid sentimentality of Longfellow have all merged in a general blur that obscures their individual works & personalities.

Noteworthy, if for no other reason than because of his position as the foremost Southern poet of the period, is Sidney Lanier, who attempted to blend music & language in his writings. Other Southern writers of the time include the scholarly & cultivated Hugh Legaré, the vigorous & prolific romantic novelist, William Gilmore Simms, Augustus Longstreet, an early exponent of frontier humor, & John P. Kennedy, a neglected novelist who was influenced by his friend, Washington Irving.

Meanwhile, other novelists were discovering the great world of fact. Mark Twain, chief ornament of a long humorist tradition, offered his vision of the frontier, progressing in a score of books from the sparkling wit of *Innocents Abroad* to his masterpiece, *Huckleberry Finn*, to the disenchanting satire of his last years. Harriet Beecher Stowe pioneered in the propaganda novel with *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. William Dean Howells devoted himself to the novel of manners, Bret Harte to the mining camps, Joel Chandler Harris to Georgia plantation life, George W. Cable to romance in the Old South, Ambrose Bierce to impressive themes of the savage & the sardonic, Sara Orne Jewett to the New England past. Though Henry Adams' anonymous novel of Washington politics, *Democracy*, reveals a novelistic talent, it is in his autobiography, *The Education of Henry Adams*, his letters, & *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres*, a study of the nature of history through the meaning of the Middle Ages, that he is acclaimed today as one of the most distinguished minds of his time. With a greater awareness & sharper insight into the multiplicity of industrial society than any of his contemporaries, & with an unrivaled skepticism & wit, Adams never faltered in his search for the permanent & genuine. His description of his life as a failure is one of the major ironies in the records of self-evaluation.

From 1876 to his death in 1916, Henry James relieved fiction of its commitments to parochialism, crudity & topicality by the publication of a succession of unmatched novels & stories, among them some of the few flawless works in American literature. In James' hands, fiction was charged with an artistry that could take its place with the fiction of France & England & Russia. The lesson of Henry James—at least the lesson of structure & tone—has been largely ignored by later generations of American novelists, whose adherence to the cult of raw material & autobiography has been noteworthy. In Edith Wharton, however, James had a devoted pupil &, in several of her best books, a brilliant one.

James was widely unread. The novelists who dominated the early years of the twentieth century found no easier an acceptance. But their difficulties lay in their outspoken insistence on a world of fact that post-Victorian sensibilities preferred to ignore. Their novels might have been the result of an outline

drawn up to emphasize everything that their predecessors had left out, & to re-emphasize everything that those predecessors had touched on but lightly—the grossness of the physical world, sexuality, the corruption & debasement of a business society, the social consequences of the profit motive, the suffering of the poor—all accompanied by an onslaught against smugness, puritanism, & sentimentality. Most of the American naturalists, whose efforts were accompanied by the exposés of the “muckrakers” of business & politics—Lincoln Steffens, Ida Tarbell, Ray Stannard Baker among them, were to see America as a pigeonhole stuffed with problems. Robert Herrick rooted into feminism, the academic situation, labor. Upton Sinclair dealt with legal injustice, coal mining, the meatpackers, international politics. Jack London explored the Alaskan frontier, the South Seas, and socialism. Frank Norris, deeply marinated in French naturalism, concerned himself with the city & the wheatfields. E. W. Howe, Hamlin Garland, & Henry B. Fuller proclaimed, in their novels, the first literary movement of the Middle West. Stephen Crane, a finer artist than any of these men, was a naturalist saved by poetry; his novels & stories of suffering & poverty are shot through with imagistic flashes & a feeling for texture none of his colleagues remotely apprehended.

The story of Theodore Dreiser's difficulties in launching his first novel, *Sister Carrie*, with his publishers burying copies of it in the basement, is frequently told to emphasize the hostility engendered by the new Naturalism. To the inheritors of the genteel tradition, it seemed a literature spawned in the basement, if not the sewer. With Dreiser, Naturalism was set forth in a style a moving-van might have conceived. “He is,” Ludwig Lewisohn has said, “the worst writer of his eminence in the entire history of literature.” Tasteless, brooding, sluggish, plodding, measuring life to a mechanistic pattern, Dreiser is nevertheless evaluated as one of the greatest of American novelists, & *Sister Carrie*, *Jennie Gerhardt*, *An American Tragedy*, & the Cowperwood novels retain whatever vitality they may have because Dreiser builds a broad, real, varied, doomed & haunting world.

If Dreiser was limited by a simple-mindedness of outlook & devoid of the remotest sensitivity to verbal effects, Sherwood Anderson could surpass him in the ultimate of limitations. Anderson's whole life was a floundering, for neither as a man nor as an artist, as he frequently confessed, could he ever make up his mind what it was that he wanted. While Dreiser, like a person engaged in pushing a rhinoceros into a phone booth, somehow incredibly approached a degree of success in his endeavor, Anderson was a man stripped of all aims except for longing & deflection. His accomplishment, if that it can be called, was in the struggle of a baffled & inarticulate man to find something to say about all the ineffable torments & yearnings that possessed him. When this was his proclaimed theme, as it is in a number of his stories, he made his only estimable statements. Anderson had a vision of the frustrations & longings of the simple & the dispossessed, but to a later generation it seemed, in its wispi-ness & endless questioning, rather the vision of a sleepwalker than of an artist.

The most ambitious workman of the period, Sinclair Lewis, summoned up, in a cycle of novels, a vision of American life unmatched in its variety of themes & characters. With the energy of a Zola, Lewis descended upon the small towns, the business men, on science, the ministry, education, politics, hotel management, feminism, Fascism, Communism, like an assured marks-

man picking off his enemies one by one. His weapon was satire, & through a fantastic exaggeration of the banalities of small talk he created a parody of realism that mocked the provincialism & narrowness & intolerance that were his special targets. While Lewis pursued his quarries through fiction, Henry Louis Mencken went after the same game as an essayist & critic. Both men were convinced that American society was politically corrupt, morally hypocritical, & in general a desert of mediocrity & idiocy. It was a climate in which Mencken basked with a limitless satisfaction and delight. Beginning as a Nietzschean individualist, Mencken became a sort of muckraker of the Right, lashing out with equal vigor at gentility, prohibition, censorship, bigotry, academicism, prudery, & whatever else seemed to require the touch of his truncheon. Mencken's goal was laughter & exposure; he was quite without remedies except for the remedy of being H. L. Mencken or a disciple of Mencken—a member of an *elite* who regarded life as a ridiculous joke to be enjoyed to the utmost. That it was a satire without heart became clear to the disciples of his liberation only slowly; with the Depression & the replacement among the intelligentsia of Mencken by Marx, his approval of slavery, war, & political reaction made certain his decline. Mencken's reputation today rests largely on his scholarship—on his life-long work, *The American Language*.

Mencken's influence in the Twenties, however, cannot be overestimated. Not only was he indefatigable as a gadfly, but also as a press agent who promoted such talents as Dreiser & Lewis. Two of his other major enthusiasms were James Branch Cabell, author of *Jurgen* & a score of novels that contrast the tediousness of existence with the solaces of escape into a romantic dream-world; and Joseph Hergesheimer, whose elegant & decorative novels, though not inferior to Cabell's, are little heard of today.

Never had there been so many writers heralded as "significant." Never, indeed, had there been so many writers. And never had there been such machinery of publicity & aggrandizement to serve them. The era of the best-seller & the book clubs was firmly entrenched as Elinor Wylie upheld the tradition of elegance & fragility, Carl Van Vechten took over the field of urbanity & sophistication, & Ben Hecht assumed bizarre attitudes of cynicism & violence. Ring Lardner, with a sharper ear than Sinclair Lewis's & with a sense of scorn & disenchantment Lewis never reached, impaled an assortment of middle-class figures upon a well-sharpened spear. Playwrights like Eugene O'Neill, George Kelly, Sidney Howard brought fresh material & viewpoints to the theatre. Willa Cather went back to the theme of the defeat of the pioneer to create a more substantial & enduring kind of novel. Booth Tarkington, Ruth Suckow, Josephine Herbst, Ellen Glasgow, Dorothy Canfield explored the life of the middle class. It was during this period, too, that Negro writers, for the first time, were widely published & finding readers, although there had been such forerunners as Paul Laurence Dunbar; among the best known today are James Weldon Johnson, Langston Hughes, Richard Wright, Countee Cullen, & Claude McKay.

As early as 1912, a whole new school of poetry had begun to make its appearance. Robinson Jeffers, Vachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell, Sara Teasdale, Ezra Pound, Edna St. Vincent Millay published their early work. Two Middle-westerners, Carl Sandburg, later to become the most formidable of Abraham Lincoln's biographers, & Edgar Lee Masters, were mining American speech for a realistic & altogether native poetry previously staked out by Whitman.

Edwin Arlington Robinson, who had brought out his first book in 1896 without creating a ripple of interest, began to be read, along with Robert Frost, whose first appearance pre-dated Robinson's. The founding of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, by Harriet Monroe, ushered in a period of unprecedented activity in verse. If the new poets displayed a diversity of aims & techniques that make hazardous any generalizations about them as a group, on one point they were united—in a deep hostility to almost the complete body of earlier American poetry, & particularly to such classroom perennials as Bryant, Holmes, & Longfellow.

In the forefront of the attack was an American poet self-exiled in Europe. As an instigator & enthusiast of the new poetry, Ezra Pound brought an unflagging energy & imagination that erupted in a stream of manifestoes, movements, theories, programs & magazines, as well as in a body of poems to whose example every poet of consequence who followed him owes a debt. From the beginning Pound was to insist on precision & clarity in writing, on the use of "the *exact* words, not the merely decorative words." He called for new rhythms based on the language of common expression to produce poetry "that is hard & clear, never blurred or indefinite." Out of such doctrine as this came the school of Imagism, whose early ornaments included John Gould Fletcher, Amy Lowell, & H. D., & a later movement, Objectivism, numbering as its chief & most gifted practitioner Pound's friend, William Carlos Williams, equally talented as both short story writer and poet.

Along with another American abroad, T. S. Eliot, Pound was engaged in discovering & reassessing the literature of the past. If American writing is today animated by a wider & more discriminating appreciation of world literature than previously, it is largely because of the work of Pound & Eliot—their fresh evaluations of classical & Oriental poetry, of Dante & his predecessors, Elizabethan & Jacobean playwrights & poets, of Baudelaire, Laforgue, Rimbaud & Corbière. Through their criticism, Pound & Eliot were not only to widen the cultural vistas of American writers, but to set forth in their own poetry a whole new range of effects. This they accomplished through an eclectic use of fragments & styles taken from the very literature they were engaged in re-evaluating. Indeed, one of the touchstones of poetic modernism is its revelation of the modern world through the device of an infinitely sophisticated fragmentation that results in a more subtle, complex, & shifting view of the world's meaning. By far the most authoritative & influential poems of our time, Eliot's *The Waste Land* & Pound's still unfinished *Cantos*, first made use of this method, a use that is still unrivaled.

While Mencken's criticism was most widely read, and Eliot's & Pound's the most influential in a subterranean way, the critical competition had never before included such a variety of antagonists. There were the Humanists, led by Paul Elmer More & Irving Babbitt, counseling a stern classicism & hostility to modernism; Van Wyck Brooks, whose early sober & searching re-examination of American literature has given way to an emphasis on the recollection of its history; Edmund Wilson, whose vigor, intelligence, & breadth of interests have saved him from the relative obscurity of many of his critical contemporaries; Vernon Louis Parrington, widely known for his lengthy study of American literature, *Main Currents in American Thought*. In recent years a group of critics who share a concern with the close analytical study of poetry, among them Allen Tate, R. P. Blackmur, Yvor Winters, John

Crowe Ransom, & Cleanth Brooks, have been influential. A list of recent critics of importance would be incomplete without mentioning at least the names of Randolph Bourne, Ludwig Lewisohn, Mark Van Doren, Joseph Wood Krutch, Newton Arvin, & Kenneth Burke.

The growing revolution in language & taste in the twentieth century not only animated such contemporary poets as Wallace Stevens, Marianne Moore, Conrad Aiken, E. E. Cummings (whose prose books, *The Enormous Room* & *Eimi* rank among the more brilliant products of the period), Allen Tate, John Crowe Ransom, Hart Crane, W. C. Williams, Archibald MacLeish & still younger poets, but spread to the novelists of the post-World War I generation—Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos, William Faulkner, F. Scott Fitzgerald.

These four, perhaps the most celebrated members of "the lost generation," as Gertrude Stein memorably baptized them, emerged from their years of war service with a highly articulate bitterness & disillusionment that was to color everything they wrote. In general more cultivated & intense than the novelists that had just preceded them, they were also better craftsmen, post-graduates from the universities of European experimentalism. From Pound, from the influential Gertrude Stein, an American expatriate in France whose insistently repetitive & rhythmic style provided her countrymen with many an uneasy & baffled moment, Hemingway discovered how to use & discipline the monotonous patterns of American speech to create a bare & chiseled precision of statement. Exploring a wide geography of experience—his boyhood in the Middle West, a series of wars, the Spain of bullfights & cafés, the Paris of expatriates, the worlds of big-game hunters, prize-fighters, rum-runners & gangsters—Hemingway's stories & novels are documents of violent action & chaotic uncertainties, where annihilation is everywhere & only the values of stoicism, courage & personal integrity are meaningful.

Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* & *A Farewell to Arms* were instantly successful. Dos Passos, Faulkner, & Fitzgerald made their first appearances on the literary scene with personalities less fully defined & with styles still flawed & unmaturing. Dos Passos' *Three Soldiers*, one of the first of many novels to express a radical criticism of the first World War, was followed by a series of related novels that dealt ambitiously with no less than twentieth century American society as a whole. Impelled by the techniques of James Joyce's *Ulysses* (which was more discussed & celebrated than influential), as much as by the theories of such French novelists as Jules Romains, who portrayed a civilization through the lives of individuals drawn from all social classes, Dos Passos produced his massive trilogy, *U.S.A.* Covering an enormously diversified world & the lives of hundreds of representative people, the book is interlarded with three recurrent technical devices—*collages* of newspaper headlines, current slang & popular songs, to give rapid summations of a period's tone & sentiment; staccato & frequently ironic sketches of the lives of representative Americans like Henry Ford & Woodrow Wilson; & passages of subjective & poetic observation that contrast with the behavioristic presentation of the characters in the main narrative. Sympathetic to the political Left (though his growing disrelish for the orthodoxies of the official Communists makes itself felt in the closing sections of the book), Dos Passos pledged his most profound allegiances to the outcasts, rebels & dispossessed of American society, & centered his satirical sights on such figures as profiteers, opportunists, advertising men & politicians.

While Dos Passos' commitments to broad documentation & expansion led to a lack of thickness in the lives of his characters, William Faulkner's attachments, geographically narrow, centering almost exclusively on one small county in Mississippi, have led to precisely that thickness & body & particularity of individual human experience that Dos Passos lacks. Though Faulkner's county is inconsiderable in terms of mileage, it has yielded as many satisfactions as recent American literature can offer, so densely has Faulkner populated it with his doomed & haunted characters, & so thoroughly has he explored it, to the last cabin & plantation house. For Faulkner is engaged in writing no less than a vast history of Southern experience, from the middle of the eighteenth century to the present day. Even in a period like our own, when themes of violence, confusion & decay are obsessive & omnipresent, Faulkner has pursued such themes with a particular intensity. Yet with all his concern for mutilation, incest, rape, insanity, extremes of pain, & violent death—concerns so sensationally conceived in *Sanctuary*—there is much love & pity in Faulkner, & a sense of humor not unlike that of Mark Twain. His lack of a wide audience is more likely due, not to his material, but to his lack of conventional continuity, & to a rhetoric that is often overblown & frequently meaningless.

Scott Fitzgerald, who died in 1941, had a leaner talent but a more novelistic one. Like Hemingway, he was to become a legendary & symbolic figure; while the author of *Men Without Women* summed up the world of Byronic adventure, Paris in the Twenties, the tough-tender literary man, Fitzgerald came to stand for the Jazz Age, wild parties on fancy Long Island estates, the middle-aged crackups of permanent collegians. Both stand for a good deal else. There is a real tragedy in Fitzgerald's career, & much that is merely trashy—the considerable hack-work he wrote for popular magazines (though not all of that is by any means contemptible)—and much that is immature. What remains most notably is *The Great Gatsby*, a definitive statement of the Twenties legend—the loaded and overdecorated facade of ostentation & wealth behind which the average man's dream of superiority goes on, and *Tender Is the Night*, an equally definitive picture of the frayed-out lives & smashed careers toward which the world of the Twenties pointed.

The crash of 1929 ushered in a period more notable for its meetings, manifestoes & controversies than for its creativity. And in a world where the question of where one's next meal was coming from assumed a towering importance, this is not to be wondered at. Hundreds of writers gravitated to the political Left, dominated by the Communist Party. Its rigid formulas for writing had a withering effect that can still be felt. Probably the most durable talents to develop during the period were James T. Farrell, whose trilogy, *Studs Lonigan*, carried on the Dreiser tradition; Kenneth Fearing, whose trenchantly satirical poems of urban life seemed a last extreme gasp of protest against Whitmanian optimism; & Nathanael West, a satirical novelist of uncommon originality. Thomas Wolfe established himself with a series of defiantly autobiographical novels, & Erskine Caldwell emerged with his studies of depravity & fantastic behavior among the back roads of the South.

The post-Depression years were notable for an atmosphere of creative debility; fewer new writers of originality appeared; & only a handful of the older writers, most of them poets, seemed able to push ahead to maturity. Those who were sensitive to the lineaments of dead ends & turning-points could de-

fect, in a growing nostalgia for the 1920's, a symptom of the times. This nostalgia, far from confining itself to the recent past, reached back ever further; & one of the major publishing phenomena of recent years has been literary revivalism on a major scale. Henry James, Melville, Hawthorne, Scott Fitzgerald are only a few of the writers who have been rescued, in these cases, from obscurity, the classroom, or misinterpretation. It is probably not by chance that many of the novelists who figured in this revival were men preoccupied with form, for it was precisely a lack of this preoccupation, indeed an indifference or imperviousness to the problem of form, that had characterized so much of recent American fiction. There were some notable exceptions—in the stories of Katherine Anne Porter & some of her younger feminine disciples, in Allen Tate's novel, *The Fathers*, in Djuna Barnes' *Nightwood*, in Hemingway's earlier books, in Glenway Wescott, Willa Cather, Thornton Wilder, John O'Hara.

It was to the example of Henry James that a good many of these novelists aspired. And it was James, more than any other figure in American literature, who represented a significant break in its history. His expatriation, his profound & inflexible concept of the task of the writer, his mastery of form, his skepticism & irony, his international attitude, his highly conscious use of the methods of such Europeans as Flaubert, Balzac, & Turgenev, all combined to set him apart from the men of letters who had preceded him. It is possible that his revival, along with that of Melville, Hawthorne, Henry Adams & a number of other earlier writers, is as significant as any literary activities of the last few years.

—WELDON KEES

MUSIC

I

Perhaps the chief distinction between folk music & popular music is that the first is created by the people themselves, almost anonymously, while popular music is largely written music, usually limited to the diatonic scale taught most of us in grade school. H. E. Krehbiel once wrote that popular music was written for the people whereas folk music was created by them in melodies sacred & secular & to work & play rhythms—hoeing songs of work gangs & hoedowns for dancing, songs of cattle trail & of camp fire.

Since folk music is a product of many creators & perpetuators, there are often many versions of the same song. "Careless Love," as sung in the mountains, where its theme was pregnancy, differed from "Careless Love" in New Orleans bordellos, where it was a love blues. The famous "Red River Valley" (Texas border) was also the music for "The Mohawk Valley" (New York).

The popular song, whatever its source, is traceable to one specific set of notes on paper. But by its very nature popular music draws heavily upon folk music, sometimes merely fitting new words to an old tune, as with "Yankee Doodle." At its worst, popular song, like radio soap opera, tends to stoop to sentiment, rather than rise to it. And while that amorphous body of music called hillbilly is the outstanding offender in this respect, genuine folk music in such sad & sinister themes as "Pretty Polly" lends a robust treatment that turns a sob song into a saga.

In its first stage of growth, popular song owed most to the British Isles, though native composers included William Billings who wrote "Chester," popular song of the American Revolution. In general, a native trend was first discernible in words more often than in music. American types to poke fun at (such as the country bumpkin) made an early appearance but an impressive number of songs were patriotic & political as different sets of lyrics were adapted to an identical melody. The English glee "To Anacreon" served both in support of Jefferson & of Hamilton when they represented opposed political forces. This tune had several sets of words before Francis Scott Key wrote his impassioned verses for what was to become our national anthem.

Meanwhile population was on the increase & growing urban centers nurtured popular song even while frontiersmen broke the path westward through the wilderness, their lives closer to folk music than those of city dwellers. Their songs, like their axes, blazed the trail for Forty-niners & railroad workers, & for such heroes of humor in homespun as "The Arkansas Traveler."

The minstrels cradled popular song from 1840 to about 1870 much as

vaudeville was to do later on. Plantation rhythms & melodies, as well as dance forms, testified to the contribution of the Negro to this phase of popular music & slave songs such as "Jim Crow" were changed only slightly as they were added to the repertoire of the burnt cork trail. Thus an urban popular music, for the minstrels were essentially that, also had roots in early American folk music.

In 1845 a minstrel troupe, playing in Stephen Collins Foster's native Pittsburgh, added his "Oh, Susanah" to their program, & before it became the theme song of the Forty-niners, Foster had become a songwriter. Fearing for his musical reputation, his first songs for Christy's Minstrels appeared under the name of Edwin P. Christy. Later on he asked that "Swanee River" and others of his famous compositions carry his own name; the popularity of the music had convinced him that to be tagged "an Ethiopian Composer" was no longer a dishonor.

In 1861 Bryant's Minstrels advertised a "grand Tin-Pan-O-Ni-On Pot Pourri" but the term Tin Pan Alley as a nickname for the realm of popular song, did not take hold until toward the close of the century. By this time the bulk of musical activity, scattered in many cities previously, had channeled into New York's brownstone byways. And moving up from the Bowery to East 14th Street in this era Tony Pastor's was to song pluggers & performers what the Palace was to be in the 1920's.

A potato famine in Ireland in the 1840's, revolutionary uprisings in Europe during the same period, and religious persecution, all served to swell migration to America. Thus, in the 1860's & 1870's Tin Pin Alley was introduced to jigs, reels & Irish ballads as there developed a productive linking up of one country's music to another. Harrigan & Hart played Tony Pastor's, & Harrigan & Braham wrote "The Mulligan Guards." Later in the century the German-American population of the midwest was represented in popular song by such names as Harry Von Tilzer ("Wait 'Til the Sun Shines, Nelly") & Paul Dresser ("On the Banks of the Wabash").

The post-Civil War period produced hundreds of songs, many of which are still familiar—"The Bowery," "Silver Threads among the Gold," "Daisy Bell," etc. By 1900 vaudeville, musical comedy & revues had pushed minstrelsy toward obscurity. Irish-American tradition persisted into the 20th century as George M. Cohan wrote such hits as "Give My Regards to Broadway," "Mary Is a Grand Old Name" and "Over There." During the same era, while some writers ground out tawdry dialect & "Coon" songs, Dublin-born Victor Herbert wrote light operettas, setting the pace for such talented writers of a later period as Sigmund Romberg & Jerome Kern.

It was an era when the Gibson Girl & the flirtatious femininity of "The Merry Widow" set the style for the stage. In 1907, the year of the first "Ziegfeld Follies," Irving Berlin was already writing songs. In show music the pattern then was either musical comedy or operetta but in the 1920's these influences were fused & another, that of jazz, added (Jerome Kern, George Gershwin). Progression from then on was steady, many of the songs being written for Hollywood but a substantial bit of the progress being contributed by stage shows. Finally, with the Rodgers-Hammerstein production "Oklahoma," ballet & Broadway mingled happily in a book that combined sophistication & home-grown humor.

Except for the borrowings of minstrel writers, the spirituals had not in

themselves a direct influence upon popular song. Groups from Fisk (1871) &, later, Hampton Institute, literally "built up" Negro colleges by way of concert tours. At first treated as curiosities of the Chautauqua belt, their music came to be as popular as Moody & Sankey.

Meanwhile, the more primitive spirituals survived, & still do, amongst congregations often too poor to buy hymn books. These simply constructed, recitative-type spirituals are perhaps as close to old Afro-American spirituals as any in folk music. Theirs are the rhythms of slave songs & the weird harmonies of plantation hollers. The primitive spirituals, as one might expect, are close to folk blues & probably preceded the latter as a direct influence. With the blues, free rhythmic accent led to jazz syncopation, & blues harmony to a band style roughly polyphonic, that had its beginnings chiefly in New Orleans in the last century.

Ragtime was contemporaneous with—but, so far as is known, did not precede—early jazz. It was based upon the playing of pianists who roved from city to city, whose boast it was they could play everything "from opera to blues." Thus, in creating by ear (improvising), the rag pianists showed their indebtedness to folk music but their music was also related to the popular music of the day & was published in written form at least as early as the 1890's in St. Louis.

In contrast to early ragtime, which was a keyboard style, early jazz was a band style &, of course, a vocal style. The origin of jazz as an instrumental style might be best explained by the fact that the musicians, inspired by blues, played by ear. They experimented with instruments quite as naturally as they improvised upon melodies & the plunger mute is still called that, after the bathroom plunger that inspired it! Thus the style grew out of the blues.

Almost all early jazz musicians doubled in brass band work, playing marches for Lodge parades & the Negro bands playing oldtime hymns for funerals. At night, to make a living, they played in cabarets where patrons liked the music to be as roughhouse as the places. New Orleans' Storyville, as the Red Light district was called, offered early jazzmen an opportunity to play pretty much as they liked, as did the saloons of St. Louis the rag pianists.

As jazz bands ventured further afield, jazz began to be heard on a broad scale—soon records & radio helped—and its styles & stars became nationally &, finally, internationally famous. In widespread parts of the world jazz clubs were formed & in France during World War II Zazous, jazz fans who dressed like Apache zoot-suiters, were active in the Underground. In 1948 a controversy over the merits of Dixieland versus the new Bop style was taken quite as seriously in Prague as it was in New York.

Hundreds of men & bands have contributed to the development of jazz from the time when Jelly Roll Morton first played his blues piano to the recent occasion when Stan Kenton gave a Bop concert at Carnegie Hall. Somewhat distinguishable in early jazz, Negro & white styles are less so today, especially since most of the better known jazzmen—Goodman, Louis Armstrong, Jack Teagarden, et al.—often play in mixed groups. Early jazz bands based their orchestral style on the small band & though other leaders preceded him in the use of large orchestras, Duke Ellington may be taken as the outstanding user of jazz style in big band work.

In contrast to ragtime, publication of early jazz was rare until about 1910 when W. C. Handy published "Memphis Blues." Jelly Roll Morton created

many of his own numbers years before he published them. Such men as James P. Johnson & Fats Waller wrote show tunes growing directly out of jazz & it is interesting to note that before 1920 these composers, George Gershwin, & others, "cut" piano rolls & often worked on shows together. While maintaining its own identity & developing its styles, jazz was also contributing to the development of popular music as a whole.

—CHARLES EDWARD SMITH

II

America's importance in musical culture has emerged in the last half century, particularly in the last thirty years, with the growth of the American school of composition. American musical history is therefore a history of "modern" music; it parallels in time & character the contemporary art movement in Europe, & its scope includes every aspect of the European development. In addition, American music has assimilated various ingredients, especially in the rhythmic sphere, from vernacular expressions at home, so that the impressive literature of music these years have amassed has an unmistakably "American" sound in spite of immensely varied methods & idioms.

An outstanding feature of the musical evolution has been the remarkable power of leadership in some of the composers. Such men as Aaron Copland, Roger Sessions, Virgil Thomson, Henry Cowell & others have been enlightened & tireless workers on behalf of composers & their problems; they have created publishing & performance possibilities, & have fostered the generation coming after them. Before World War I Arthur Farwell was a prominent agitator for the publication of new compositions.

The 1920's & '30's gave us the Composer's Guild, founded by Edgar Varese & Carlos Salzedo, & augmented by Carl Ruggles, Dane Rudhyar, Charles Ives, Colin McPhee, Henry Cowell & a host of others. Those years saw the founding of the League of Composers & the appearance of the magazine, "Modern Music," the eighty-nine issues of which are already a collectors' item & form a unique commentary & documentation of the whole period. They brought the Copland-Sessions concerts in New York, & the Friends & Enemies of Modern Music in Hartford over which Virgil Thomson presided as musical adviser. Sessions organised the American Chapter of the International Society for Contemporary Music. These years also saw the Guggenheim & other Foundations set up funds for Fellowships & Awards for the creative men to come. In the exciting 1920's one heard on the American Scene the clash & bang of all brands of the new music; the numerous opposing camps seemingly shared one common denominator, maximum dissonance!

America's late romantic Edward MacDowell had given way to the impressionism of Charles Griffes & later to the massive chromatic block dissonances of the superbly gifted amateur Charles Ives, so that the transition to the formidable orchestral masterpieces of Carl Ruggles, & the rugged percussive piano music of Dane Rudhyar & Leo Ornstein that followed, evoked increased excitement rather than surprise. Edgar Varese produced his astonishing sound pieces, "Ironisation" & "Hyperprism," for massed percussion orchestras that included klaxon horns, telephone bells, cigar boxes & milk bottles, expounding an esthetic somewhere between Dada & movie noise-track or sound-collage. He established a tradition for percussion experiment that has been a more or less continuous factor in American musical life ever since,

& which has its latest exponent in John Cage who charms audiences everywhere with the magic understatement in percussion of his "prepared piano."

Henry Cowell's dissonance & chromaticism were evolved around percussion & keyboard experiment, & his works embodying the "tone cluster" (large blocks of piano notes depressed by fist, elbow or whole forearm!) caused hissing & rioting in the concert halls of Europe. George Antheil too, one of the more terrible of infants of the twenties, achieved a similar distinction in Berlin in 1922 at the premier of his symphony, "Zingareska," a work that was among the first to employ, in symphonic form, the jazz esthetic & its rhythmic frenzy.

Dissonance was approached from every angle, as was shown by Sessions & Riegger with the atonally contrapuntal, & Antheil & the early Copland of the "Piano Concerto" with a super-syncopated jazz cacophony that utilized a recruit or two, such as Gershwin, from the vernacular world. Finally two main camps—Atonalism, employing the chromatic, & Neo-classicism, employing the diatonic elements—began to form on either side of a widening gap. The hubbub mounted & mounted to a point of maximum dissonance, & then the storm's climax was suddenly quieted by the still small voice of Virgil Thomson, whose Dada opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts," reversed the trend (as had Sauguet's ballet "La Chatte" in Paris by similar means) from the ultimate in dissonant overstatement to a miracle of consonant understatement & melodious diatonic calm. The fashionable modernist world was stunned, & the indignation that rocked musical circles rumbles still, especially in the academic world, & is provoked from time to time by the composer's no less brilliant & witty utterances as critic of the "New York Herald Tribune."

Copland & Thomson blazed the trail to Paris & Nadia Boulanger, & an overwhelming number of younger musicians have followed the path to her door in the Rue Ballu. As a result, the American school is on the whole basically French in method, though Schoenberg, Krenek & others are still a bulwark of atonalist theory & the twelve tone system is also vigorously explored all over the country.

But the movement in France, interrupted by war, seemed to come westward en masse, & the musical revolution—like the People's Revolution of an earlier France—brought forth its most vital descendants in America. That the principles of the French school are so sturdily manifest seems to indicate some affinity between it & American expression, for just before, during & after World War II, almost every teaching & composing figure of note from Europe's musical movements has come here. They have come, seen, conquered & been conquered in turn by the richness of the field & the vitality & good fellowship that abounds. A few have returned home; most have stayed here to become part of the life of America, & of the extensive organization for the instruction of the young.

This organization is continent-wide & has distributed both the foreign & native composer-celebrities throughout the country in schools & universities. Darius Milhaud is at Mills College, California, Hindemith at Yale, Martinu at Princeton, Rieti & Nicholas Nabokoff at the Peabody Institute in Philadelphia. Schoenberg was for ten years at the University of California at Los Angeles & has now retired, his place being taken by Roger Sessions & Ernest Bloch. Stravinski roams the country conducting his works, new & old, & resides when at home on the West Coast. Nadia Boulanger's stronghold when she is in the

country is Cambridge & Walter Piston, as Director of Music at Harvard, upholds, both in his scores & in his precepts, the same tradition as she.

Roy Harris held forth for many years at Colorado College to multitudes of enthusiastic students & followers, & now does likewise at the State Agricultural College at Logan, Utah. At Rochester there is Howard Hanson, & if he himself harbors in his musical style a nostalgia for the twilight of the romantic gods, he nonetheless turns out from the Eastman School a sturdy group of apprentices of every inclination.

At Columbia University one finds Douglas Moore, Otto Leuning, Elliot Carter & others, who represent among them everything from polished neo-classicism to "American Homespun." At New York University there are Philip James & Marion Bauer, while the largest publishing house, G. Schirmer, & the largest music school, the Juilliard School, are both headed by the thirty-nine year old composer & administrator, William Schuman.

A middle generation, David Diamond, Paul Bowles, Alexei Haieff, Lucas Foss, Alan Hovhaness, William Bergsma, Peter Mennin, Norman Dello Joio & others of varying trends, ages & degrees of recognition produce their annual output of new music & get it played.

The scholastic & concert worlds are not the whole story. The conducting field has claimed one of the brighter composers, Leonard Bernstein, & the theatre—especially the ballet in latter years—has repeatedly claimed the best among the creative minds, as such scores as Copland's "Rodeo," "Billy the Kid," & "Appalachian Spring," Bernstein's "Fancy Free," Samuel Barber's "Medea," & Schuman's "Undertow" have demonstrated. There is an impressive list of operas too, though a lack of anything like a permanent home for experimental opera cramps production except in isolated instances. Virgil Thomson's "Four Saints in Three Acts" & "The Mother of Us All" to Gertrude Stein's libretti undoubtedly rate as classics, while Gian Carlo Menotti's "The Telephone" & "The Medium," Douglas Moore's "The Devil and Daniel Webster," Otto Leuning's "Evangeline" & Randall Thompson's "Solomon & Balkis," Marc Blitzstein's "The Cradle Will Rock," to name only a few, present many shapes & kinds of modern operatic experiment.

The documentary film & incidental music for theatre productions have also called forth the leading contemporary composers, Blitzstein, Copland, & Thomson being outstanding in the former, Paul Bowles in the latter. There is, too, a semi-vernacular theatre movement subscribed to by Marc Blitzstein, Jerome Moross, Lehman Engel, Henry Brant & others, & if it sometimes falls into an esthetic category of "hybrid corn," taking the clichés of both worlds & losing much of the strength & vitality of either, it has nevertheless been a vital factor in narrowing the gap between the "serious" musical field & Broadway, between art & entertainment, & it has done much toward preparing the way for straight ballet & straight opera in its modern form for the greater public.

The United States' entry into the war signaled the curtain up on the final phase of America's musical coming-of-age. At Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City—everywhere where there is an orchestra & a conductor with an enthusiasm for "first performances," the young Americans are being heard, premiered side by side with the "first performances" of current work by Europe's advance guard composers, both those resident here & those still in their native lands.

—P. GLANVILLE HICKS

The
American Guide

New England
Middle Atlantic States

NEW ENGLAND

CONNECTICUT — RHODE ISLAND

MASSACHUSETTS — VERMONT

NEW HAMPSHIRE — MAINE

A FEW NOTES ON NEW ENGLAND

New England is, perhaps, the section of the United States most homogeneous in social & economic make-up. To use Bernard De Voto's phrase, it is the only part of the country that is "finished," that has reached "stability in its conditions of life." Usually the New England character is summed up as consisting, in varying proportions, of frugality, individualism, hardness, industriousness, eccentricity, &, with generous exceptions, conservatism. It is strange that these characteristics should have persisted despite the fact that during the last hundred years the racial elements of the population have been so completely transformed through emigration of native New Englanders & influx of newcomers from all quarters of the globe. Today, in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island & the industrialized parts of New Hampshire, "foreign" elements generally outnumber descendants of the 17th & 18th century inhabitants. It should, however, be added that in finance, industry, commerce & even politics, the original stock has maintained its influential status fairly well despite its proportionate decrease in number.

Perhaps New England's homogeneity has been determined as much by its topography as by the character of its first settlers. New England is an isolated region, isolated by mountain ranges on the west, where it borders on New York, & by mountains & great forests to the north & east. It is a wedge thrust deep into Canada which encircles it on the north & east. Long Island Sound & the Atlantic cut it off on the south. There were in this compact wedge no good avenues of communication with the rest of the country, save by sea. Most of the chief rivers, the Housatonic, the Connecticut, the Merrimac, the Kennebec & the Penobscot, drain from the north into the sound or ocean. And there were no broad valleys by which early settlers could easily pass westward. The rivers, themselves, were not navigable except for short distances & this made land communication arduous.

New England was slowly & painfully settled by land-hungry pioneers pushing gradually into western Connecticut, north into New Hampshire & Vermont, & east into Maine. The land, itself, except for limited areas, as in the Connecticut Valley, was hilly & not very productive. This made for a small farm economy. Since the pioneer farmer was poor & had little surplus to exchange for imported articles, it also made for a self-sufficient economy. The New Englander of the interior produced everything he & his family used, right on the farm. Thus a hardy, independent yeoman class grew up which naturally rebelled against interference by a government three thousand miles away, & enthusiastically supported the Revolutionary cause. This economy also fostered a skilled class of handicraftsmen ready to fill the factories of the industrial era. Necessity fostered ingenuity, & the Yankee's proverbial inventiveness made New England the Nation's workshop.

The population of the seacoast was likewise largely determined in its development by environment. Most of the shoreline is rock-bound & picturesque, reaching a climax in Maine, whose deep inlets & rocky, wooded islands rival in beauty those of Norway. The coast, also, has many good harbors. It was natural, therefore, that New Englanders should take to the sea, especially as the hinterland had little but a hard, pioneering life to offer. And the abundant forests provided timber for ships. Boston launched its tiny "Blessing of the Bay" soon after the first settlement, &, from that time on, through the period when clippers whitened the seven seas, &

until the Civil War, New England dominated American coastal trade & foreign commerce. Her ports sent out the greatest whaling fleets which only declined when petroleum replaced sperm oil. Fish were abundant off-shore. Cape Cod was given its name by a sea Captain who anchored there & whose crew caught huge quantities of Massachusetts' "sacred" fish. The near-by Grand Banks added to the fishing opportunities. Yankee ingenuity discovered that salting would preserve cod, & so the way was opened for export. Down to our own times, fishing & fish processing have been among the region's chief sources of employment.

The great importance of commerce & shipping, which competed with British trade, especially in the West Indies, was one of the chief causes of the conflict with England. New England's agricultural surplus, small as it was, also competed with the home country's farmers. This was important, since England in the late 18th century was still predominantly agricultural. It was different in the Southern states which had tobacco & other non-competitive crops to send overseas. Encroachments on colonial freedoms by Britain, therefore, eventually found the merchants & the farmers, groups whose interests otherwise were not identical, united against the home country.

There was a good deal of early trouble with the Indians. The coastal regions of Massachusetts, Rhode Island & Connecticut for the most part disposed of their aborigines in the Pequot war of 1637 & King Philip's war of 1675. But New England's topographical isolation protected her against the worst ravages of the 18th century wars, which ended in the expulsion of the French. Maine & the frontiers were the chief sufferers during these conflicts.

New England has no coal or other fuel, except wood. But the falls & rapids of its rivers, a hindrance to navigation, turned the wheels of early mills, as today they provide electric power for great factories. The Revolution & War of 1812 forced New Englanders, while their sea-born commerce was choked off, to turn to manufacture. The need for arms & munitions encouraged them in this direction. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, others invented envelope-making machines, hooks & eyes, machinery for shoe & clock making, & above all, the use of interchangeable & standardized parts. Capital accumulated in commerce was invested in industry. The wealthy merchant, Moses Brown of Providence, financed Samuel Slater in setting up the first thread mill in Pawtucket. Slater had worked in an English mill. Not being able to smuggle out drawings of it, he memorized the construction of the new spinning loom invented by Arkwright, a loom which he reproduced. Out of this small beginning grew the great textile factories.

The English Civil War & Revolution, with Oliver Cromwell's government in sympathy with Calvinist New England, gave the latter almost complete independence. Then came the comparatively brief interlude of the Stuarts between 1660 & 1688, & the attempt to deprive New England, as well as New York & New Jersey, of autonomy. Massachusetts & New Hampshire lost their charters at this time; Connecticut & Rhode Island managed to keep theirs despite Stuart Gov. Andros' attempt to annul them. After the revolution of 1688, the sympathetic government of William & Mary somewhat trimmed away the autonomy of Massachusetts & New Hampshire. But all four New England colonies, despite frequent clashes with their Governors, managed to keep government largely in the hands of their legislatures. Indeed, the conflict with the Crown was held more or less in abeyance until 1763, since both the colonies & the home government had to concentrate on efforts in the common cause against the French.

By 1763, with a population approaching 3,000,000, the colonies were able to embark on the struggle for independence with considerable prospects of success. Most of the measures by Parliament, from the Writs of Assistance & the Sugar Act, to the Townshend Acts & the Tea Act, were directed against New England much more than any of the other colonies. Britain considered New England the center of disaffection. Nevertheless, there was a considerable Tory & Loyalist element, which, however, being unorganized, could offer little coherent resistance to the patriots who resorted to violence to suppress the dissidents. The Tories were roughly handled, & the Loyalists, who tried to remain politically inactive, fared scarcely better.

During the Revolution, New England's topography again stood her in good stead. The most important battles were fought outside her territory. However, the first outbreak came in Massachusetts, with the Boston Massacre, followed by the

clashes at Lexington & Bunker Hill. Then came the siege & capture of Boston, under Washington. Although the British considered New England the chief nest of rebellion, they now abandoned the region for more strategic objectives, & concentrated much of their effort on New York & the Hudson River Valley, hoping to split the colonies & isolate New England which was to be subdued later at their leisure. Only part of Rhode Island remained in British hands & part of Maine, then largely, except for the southwestern towns, still a wilderness. Otherwise New England suffered mostly from harrying expeditions launched by the British navy against coastal towns, & in the destruction of its sea-born trade.

In the period between the coming of the Pilgrims in 1620 & the end of the Revolution in 1781, a struggle in the domestic field had been going on intermittently between the masses & their rulers. New England's first settlements were made by refugees from the autocracy of the Anglican Church, & for many years the influx continued to consist of these same elements. The early settlers set up their own despotic theocracy, being no more in favor of religious tolerance than their English oppressors. The church, composed of the clergy & church members (rigidly restricted) became the government, governing according to Mosiac law. The mass of the people had no votes. Dissenters, especially Quakers, Baptists & such libertarians as Roger Williams, were persecuted & banished. The theocracy regulated not only property rights & the population's relations to the state, but private life as well by the notorious "blue laws." Rhode Island was of course the shining exception. Here Roger Williams proclaimed a policy of complete religious tolerance & separation of church & state. But it is well not to imagine an all too pervasive austerity. We have early 18th century accounts that describe considerable drinking and joviality even in that center of Puritan godliness, Boston. The hysteria of witch-baiting that swept New England in the late 17th century, centering around Salem, must be regarded as a terrible but temporary return to an earlier pattern, at the very time when a greater liberalism was beginning to make itself felt. Also "The Great Awakening" of the middle of the 18th century, led by Jonathan Edwards, might be regarded as a reaction to the trend toward libertarianism.

The struggle of the disenfranchised took on a dual character. First came the demand for a widening of church membership which automatically would give a larger number of orthodox Calvinists the right to vote. In Massachusetts & New Hampshire, by 1684, under pressure of the Stuart Governors, intolerance & "bible" government had been considerably curtailed. By the first part of the 18th century, toleration of non-Calvinist sects was becoming more general, & admission of their members to the franchise gradually followed.

The conflict now shifted to a new plane. The masses, who were disenfranchised because the right to vote was restricted by property qualifications, began to assert themselves. The Revolutionary leaders had been prodigal of slogans proclaiming the equality of man & his natural rights. But in domestic affairs, even rabble rousers like Samuel Adams, proved themselves to be extreme conservatives. The discontent increased after the revolution, due to the prevailing economic chaos, when many small farmers found themselves bankrupt & imprisoned for debt, & it culminated in Shay's Rebellion. Finally, in 1820, the Massachusetts constitution greatly extended the suffrage; the other New England states took similar action, with the exception of Rhode Island, where it required Dorr's rebellion of the 1840's to bring about this reform. In Maine, which peaceably separated from Massachusetts, of which it had been a part till 1820, the new constitution also granted a widened suffrage. Vermont, which acquired independence by rebellion against New York & became the 14th state in 1791, provided for complete religious freedom & manhood suffrage from the very beginning. However, universal white manhood suffrage was not attained in all the New England states till the mid-1840's.

The basis of New England government was the township, whose town meeting controlled all local affairs & sent representatives to the central legislative body. The county was a much later development & to this day has fewer functions. The legislatures of the New England Colonies were at first composed of "General Courts" in which centered both legislative & executive authority. To Councils, usually chosen by members of the General Courts, was delegated much authority in both fields. But finally executive functions were given to the Governor, & legislatures eventually became bicameral, as they are today. Unusual features have been the

surviving Governors' Councils which to a certain extent share executive authority with the governor in Massachusetts, New Hampshire & Maine.

After the Revolution, because of its fortunate position, New England was able to take advantage of the difficulties of the British merchant marine during the Napoleonic wars & capture much of the carrying trade. Then came the interlude of Jefferson's Embargo Act & "Mr. Madison's War" of 1812 which killed off legitimate shipping but gave profitable opportunities for privateering, smuggling & even trading with the enemy, the latter a traditional practice inherited from the French-Indian War. With peace, commerce resumed its upward course. New England captured most of the coastal trade of the country, & branched out into whaling & the China trade & built most of the nation's ships. It was not until construction of the Erie Canal, the railroads, & steamboats, that New England's glorious maritime era came to an end. With the 19th century came the industrial revolution & New England was prepared to profit to the fullest extent by use of the new labor-saving machinery, much of which, in fact, she had invented.

But some of the factors that favored industrialization also favored emigration. The poor farmers moved on into western New York & Pennsylvania, & eventually, with building of the Erie Canal, into the Northwest Territory. Ohio was largely populated by New Englanders. The California gold rush took additional thousands, & Kansas, in the struggle between free-soilers & slavers, attracted a large New England contingent, including John Brown who led the Kansas free soil forces. The places of those who trekked westward were taken by an influx from abroad, first the Irish, driven out by the famine, then people from Northern Europe, & finally from all quarters of the globe. These newcomers, as well as many natives, filled the factories. Conditions of work, were, as in other regions, deplorable by present-day standards. Hours were up to 13 daily, for a mere pittance. Housing & living conditions were unbelievably bad. Labor organizations began to make themselves felt early. But the courts & the community generally viewed strikes as subversive. Nevertheless, several walkouts had occurred by the 1830's. Ten hour laws were eventually adopted; factory conditions were gradually ameliorated. Conditions of women's work were regulated & child labor restricted. The Danbury (Conn.) Hatter's strike of 1902 was declared in restraint of trade under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-trust law & made history insofar as it led to enactment of national legislation exempting unions from operation of the law. In Massachusetts took place long-drawn out strikes at Lynn in the shoe industry, & at Lawrence in the textile mills, the latter—because the leaders were accused of planting dynamite &, after trial, acquitted—having nationwide repercussions. New Hampshire had bitter strikes in its textile & paper mills.

Schools were provided for in the 1630's & 40's & laws were passed making it obligatory upon the towns to establish them. But the schools that were built were pretty primitive & the poorly paid teachers often equally so. It was not until the middle of the 19th century that the public school system was reorganized. Horace Mann of Massachusetts was the movement's leader & his influence became national. The states began to subsidize & supervise local primary education. Meanwhile, before their establishment by public funds, the place of high schools in the first three-quarters of the 19th century was taken by the "academy." These schools were by no means patronized only by the rich. Many of New England's leaders in their youth managed to work their way through the local academy, which, in fact, was the center of culture in the small New England community. Interest in higher education dated from the decade after the Pilgrims arrived with founding of Harvard at Cambridge.

Just as there was a movement to bring democracy into government, so there was a revolt in the early 19th century against the established (Congregational) church. Already the deism of Franklin & other national leaders had begun to undermine the old faith & encourage a trend away from strict orthodoxy. The new sect, which largely succeeded in displacing the old, was called Unitarianism & dispensed with the stern doctrines of predestination, original sin & the Calvinist conception of heaven & hell and eternal damnation. King's Chapel, in Boston, was the first conquest of the libertarians, late in the 18th century. Soon, under leadership of William Ellery Channing & others, Harvard College & a great many churches were taken over, so that Protestant New England thereafter assumed a decidedly Unitarian complexion.

Together with the religious revolt came the burgeoning of other liberal movements. New England became a hothouse for "strange isms." Transcendentalism, a sort of platonism somewhat transformed en route through Germany to America, was expounded rather turgidly by the intellectuals. The woman's rights, the prohibition & international peace movements were born & flourished abundantly. Experiments in communal living stirred nationwide interest, due to the fact that, under leadership of Bronson Alcott, the greatest figures in American literature took part in the Brook Farm experiment.

Abolition of slavery, however, led by the redoubtable William Lloyd Garrison, was the most important of the radical movements. There had been plenty of agitation for solution of the slavery problem before, even in some of the southern states. But Garrison's movement for the first time brought a sectional character into the controversy which aligned the free-soil North against the slave South. Even today historians are at odds on the question of whether the fury & bitterness of his propaganda brought about this alignment or merely hastened it. The "rich & well-born" looked with disapproval on the movement; they did business with the South—cotton for manufactured goods—and they deprecated anything that would interfere with business. For once the masses were with them. It was not till the late forties & early fifties that the tide turned & New England became generally abolitionist.

Almost contemporaneous with the liberation of the human spirit in the field of politics & religion was New England's great literary flowering in the 19th century. The 17th & 18th centuries had produced little of real significance although sermons & religious tracts were in great demand. Probably the most important book brought out in New England before the 19th century was Noah Webster's great dictionary. The 19th century was a period of great historians—Bancroft, Prescott, Palfrey, Parkman, Fiske; of eminent philosophers—Emerson, Thoreau, Channing, Pierce, William James; of poets—Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Emily Dickinson; of novelists—Hawthorne, Melville, Stowe, Henry James, Jewett; of essayists, critics & preachers—Emerson, Parker, Channing, Beecher, Charles Eliot Norton, Wendell Philips, & a host of others. The graphic & plastic arts flowered less exuberantly, although such eminent artists as Samuel Morse, F. K. Church, James McNeil Whistler, Winslow Homer, William Morris Hunt, Albert Ryder, John La Farge, Edwin Abbey & John Singer Sargent, either were natives or contributed to the decoration of New England's buildings. Perhaps the earlier period of the 18th century produced a greater crop of eminent painters—John Smibert, born in Scotland, who, however, painted portraits in New England, Robert Feke, Ralph Earle, who although born in Long Island, lived in Newport, Copley, Benjamin West, Gilbert Stuart, John Trumbull, Edward Malbone, miniaturist, & a score of others.

Architecture also reached its height in the 18th century, & the first half of the 19th, as well as the handicrafts—silver-working, wood-carving, furniture & glass. The wealthy merchants of Providence, Newport, Boston, Portsmouth & other cities had the money to pay for noble mansions & fine paintings & furnishings to fill them with. Peter Harrison designed King's Chapel in Boston & some of the finest buildings in Newport & Providence; Ithiel Town, Trinity & Center Churches in New Haven; David Hoadley, the United Church in New Haven; Charles Bulfinch, the Massachusetts State House & many of Boston's finest residences; Samuel McIntyre, some of the loveliest mansions of Salem. This list includes only a few of New England's early architects. However, much of the architecture of the 17th & 18th centuries, as illustrated in farm houses, city dwellings, courthouses & churches, remains anonymous.

In the 20th century, New England has experienced somewhat of an economic crisis. It could scarcely have hoped permanently to keep its industrial predominance in competition with other regions with greater natural resources & raw materials & cheaper labor. New England's industrial salvation in the face of competition from other parts of the country has been due to the fact that its industry is tremendously varied. Exhaustion of forest wealth has pretty nearly ended export of lumber, but what remains is used for papermaking. The great cotton textile industry has been hard hit by competition of the southern states which have cheap labor & power. It is authoritatively stated that the wage difference between the South & New England was alone sufficient, although there were other factors, to account for the extensive migration of cotton mills. Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, New Bedford & other textile towns were ruined by the flight of their chief industry in the twenties

& thirties; & the migration is still going on. The extent of the decline of the industry can be gauged by the fact that in 1905 there were 14,000,000 cotton spindles in New England & in 1938 only 4,780,000. Fairly successful efforts have been made to fill the deserted textile mills with new industries.

Today New England is a region of highly diversified industries. Insurance at Hartford is a multi-billion dollar business, employing some 15,000 white collar workers. Boston is still the country's largest fish & fish handling center. Both World Wars brought tremendous booms. New England executed more than 9 per cent of all World War II contracts—amounting to some \$16,000,000,000. The region produces more than \$5,000,000,000 worth of goods annually; Massachusetts, one-half of this total & Connecticut more than 25 per cent.

Originally New England was covered by vast forests. Four-fifths of Maine is still forest land, the largest ratio of any state. And millions of acres throughout the region have been & are still going back to woodland, as farms are being abandoned. Unfortunately, most of these tracts are worthless from the lumberman's point of view. Today, New England has to import some 80 per cent of its lumber. Farming has continuously declined in importance. Of a 40,000,000 acre area, some 15,000,000 are in farm & pasture, but a great percentage of this has been abandoned.

Recreation has become one of New England's chief industries, bringing in more than \$500,000,000 annually. The region offers a heightened attraction to the tourist, old villages, with their charming village greens, simple white churches & fine old houses, set in picturesque coastal or mountain scenery.

New England's cities are still important cultural centers, with their great institutions of higher learning, professional & technical schools, outstanding museums, famous publishing houses. The "Atlantic Monthly," of the glorious days of Boston's literary predominance, still survives, although that landmark of an earlier type of newspaper, the "Boston Transcript," has disappeared. "The Christian Science Monitor" is published here. Boston with its celebrated symphony orchestra has become an important music center. Lyme, Provincetown, Gloucester, Marblehead, Peterborough have interesting summer art & literary colonies.

US 1—NEW ENGLAND

NEW YORK CITY (NE) to FORT KENT, ME. 855. US1

Via: Bridgeport, New Haven, New London, Conn.; Newport, Providence, R.I.; Boston, Newburyport, Mass.; Portsmouth, N.H.; Biddeford, Portland, Brunswick, Bath, Belfast, Bangor, Calais, Houlton, Presque Isle, Me. N.Y., N.H. & H. RR. parallels route fairly closely to Boston; B. & Me. RR., from Boston to Portland, Me. Central RR. & Bangor & Aroostook RR. for remaining secs. Bus Lines to Calais, Me., & bus conn. at Houlton, Me. Accoms.: Limited beyond Houlton.

Route runs along Long Island Sound on Conn. border; then skirts R.I. shore line to Providence; thence proceeds (NE) cross-country to Boston & N.H. Line; through N.H. & Me. along Atlantic Coast to Calais at E. end of Me. Here hy. turns (N) & follows Canadian Boundary to Van Buren, Me., then (W) to Ft. Kent. US1 to Portsmouth is heavily traveled. In Conn., R.I. & N.H. it runs through hist. & scenically int. regions; in Me., along magnificent coast line & through some of finest scenery in the East; from Calais to Kent, through little-populated country (excellent h.&f.).

Sec. 1: From Geo. WASHINGTON BRIDGE to NORWALK. CONN. 37.
(see N.Y.C. I)

Sec. 2: NORWALK, CONN. to NEW HAVEN, CONN. 32.

0. NORWALK (see N.Y.C. I). **3.5. WESTPORT** (resort), an old shipping town. Washington stopped over to rest (1775) under the great elm, still standing, on Grounds of Christ Ch., on his way to take command of the Army in Boston. In Jr. High Sch. Auditorium, murals by John Curry. On US1 in W. part of town, **Congr. Ch. (1832)**. Beaches & summer colonies on L. I. Sound. In near-by **Weston**, on St.57, is fine **Congr. Ch. (1830)**. **7.5. Mon.** on **SITE OF GREAT SWAMP FIGHT (1637)**, last conflict of Pequot War (see Hist.).

9. FAIRFIELD (sett. 1639)

Town merges into Bridgeport & is considerable industrial center. However, the old sec. has been preserved much as it was a hundred yrs. ago. During Rev., city was

burnt by Brit. Gen. Tryon, but some early houses survived. Capt. S. Smedly fought & captured Brit. ship "Cyrus" offshore here, 1777. Fairfield only in 1946 abandoned the old town meeting & adopted a representative type of mun. gov. PTS. OF INT.: Township boasts upward of 80 pre-Rev. Hs.: (1) Cor. Unquowa & New Post Rds., **Fairfield Mem. Lib.** (O) houses Fairfield Hist. Soc.; coll. of rare hist. documents, & other items. (2) On Green, **Town Hall** (O.1794.rest.). (3) 573 New Post Rd. (S) of Old Post Rd., **Isaac Hull H.** (1799.fine exter.& inter.). (4) 19 Beach Rd. **Tucker H.** (1766) was saved by a Negro servant when town was burnt. (5) 33 Beach Rd., **Justin Hobart H.** (1776), in which town meetings & courts were held till 1785. (6) 37 Beach Rd., **Nathan Bulkeley H.** (pre-Rev.), which Brit. used as mess hall. (7) at SW. cor. of Green, **Sun Tavern** (1780.fine exter.& inter.). Washington supposed to have spent night here (1789). (8) Old Post Rd., just (W) of St. Paul's Ch., **Fairfield Academy** (1804), occupied by D.A.R. (9) Old Post Rd., cor. of Penfield Rd., **Thaddeus Burr H.** (1790.fine exter.& inter.), with fine garden. Dorothy Quincy & John Hancock were married here (1775). (10) 570 Old Post Rd., **Rowland H.** (pre-1769). The small son of the family is said to have warned of Brit. arrival, having seen it from church steeple. H. is said to have been spared by intercession of Brit. officer who had once been entertained here. (11) 405 Old Post Rd., **William Silliman H.** (1786-91). (See below.) (12) (NE) Cor. Benson & Old Post Rds., **Gen. Elijah Abel H.** (1780); later a tavern. (13) Mill Plain Rd., (N) of Redfield Rd., **Aug. Jennings H.** (1760.adds.). (14) Bronson Rd. in vicinity of Oak Lawn Cemetery, **David Ogden H.** (1705). Three of Ogden's sons served in Rev. (15) At NW. cor. Barlow & Round Hill Rds., **Isaac Jennings H.** (c.1780); later a tavern. (16) 546 N. Benson Rd., "**Uncle Ben**" **Wake-man's H.** (1800.fine exter.& inter.) was noted for its owner's hospitality & as rendezvous for Conn. peddlers traveling country roads. (17) Holland Hill, N. side of Jennings Rd., **Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman H.** (1746). The General was taken prisoner with his son Wm. by the Brit., but, by his presence of mind, saved the silver of the First Ch., left in his care. (18) On Holland Hill, N. side of Jennings Rd. cor. of Black Rock Rd., **Rbt. Silliman H.** (late 17th or early 18th cent.int.inter.); birthpl. of Gen. Silliman; old barns, smoke house, slave quarters. (19) In Fairfield are bldgs. (Coll.Goth.) of recently (1947) est. **Fairfield Univ.** (Cath.), which evolved out of Fairfield Preparatory College. (20) **Fairfield Beach** (bath.boat.f.). (21) On Unquowa Rd., **Bird Sanctuary** (O).

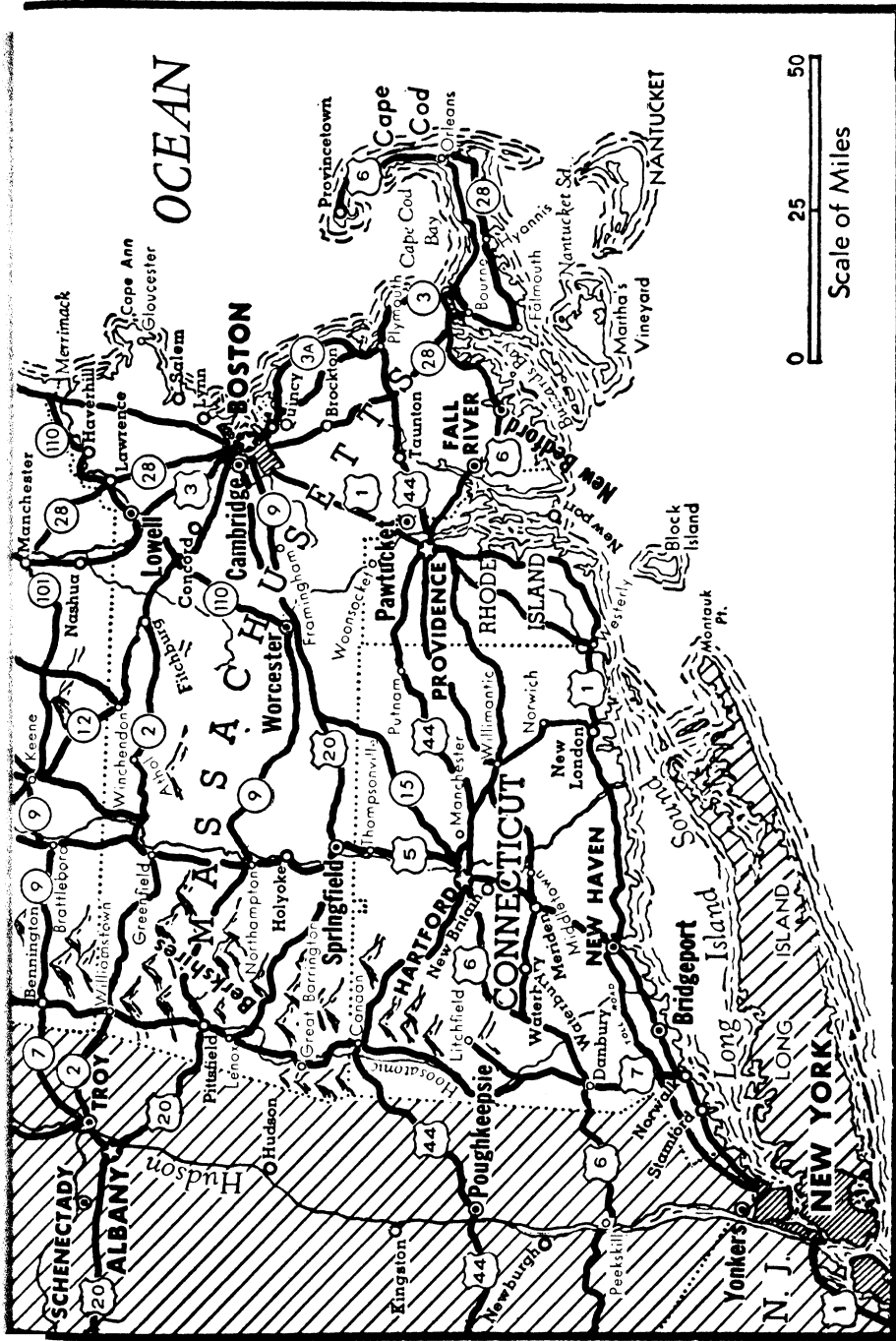
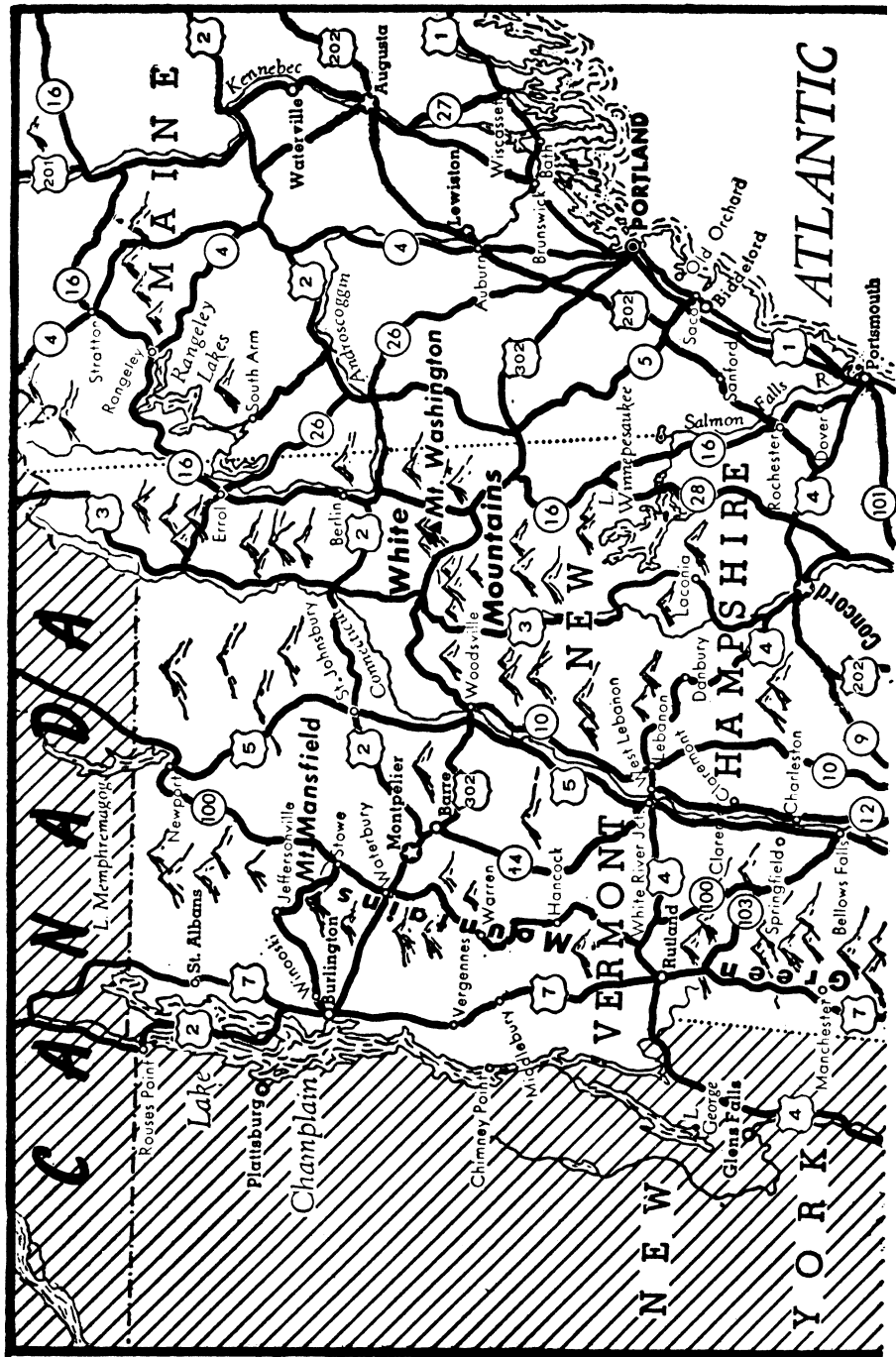
SIDE TRIP: On Bronson Rd., c.4m from city, **Greenfield Hill**, an old village with a pleasant Green & number of attractive old Hs. It is part of Fairfield township. In Old Cemetery are buried Rev. soldiers. On (W) side of Hillside Rd., facing Old Greenfield Rd., **Hubbell H.** (1751), where Timothy Dwight started his academy before being called to Yale. On Bronson Rd. (W) side, at (S) end of Green, **Rufus Blakeman H.** (1822). Dr. Blakeman, an abolitionist, had a secret room for Underground Railroad. On (W) side of Banks North Rd. (N) of Cross Hy., **Banks H.** (pre-Rev.). Nathan Banks walked 28 "Red-coat" prisoners all the way from Fairfield to Hartford.

14. BRIDGEPORT (sett.1639)

Info.: C. of C., Stratfield Hotel. (Excursion steamers from Battery Pl., N.Y.C., in summer).

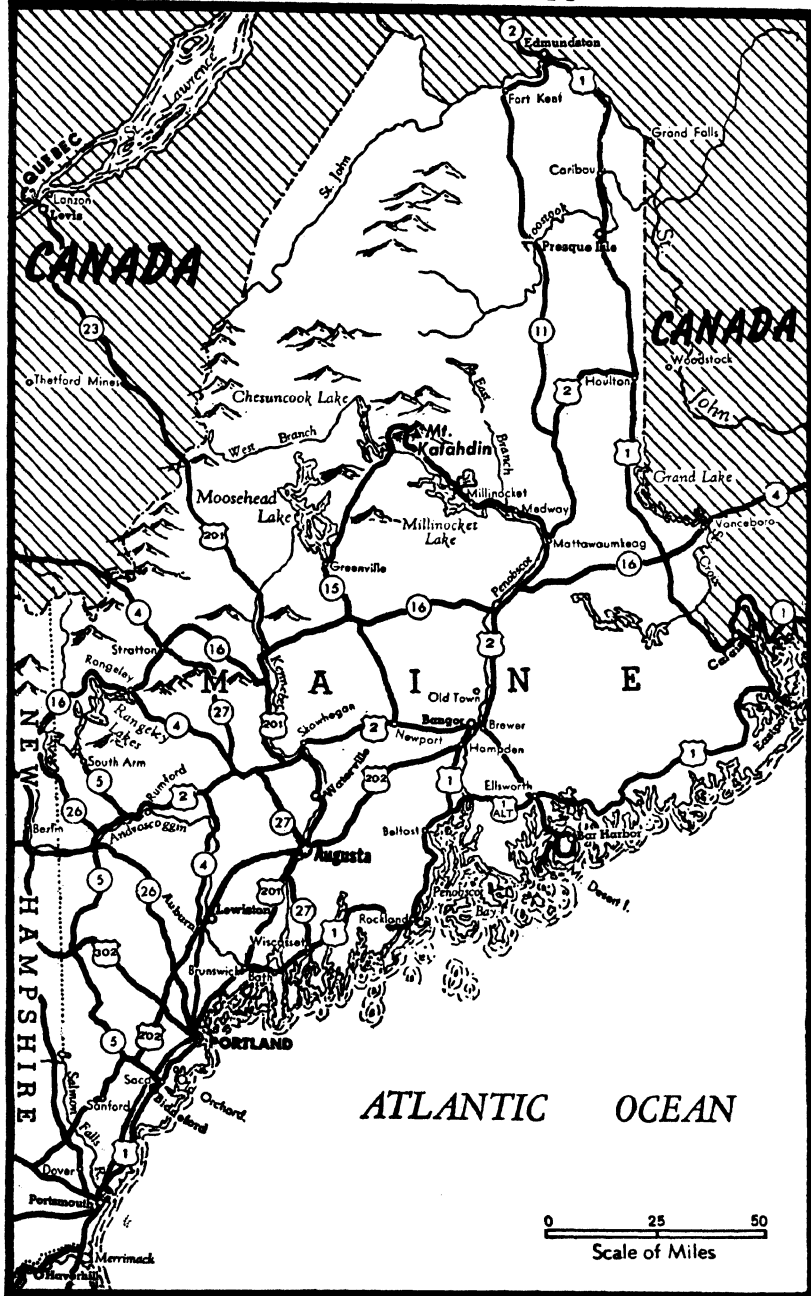
On Pequonnock R. & L. I. Sound, Bridgeport is an industrial city; turning out a variety of products—airplanes, machinery, chemicals, textiles, typewriters, plastics, rubber goods. During World War II, its factories won more Army-Navy E awards per capita than any other U.S. city. Bridgeport has distinction of being one of few Amer. cities that has had a Socialist adm. for a long succession of years. Like other coastal towns, Bridgeport did its share of privateering during Rev. & Napoleonic Wars. Elias Howe, co-inventor of new type of sewing machine, put up a factory in the city in 1863. During Civil War, town became veritable arsenal, turning out materiel for Fed. armies. Although Bethel, Conn., was his birthpl., Bridgeport was home of P. T. Barnum, famous circus impresario. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Larger plants (O.appl.). (2) 500 N. Avenue, **Pixlee Tavern** (1700), where Washington is supposed to have stayed on his way (1775) to Boston. (3) 956 North Ave., **Tom Thumb H.**; P. T. Barnum's prize exhibit, the midget Gen. Tom Thumb, lived here with his midget wife. (4) On Dewey St., **Mt. Grove Cemetery**, where are buried the great showman, P. T. Barnum, & Tom Thumb. (5) Inters. Park & Fairfield Aves., **Nath. Wheeler Fountain**, by Gutzon Borglum. (6) 925 Broad St., **Pub. Lib.** (O); also Hist. Mus. (7) 202 State St., **City Hall** (1854.Gr.Rev.remod.). (8) Cor. Main & Gilbert Sts., on top floor of Board of Education Bldg., **P. T. Barnum**

NEW ENGLAND I



0 25 50
Scale of Miles

NEW ENGLAND II



Mus. (O.Mon.Fri.aft.). (9) In Seaside Pk., on L. I. Sound, **Statue of Elias Howe, Jr.**, inventor of sewing machine (see Va. & Ga.) & **Statue of Barnum**. Near Pk. is **Court Marina** (Vict.), former residence of Barnum, now owned by Bridgeport Univ. (est. 1947) which evolved out of Junior College of Conn. (10) On Noble Ave., **Beardsley Pk.** (234 as.rec.) on W. bank of Pequonnock R. Zoo. Near Bridgeport is **Pleasure Beach Pk.** (pic.bath.rec.), on L. I. Sound near large amusement center. In Bridgeport is J. with St.58.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.58 (N) out of Bridgeport. At 17^m **Gen. Putnam Mem. Campgrounds**, Conn.'s Valley Forge, where Putnam's troops wintered in 1778-79. **Mus.** (O.summer) has relics found on grounds. Reprods. of log cabins of soldiers.

17.5. STRATFORD (sett. 1639), although an industrial center, has preserved fairly intact part of the old town & boasts of some 60 Hs. antedating 1800. On Main St., **David Judson H.** (O.sm.fee.1723.int.inter.rest.), occupied by Stratford Hist. Soc. Other old bldgs. are **Dr. Wm. S. Johnson H.** (1779), former home of signer of the Constitution & **Gen. Walker H.** (1723). Behind Christ Ch. is **Oldest Burying Ground** dating from 1727. In Stratford is J. with St.8.

SIDE TRIP: (N) on St.8. At 12^m, J. with Rd. crossing (R) Naugatuck R. to **Ansonia**; copper & brass products. 37½ Elm St., **Humphreys H.** (1698.rebuilt), birthpl. of David Humphreys, Rev. Gen. Opp. is **Episc. Burying Ground** (1737). 35 Jewett St., **Mansfield H.** (O.sm.fee.1747-48) was occupied by Rich. Mansfield, first Episc. Rector of Derby. At 15^m, **Naugatuck R. Falls**.

21. J. with Rd. which leads (R) short distance into **Milford** (sett. 1639), resort on Wepawaug R. with a charming Green. Bath. at the Gulf, L. I. Sound. Town was sett. by refugees from religious persecution under Charles I. Site was purchased for usual commodities considered desirable by Inds.—coats, blankets, kettles, hatchets, shoes, knives & mirrors. Capt. Kidd, pirate, is supposed to have visited town in 1699 but, reportedly, behaved in peaceable manner. During late 17th & 18th cents., Milford became a busy ship building & trading, as well as oystering, center. At outbreak of Rev., there were conflicts bet. Tories & patriots, but town's majority supported patriot cause. Among 17th & 18th cent. bldgs. of considerable int. are: (1) W. River St., **First Congr. Ch.** (1832.supposedly by Hoadley), one of finest examples of early 19th cent. church architecture in Conn. (2) 46 W. River St., **Clark Tavern** (supposedly 1660.removed.), where Washington breakfasted & to his chagrin, without a silver spoon. (3) W. Main St., **Plymouth Ch.** (1834.Gr.Rev.). (4) 32-34 High St., **Eels-Stow H.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.1669.adds.int.exter.& inter.rest.), owned by Milford Hist. Soc. (5) Broad St., **Stockade H.** (17th cent.). (6) 27 North St., **Buckingham H.** (1640.adds.alters.), one of oldest in vic. (7) Prospect St., **Old Burying Ground** (1675). Other old Hs. of int. are on W. Main, North, Gulf & Broad Sts. & on Governor's Lane & on the Post Rd. (8) **Handsome Town Hall** (1915.Fed.Class.).

At 29.5. J. with St.122 on (W) outskirts of New Haven.

32. NEW HAVEN (see).

Sec. 3: NEW HAVEN TO OLD SAYBROOK. 33.

0. NEW HAVEN. 3.5. EAST HAVEN. Cor. Main & High Sts., **Old Stone Congr. Ch.** (1774.inter.rebuilt.1850). On Hemingway Ave., **Elnathan Street H.** (1810.fine Gr.Rev.). **4. SALTONSTALL L.**, where is old mill. **5.5. J.** with US1 Alt. US1 cont. (R) to **6.7. BRANFORD.** 112 W. Main St., **Nath. Harrison H.** (c.1685). On Green, **Branford Academy** (1820). On E. Main St., **Sam. Frisbie H.** (1792). In near-by N. Branford is lovely Congr. Ch. (1813). In Branford is J. with St.143, which branches off (R) along picturesque shore of Sound to Guilford (see below).

At 15. on US1, **GUILFORD** (sett. 1639), a beautifully preserved old village, first known as Menunkatucket, sett. by colonists from New Haven led by Henry Whitfield. They had come as religious refugees from Eng. & on the way to New Haven, they signed a solemn pact pledging themselves to work faithfully together in their new home. They bought the site from Mohegan Inds. for mirrors, shoes, hatchets, knives. At Sachem Head, near the town, the Mohegans, led by Uncas & with Brit. help, defeated the Pequots & captured & killed the latter's Sachem. During Rev., Guilford men raided Brit. forces successfully at Sag Harbor & repelled attacks on their town, 1777. One of the most famous citizens was Abraham Baldwin, who served in Rev. as chaplain & later moved to Georgia (see). At Constitutional Convention, he cast the deciding vote for adoption of Conn. Compromise for organiza-

tion of the U.S. Senate. Also from Guilford were Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet, & Wm. H. H. Murray, the writer known as "Adirondack" Murray because he publicized the Adirondack region. Guilford Township, incl. N. Guilford, Nortontown & other villages, claims upward of 150 Hs. built bet. 1639 & 1810 & 6 beautiful early 19th cent. Chs. In Guilford town itself, on Fair St., are 13 Hs. dating from 18th cent. On State St. are Sam. Hill H. (1699), Capt. Nath. Bradley H. (c.1665), & Henry Kingsnorth H. (1646), & 18 Hs. dating from 18th cent. Other Sts. on which are a number of int. old Hs. are Water, Whitfield, Boston, Union, River, Church, Broad, Park & York Sts. Some fine old Hs. are found in the West Side district, on Long Hill Rd., at Moose Hill, at Mulberry Farm, at Leete's Island, Sachem's Head, Nut Plains, Clapboard Hill, Goose Lane. Many also (mostly 18th cent.) in N. Guilford & Nortontown. Notable in Guilford are: **First Congr. Ch.** (1830) on Green; **Christ Episc. Ch.** (1838); **Meth. Ch.** (1830) & **Third Congr. Ch.** (1844). In N. Guilford, off St.77 (N): **St. John's Ch.** (Episc.1812) & **Congr. Ch.** (1814). Hs. in Guilford (O) to visitors: **Whitfield H.** (O.except Mon.N.O.in Nov.1639.rest.) on Whitfield St., supposedly oldest stone H. in New England, now St. Mus. On Boston St., **Hyland H.** (O.June-Oct.except Sun.sm.fee.1660); antique furnishings. **20. MADISON**, another old town, with some 60 Hs. dating, for the most part, from 18th cent. Around Green are **Congr. Ch.** (1838.lovely Gr.Rev.), whose early silver is on exhibit; **Nath. Allis H.** (O.Sun.aft.summer.sm.fee.1739), which has period furniture & exhibit of antiques; home of Madison Hist. Soc. Here lived C. S. Bushnell who financed bldg. of the "Monitor" (see Norfolk, Va.). In N. **Madison**, reached by St.79 (N) is a charming **Congr. Ch.** (1837). (S) of Madison is **Hammonasset St. Pk.** (bath.camp. recr.), on L. I. Sound. In **Hammonasset** is Cemetery (1658). Near Madison, **West Cemetery** (1691). **24. CLINTON**. Near Church Green, is **Stanton H.** (O.wks.aft. 1789); Mus. with coll. of antiques & reprod. of old Stanton Store. On Green is Mon. comm. early classes in school which eventually became Yale College.

SIDE TRIP: (L) 2.5m on Queenstown Rd. to J. with Cow Hill Rd. **Little Red Schoolh.** (O.appl.1800); coll. of odd antique items.

25. J. with St.145 on which (R) is **Grove Beach** (bath.boat.). **28. WESTBROOK.** **David Bushnell H.** (O.1678-79.rest.). Mus. has parts of "Turtle," submarine with which Bushnell tried to blow up Brit. frigate in N.Y. harbor. **33. OLD SAYBROOK** (sett. 1635), on Conn. R. Town suffered from Ind. raids during Pequot War. Here Yale College was founded (1710). Here also was promulgated the Saybrook Platform (1708) regulating government of Conn.'s Congr. churches for nearly a century. Near here David Bushnell built his submarine. On Old Boston Post Rd., near Main St., **Acton Lib.** (O), with coll. of relics. On Main St., **Congr. Ch.** (1839).

Sec. 4: OLD SAYBROOK, CONN. to R.I. LINE. 36.

Via: (Old Lyme), East Lyme, New London, Groton, Mystic, Stonington.

0. OLD SAYBROOK. 3. J. with St.156 which leads (R) directly into **Old Lyme**, former shipping, shipbuilding & fishing town, with lovely Green & many early houses. Now an artists' colony & resort. On Lyme St., **Congr. Ch.**, a replica of earlier one destroyed by fire (1907); one of loveliest in New England. Near-by is Parsonage (late 18th cent.). On Boston Post Rd., **Lyme Art Gallery** (exhibits.summer). On Shore Rd., **Duck R. Cemetery**, one of oldest in state. At Post Rd. & Sill Lane, **Peck Tavern** (late 17th cent.). Lyme St. & Beckwith Lane, **Moses Noyes H.** (early 18th cent.). Shore Rd., **McCurdy H.** (18th cent.). Lyme St., **Capt. John Sill H.** (1818.attrib.to Belcher.int.exter.& inter.). On Post Rd., near Lyme Art Gallery is **Wm. Noyes H.** (O.except Mon.,June-Aug.1817.by Belcher.fine inter.& exter.), also called Florence Griswold H. Here, in 1900, was founded Lyme Art Assoc. Panels were painted for Miss Griswold by noted Amer. artists & the house itself has been favorite subject for painters.

SIDE TRIP: St.156 cont. along picturesque coast. At 9m (R) **Thos. Lee H.** (O.special days & appl.sm.fee.c.1660.rest.), a notable bldg. with fine inter., furnished in period; coll. of relics. Adj. is **Little Red Schoolh.** (1734). Both owned by East Lyme Hist. Soc. St.156 cont. through Niantic to rejoin US1 (W) of New London.

19. NEW LONDON (sett. 1646)

Info.: C. of C. at 18½ Meridian St. Airport: through conns. Annual Yale-Harvard crew races (late June). Yachting regattas. Ocean Beach offers bath. & other facils. Steamers (autos) daily in summer to Fisher's I., Block I. (see Newport) & points on L.I.

The city, on Thames R., was founded by John Winthrop & settlers from Mass. Colony in 1646 & early became shipping & shipbuilding center, engaging in West Indies & transatlantic trade. During Rev. it sent out maritime expeditions against Brit. & was set afire by Brit. under Benedict Arnold's direction (1781). In 1784, first New England whalers set out from here for southern waters & thereafter it became a great whaling port. In 19th cent., many swift clipper ships were built in New London yards. Today city is a considerable port & industrial beehive. Most important industry is Electric Boat Co., in Groton (see below) across the R., largest submarine shipyard in world.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Mill St., **Old Town Mill** (O.1650.rebuilt). (2) Bank St., **U.S. Customh.** (1833). (3) William St. & Mohegan Ave., **Lyman Allyn Mus.** (O.wks.except Mon.;Sun.aft.Class.by Chas.A.Pratt); colls. of art, furniture, handicraft, antiques; loan exhibits. (4) Mohegan Ave., **U.S. Coast Guard Academy** (O.wks.), much expanded during World War I & II; number of students has quadrupled. (5) Mohegan Ave., **Conn. College** (women), on spacious campus; Arboretum; Palmer Lib. (O. 1933.adds.) has rare documents, books & other items, some on exhibit in Palmer Mem. Room. (6) State St., **County Cth.** (O.1784.rest.) where "peace ball" was held (1815) with Brit. as well as Amer. officers attending. (7) SE. cor. Huntington & Broad Sts., **Jedediah Hunting H.** (c.1796). Huntington & State Sts., **Pub. Lib.** (O.by Richardson.fine example). (8) Huntington & Richards Sts., **Nathan Hale School** (O.wks.rest.), where Hale taught (1774-75). Near-by is "ancientest burying ground" (1653). (9) 11 Blinman St., **Shaw Mansion** (O.sm.fee.1756.remold.); period furnishings & Washington's room kept intact; occupied by New London Cty. Hist. Soc. On grounds is **Whalemen's Mem.** (10) 77 Thurman St., **Shepherd's Tent** (c.1839). (11) 11 Hempstead St., **Hempstead H.** (O.1678 & 18th.cent.adds.); maintained by Antiquarian & Landmarks Soc., Inc. (12) Inters. of Hempstead, Jay & Coit Sts., **Huguenot H.** (O.c.1751), supposed to have been built by Huguenot refugees; now a tea-room. (13) Foot of Ocean Ave., **Ocean Beach** (recr.bath.). (14) In Williams Pk., **Statue of Nathan Hale**, duplicate of one by MacMonnies, in N.Y. City. (15) Near Bulkeley School, **Winthrop Mon.**, by Bela L. Pratt. (16) In Gardner Cemetery, **Grave of Rich. Mansfield**, celebrated actor. (17) On East St., **U.S. Coast Guard Training Base** almost conceals, with its many new structures & those of other navy organizations, old **Ft. Trumbull** (O.appl.) & **Old Powder H.** (1775), used during Rev. (18) Off Howard Ave., **New London Lighth.** (O.1760.rebuilt.1801). Fisher's I. (resort) off-shore, belongs to N.Y. St. Only recently the I.'s inhabitants voted again to remain under N.Y. jurisdiction.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) **Groton** (sett.1649). Cross Thames R. by Groton-New London Bridge (1943. 1¼m long, with a clearance of 135' above river; construction cost \$6,000,000). Groton was once a part of New London & in old days a fishing, shipping & shipbuilding center. After New London was burnt by Benedict Arnold, Brit. attacked Groton (1781). At Ft. Griswold in Groton Heights occurred heroic stand of company of militia against several Brit. regiments. When fort finally surrendered, the patriot garrison was massacred. PTS. OF INT.: 108 Thames St., **Mother Bailey H.** (1782), home of Mother Anna Bailey, famous because, during attack by Brit. fleet (1813), she sent her red petticoat to be used as gun wadding by the hard-pressed garrison. On Fort St., **Ft. Griswold**, where militia made brave stand. Near-by, **Groton Mon.** (O.sm.fee) comm. event. Fine view. Adj., **Monument H.** (O); relics of battle. Just (N) of Mon., **Bill Mem. Lib.**; notable coll. of butterflies & sword of Col. Ledgewood, massacred when fort surrendered. At foot of hill below Ft. Griswold, **Ebenezer Avery H.** (pre-Rev.) where wounded in battle were brought. In Groton is J. with St.12, which at 2m (N) of Groton, passes **U.S. Navy Atlantic Submarine Base** (O.appl.) & continues (N) 14m to **Norwich**, paralleling Side Trip (C).

(B) Cross Thames R. to Groton & then R. I. Line by St.84 (E). This is a somewhat shorter but less int. route to Providence, R. I. It passes through old town of **Center Groton**. At 7m is **Old Mystic**, another hist. village on Mystic R., once a shipping town. St.84 reaches R. I. Line at 13.5m, less than 2m from **Hopkinton** (see).

(C) St.32 (N). At 2m **U.S. Coast Guard Academy** & just beyond it, **Conn. College** (for both, see New London). 9m **Mohegan Village. Tantaquidgeon Lodge** (O); built by descendants of Tantaquidgeon, one of Uncas' followers, contains Ind. material. Near-by, **Congr. Ch.** (1831). Ind. Arbor Festival held here Aug. 9.5m J. with marked Rd.

(R) 1.5m to **Site of Ft. Shantok St. Pk.** (177 as.pic.camp.bath.), where Uncas was besieged by Narragansett Inds. (1645). Mon. comm. Lt. Thos. Leffingwell, who brought supplies for relief of garrison.

14m **Norwich** (sett. c.1659). (Info.: C. of C., Peck Lib., for pts. of int.) Founded by settlers from Saybrook on land acquired from Uncas by Thos. Leffingwell. The "Battle of the

Great Plains," 1643, in which Uncas defeated Narragansett Inds., was fought near city. Samson Occum, famous Ind. preacher & missionary to Inds., who helped found Dartmouth College was born near-by. Norwich became important shipbuilding center & port since it is located on the Thames at J. of Yantic & Shetucket Rs. In late 18th cent., industry developed & continued to expand during 19th cent. Pistols & rifles were among chief products. Today, city is one of industrial centers of state, producing textiles, thermos bottles, shoes, clothing, machinery. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Broadway & Chelsea Parade, **Slater Mem.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.) on grounds of Norwich Free Academy (est.1854.). Notable coll. of rare books & documents, art, Oriental & Ind. material; loan exhibits. (2) On Green, Chelsea Parade, **Boulder comm.** S. C. Reid, naval hero of War of 1812. He is alleged to have been designer of present Amer. flag. (3) 42 Rockwell St., **Old Rockwell H.** (O.Mon.-Fri.;Sun.aft.). Gen. A. P. Rockwell served in Civil War. (4) Sachem & Washington Sts., **Uncas Mon.**, comm. Uncas, friend of early settlers; Ind. gravestones. (5) NE. cor. Washington St. & Arnold Pl., **Site of Birthpl. of Benedict Arnold.** On Washington, Town, E. Town & Elm Sts., are a number of int. old Hs., among which are: (6) 328 Washington St., **Reynolds H.** (1659.alts.). (7) 344 Washington St., **Leffingwell Inn** (2nd half 17th cent.adds.), owned by Thos. Leffingwell (see above). Washington stopped here for dinner. (8) 34 E. Town St., **Sam Huntington H.** Gov. Huntington was signer of Decl. of Ind. Also on E. Town St., is fine **Congr. Ch.** (1801). (9) On Cemetery Lane, **Old Burial Ground** (1699). (10) On Lee Ave., **Post Gager Burial Ground** (1661), (11) 112 W. Town St., **Adams Tavern** (2nd half 18th cent.), still a tavern; once owned by ancestor of Grover Cleveland. Norwich is at J. with St.12 & St.165.

(1) Take St.12 (N) out of Norwich. At 4m, **Miantonomo Mon.**, comm. Narragansett sachem executed near this spot after his defeat at "Great Plains" by Uncas, chief of the Mohegans.

(2) Take St.165 (E) from Norwich. At 13.5m **Voluntown**, J. with St.95. Here is **Robbins Tavern** (O), another inn Washington patronized. Take St.95 (N) (L) here c.0.5m to J. with Rd. running (L) to For. Rangers hqs. in **Pachaug St. Fr.** (21,675 as. pic.bath.trls.).

(D) St.85 (NW). At 8m is **New London Reservoir**. At 13m Salem (sett. 1700), with fine **Old Ch. & Town Hall**. At 18.5m is J. with Rd. leading (L) past **Hayward L.** (resort) to **Devil's Hopyard St. Pk.** at 4.5m. Fine Chapman's Falls (pic.). 20m **Colchester**, in which & in vic. are many fine old bldgs.: **Congr. Ch.** (O.c.1841); **Old Bacon Academy** (O) where John Adams once taught. Adj. is old **Cemetery**. Near the Green, **Footte H.** (O.1703) & several other int. old Hs. About 7m from Colchester, on St.16 is old **Comstock Covered Bridge** (adj.pic.). At Colchester is J. with St.2 which cont. (NW) to Hartford (see). At 3m (E) of Colchester on St.2 is **State Hy. Pk.** (pic.).

27. MYSTIC, formerly shipbuilding & shipping center. Fastest clipper ship was built here. Near Mystic, on St.169, is **Marine Hist. Mus.** (O); notable coll. of clipper ship models. Berthed at dock is 100-yr.-old whaler, "**Chas. W. Morgan**," which earned its owner \$2,000,000. Town is summer art colony & has **Mystic Art Gallery** (O.sm.fee); exhibits contemporary Amer. art. Seaport of Mystic is being rest. as it was more than 100 yrs. ago. Waterfront or near it is being paved with cobblestones & a blacksmith shop, a little stone bank of 1833 to be used as a merchant's countingh. & a spar shed & seaport store have been built, as has **Mallory Mem. Bldg.** (O. summer). The early 19th cent. **Greenman H.** has been rest. **N.Y. Yacht Club bldg.** (O), containing int. furnishings & relics, has been moved from Oyster Bay, N.Y. to grounds of Marine Hist. Soc. **31.5** US1 now passes just (N) of **Stonington**.

SIDE TRIP: (R) here into **Stonington** (1649), early shipbuilding & shipping center. Town was attacked during Rev. & War of 1812 by Brit. PTS. OF INT.: (Town has many fine old houses.) SE cor. Main & Elm Sts., **Congr. Ch.** (1829.Gr.Rev.). SE cor. Main & Grand Sts., **Jos. Smith H.** (c.1800). On Grand St. (L), **Sam. Denison H.** (c.1811). Cor. Main & Wall Sts., **Amos Palmer H.** (1787), boyhood home of Whistler, Amer. artist. 16 Mason St., **Old Stone Customh.** (1823), now tenement. 35 Water St., **Elkanah Cobb H.** (1760). End of Water St., **Old Lighth.** (O) contains relics & is home of Stonington Hist. Soc.

36. Cross **CONN.-R.I. LINE** (Pawcatuck R.) here into Westerly.

Sec. 5: WESTERLY, R.I., to PROVIDENCE, R.I. 55.

0. WESTERLY (sett. 1661) on Pawcatuck R.; shipbuilding & shipping port in 18th & 19th cents. Today it is an industrial city, producing textiles & granite, & market town for numerous near-by resorts. On Broad St., **Westerly Mem. Lib.** (O); Mus. & Art Gallery. 120 Main St., **Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist Ch.** (O.appl.). 196 Main St., **Lucy Carpenter H.** (early 18th cent.remod.). 12 Margin St., **Capt. Card H.** (1750). 124 Granite St., **Babcock H.** (middle 18th cent.). On Granite St., **Smith Granite Quarry** (O) produces the much sought-after Westerly granite.

SIDE TRIP: (S) 5m on Watch Hill Rd. to **Watch Hill**; fine views & access to beaches (f. boat.bath.) & **Watch Hill Lighth.** (O). From village, Fort Rd. leads (R) 1.5m to **Napatree Pt.**

In Westerly is J. with St.3, a shorter route to Providence.

ALT. ROUTE: (NE) 39m to Providence on St.3 (Via: Ashaway, Hope Valley, Crompton & Cranston.)

4.5m **Ashaway. First Seventh Day Baptist Ch.** (1835). At 7m **Hopkinton**, named for Gov. Stephen Hopkins. Town has some int. Colonial Hs. **Second Seventh Day Baptist Ch.** (late 18th cent.alt.). Near Hopkinton is **Ashaway Grove** (pic.). At 11m **Hope Valley** which has some int. 18th & early 19th cent. dwellings. 12m **Wyoming** (sett.1758). J. with St.138. Near this J. (L) is **Dawley Tavern** (O.1800). In Wyoming also is J. with Old Nooseneck Rd., which branches (N) to **Arcadia For. Pk. Reserv.** (pic.bath.). 13m **Six Principle Bapt. Ch.** (early 18th cent.), near which are old cemeteries with quaint inscriptions. 16.5m **Dawley Mem. Pk.** (pic.camp.trlrs.). At 18m is J. with Ten Rod Rd. (St.165).

(L) 7m on Rd. to 3,000-a. **Beach Pond Reserv.** (pic.camp.cabins.trlrs.bath.); Wild Life Sanctuary. Ten Rod Rd. makes J. with Conn. St.138. to Voluntown (see).

19m J. with St.102, which leads (SE) 11.5m to **Wickford**. 26.5m St.3 forks.

(N) 2.5m on St.3A to **Anthony**. (E) on State St. a short distance to **Nath. Greene H.** (O.aft.Wed.Sat. & Sun.1770.rest.), home of general who, after Washington, was perhaps most important military figure in Revolution (see Hist. & Savannah, Ga.). At 7.5m St.3A rejoins St.3.

28m on St.3, **Tioga L.** (resort). 38m **Cranston** (sett.1638), an important iron-manufacturing center during Col. times because of near-by iron-ore bogs, today an industrial town, producing textiles & textile machinery. Large plants (O.appl.). 1538 Plainfield St., **Fenner H.** (c.1677). Cranston St. & Dyer Ave., **Sprague Mansion** (1800.adds.). 219 Phoenix Ave., **Caleb Arnold Tavern** (1775). 109 Wilbur Ave., **Edw. Searle H.** (1671.adds.). 229 Wilbur Ave., **Friends Meetingh.** (1729). In W. sec. of city, **Meshaicut Pk. & L.** (pic.bath.boat.f.sports.facils.). At 39m, St.3 makes J. with US1, on outskirts of Providence (see).

Main tour cont. from Westerly on US1. At frequent intervals, Rds. branch off (R) to coastal resorts. At 2. **OLD WHIPPING POST FARM** where public whipping used to take place. 7. **MON. TO GEN. STANTON**, Rev. officer, & **Wilcox Tavern** (O. summer.c.1730.rest.), Stanton's birthpl.

SIDE TRIP: (L) 1m on Rd. here to **Burlingame St. Reserv.** (pic.bath.boat.f.). Near-by is **Kimball Bird Sanctuary**.

11. **KING TOM FARM** (O.summer.appl.). Tablet on old chimney shows reprod. of orig. house (mid.-18th cent.). **Coronation Rock**, where Narragansett Inds. crowned their chiefs, is on farm. 12. **CHARLESTOWN**. Here 2 corn-meal grinding mills, over 200 yrs. old, still function. Near Charlestown is **Fort Neck Lot Pk.** around what used to be thought the remains of Ind. fortress, now believed to be site of Dutch fort. Near Charlestown is old **Ind. Burial Ground**, state reserv. On Charlestown Beach Rd. (S) is **Charlestown Beach** (resort).

SIDE TRIP: (N) 6m from Charlestown on St.2 to Marker on **Site of Great Swamp Fight** (1675) when Narragansett Ind. village was destroyed. For other pts. on St.2, see Providence).

16. (R) here 2m to **Moonstone Beach**, resort. 17.5. (R) here on Matunuck Pt. Rd. to **Matunuck Beach**, summer resort. 19. (L) here less than 1m to **Oliver Hazard Perry H.** (O.summer.fee.early 18th cent.rest.), where lived hero of L. Erie battle (see N.Y. & Ohio) & Adm. M. C. Perry, who opened up Japan; relics. 21. **WAKEFIELD**, 17th cent. town, now an industrial center. On old Kingston Rd., (W) of High St., is **Rodman H.**, one of several claimed to be birthpl. of Commodore Perry. 22. J. with Kingston Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 1.5m to **Peace Dale**, where is **Mus. of Primitive Culture** (O. morn.) with good coll. Ind. relics. Rd. cont. to **Old Kingston**, home of R. I. College (see Providence).

24. **NARRAGANSETT**, famous summer resort on Atlantic Ocean. Many hotels & other accoms., exclusive clubs & many beaches. Narragansett Pier is noted for its fine bathh. & other recr. facils. Handsome bldg., with towers, spans. hy. In vic. is **Ft. Nath. Greene**, U.S. Army Post.

SIDE TRIP: From Narragansett, 5.5m to **Pt. Judith** on the ocean. Lighth.; fine view. On way to it, Rd. passes Pentaquanscott Pk. & Beach, Scarborough Beach St. Reserv. & Sand Hill Cove Reserv. (all pub.bath.).

28. J. with St.138 to Kingston (see Providence). 28.5. J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (R) half-mile on this Rd. to **Franklin Perry H.**, which was ferry terminal in 18th cent. for Coaticut Is. & Newport. (L) c.1m from Perry H. to **Hannah Robinson H.** (early 18th cent.int.inter.), home of Hannah Robinson, who in Rev. period was heroine of

romance with French officer with whom she eloped & by whom she was finally deserted. Occupied by Lafayette for a time.

30.5. J. with Hammond Mill Rd. (well marked).

SIDE TRIP: (L) on this Rd. to **Gilbert Stuart H.** (O.summer.sm.fee.1751.rest.), birthpl. of famous Amer. painter who did many portraits of Washington; exhibits. Near-by is Snuff & Grist Mill, put up by Stuart's father.

31. J. with Rd. leading (R) to **Jamestown Bridge** to Coaticut Is., from which ferry to Newport (see). **34. WICKFORD** (sett. c.1709). Charming old town, center of N. Kingstown Township. Claims to have more fine 18th cent. houses than any other New England town. Just (S) of Wickford, on US1, is **South Cty. Barn Mus.** (O.sm.fee). (W) of town center, on W. Main St., **Old Town H.** (1807). (W) of Bridge St., **Stephen Cooper H.** (1728). 64 Main St., **Immanuel Case H.** (1786). About half-mile (E) of Town Hall, **Poplar Pt. & Old Lighth.** (1831). On Main St., **St. Paul's ("Old Narragansett") Ch.** (O.summer.appl.at Wickford H.). This very lovely old Ch. (1707) was moved here in 1800. Main & Fountain Sts., **Old Narragansett Bank H.** (1786. remod.). Pleasant St., (N) of Main St., **John Updyke H.** (1745). About 1^m from Main St., **St. Lobster Hatchery**, where 1,500,000 lobsters are released annually. (W) of Wickford is **Richard Smith Grove** (pic.) & **Gooseneck Spring Hatchery** (trout). (NE) are **Quonset Pt. & Quonset Pt. Air Base**. "Quonset Hut" derives from this place where this type of bldg. was first used. In Wickford is J. with St.102. **35.5. Marker** on **Roger Williams Trading Post Site** (L) where R.I. founder traded with Inds. (R) **Site of Smith's Ft.** (1639) on what is today known as Cocumcussoc Farm. Just beyond on a hill (R) is **Richard Smith H.** (late 17th cent.), home of early settler. Tablet marks graves of men killed by Inds. in Great Swamp Fight (1675). **39.5. SPRING BROOK FARM** (Old Coggeshall H.early 18th cent.).

41. EAST GREENWICH (sett. early 17th cent.). Today this old town, like others in R.I., is industrialized, with textiles & fish products in front rank. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Main & Division Sts., **Varnum Mem. Armory** (O.info.late 19th cent.), home of Varnum Continentals; military & naval mus. (2) Main St., **Kent County Ch.** (1750. good Col.inter.remод.), where convention met (1842) to frame St. Constitution. (3) Also on Main St., **Meth. Ch.** (1833.adds.). (4) King & Water Sts., **Second Jail** (1804.adds.), still in use. (5) Pierce & Armory Sts., **Armory of Kentish Guards** (est. 1774). Among early houses are: (6) Division & West Sts., **Windmill Cottage** (early 19th cent.), which Longfellow acquired for his friend, Geo. Washington Greene. Warwick & Division Sts., very fine **Gov. Wm. Greene H.** (late 17th cent.adds.), where Gen. Nath. Greene was married (1774). Greene, as is well known, was born a Quaker & had severe struggle with his conscience when he took up arms in Rev. He was expelled from Society of Friends. (7) 294 Main St., **First Brick H.** (1767). (8) 57 Pierce St., **Gen. Jas. Mitchell Varnum H. & Mus.** (O.1773.fine exter.& inter.adds.), where Gens. Lafayette, Rochambeau & Sullivan met during Rev. Washington was guest here. Furnished in period; coll. of photographs of old Hs. in town & vic.; hist. items. (9) 28 King St., **Capt. Thos. Arnold H.** (1735). (10) At SW. cor. Division & Pierce Sts., **Eldridge H.** (2nd half 18th cent.). (11) Pierce & Court Sts., **Old Dr. Peter Turner H.** (12) Pierce & Division Sts., **Capt. John Congdon H.** (1711). (13) About 2^m (E) of town on Howland Rd., off Division St., **Clement Weaver H.** (1679). At inters. of these 2 hys. is **Marker** to comm. attempt by Tories (1774) to burn down the town.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) On Potowomut Rd., 1^m to **Elizabeth Spring**, where Roger Williams stopped & which he named for wife of his friend, John Winthrop. (B) Take Old Forge Rd. 1^m to **Site of Old Forge & Gen. Nath. Greene Birthpl.** (see above). Cont. on Ives St. to **Goddard Mem. Pk.** (470 as.recr.).

44. APPONAUG, mun. center of city of **WARWICK**; sett. (1643) by Sam. Gorton & other dissenters from stern rule of Mass. Puritans & from the more tolerant jurisdiction of Providence colonists. Mass. took over Gorton's settlement by force & condemned him to death; sentence commuted to banishment. He returned under protection of Earl of Warwick, for whom he named colony. Settlement was destroyed by Inds. during King Philip's War. Warwick became center of textile industry. Within limits are many beaches as well as fresh-water ponds. (Take St.117 & then West Shore Rd. past or near, shore pts. & several fine beach resorts.)

45. GORTON POND (R) (boat.f.). **50.** Outskirts of **CRANSTON**. J. with US1 Alt.

SIDE TRIP: (R) on US1 Alt. to picturesque **Pawtuxet** on Pawtuxet R. (boat.f.). Near village are following Reserves (pub.boat.f.): Pawtuxet R., Edgewood Beach & Stillhouse Cove. From Pawtuxet take Narragansett Pky. (S) to **Gaspee Pt.**, where (1772) Brit. ship "Gaspee" went aground & was burnt by Amer. Patriots (see Providence).

55. PROVIDENCE (see).

Sec. 6: From PROVIDENCE, R.I., to MASS. LINE. 5.5.

(for this sec. see Providence)

Sec. 7: From R.I.-MASS. LINE to BOSTON. 36.

7.5. Js. N. Washington St. & St.1A, alt. route to Boston.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) On N. Wash. St. (L), **North Attleboro**, 1^m, an industrial town. At 224 S. Washington St., **N. Attleboro Hist. Soc.** (Old Hatch H. O.summer). Orig. sign, "Steam Boat Hotel, I. Hatch," is in Society's possession; adj., **Hist. Mus.**

(B) Alt. route on St.1A to J. with US1 near Dedham, 21^m. At 1^m **Plainville**; int. old village. At 16.5^m **Norwood**, another industrial town; home also of Plimpton Press (O) & Norwood Press (O). **Norwood Mem. Mun. Bldg.** has lofty tower & fine chimies. Walpole & Beacon Sts., **Morrill Mem. Lib.**, on whose grounds is stone comm. Capt. Aaron Guild, who took part in Battle of Lexington. 93 Day St., **Day H.** (O.appl.c.1860.remod.); antiques, genealogical charts & other hist. material. **Ebenezer Dean Homestead** (c.1700) & **Guild Homestead** (1794) are well-preserved. At 21^m **Dedham** (see below). J. with US1.

19.5. J. with Moose Hill R., which runs (R) to **Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary**; fine view from Tower. **27. DEDHAM** (sett. 1635) is an industrial town & practically a suburb of Boston; scene of Sacco-Vanzetti trial. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) 612 High St., **Dedham Hist. Soc.** (1887), on site of first P. O. (est.1795); very int. coll. of antiques & other items. (2) **Norfolk County Cth.** (1827), where trial (1918) of Sacco & Vanzetti took place. (3) Tablet on County Registry Bldg. marks **Site of Woodward Tavern**, where met Convention (1774) that eventually (in Milton) adopted Suffolk Resolves, which "lighted the match that kindled the mighty conflagration" of the Amer. Rev. Also Tablet marking **Birthpl. of Fisher Ames**, conservative politician of 18th & early 19th cents. & author of Lucius Brutus papers. (4) 511 East St., **Fairbanks H.** (O.Ap.-Nov.oldest part built 1636.well-preserved); antique items. (5) On Green are: **First Ch.** (orig.1638.present bldg.1762.remod.1819). (6) Near-by, Tablet on **Site of Ames School** (orig.1644-45). (7) **Base of Pillar of Liberty** (1766), erected by Sons of Liberty to comm. Wm. Pitt "who saved America from impending slavery." (8) High St., **Allin Mem. Ch.** (1819). (9) **Community (Haven) H.** (O.1795-99). (10) On hill off Ames St., **Powder H.** (1766). (11) 74 Church St., **Horace Mann's Office**, where famous educator practiced law in early 19th cent. (12) East St., **Avery Oak**, 80' high & 16' in circumference; standing when first settlers arrived. (13) Inters. Bridge & High Sts., **Training Field**, rendezvous for militia during King Philip's War. (17) Village St., **Burial Ground**, dating from 1636. (18) Court St., tablet comm. **French Army's Encampment** (1782). (19) East & Washington Sts., **Mother Brook**, 1st Canal in Amer. (1639), conn. Charles R. & East Brook. Just beyond Dedham, St.1A merges with US1.

36. BOSTON (see).

Sec. 8: From BOSTON, MASS. to N.H. LINE. 42.

(St.1A (see Boston Trip IV) is much more attractive route to Portsmouth, N.H., giving access to coast resorts & int. old towns.)

0. At Commonwealth Ave. & Cottage Farm Bridge. US1 now passes through **CAMBRIDGE**, skirts **SOMERVILLE** at 3.5. (L) here on Somerville Ave. into Somerville, suburb of Boston & industrial city on Mystic R., with pop. of more than 100,000. Has meat packing & paper products plants. Ford Assembly Plant (O.appl.). First Nat. Stores has its chief office in city. **PTS. OF INT.:** In Nathan Tufts Pk., facing Powder H. Sq., **Old Powder H.** (c.1703), built first as a gristmill; here stored powder seized by Brit. Gen. Gaige, 1774. 78 Sycamore St., **Oliver Tufts H.** (18th cent.), occupied by Amer. officers during Rev. On Munroe St., **Prospect Hill Tower**, where stood Rev. fort. Here Brit. captured at Battle of Saratoga were held prisoner. Near-by, **Tablet**, recording that here was flown 1st Amer. flag. On Washington St., near its J. with Sumner St., **Marker** comm. Jas. Miller, killed here by Brit. after Battle of Lexington. On Highland Ave. & Walnut St., **Central Hill Pk.** Here are **Civil War Mon.** by A. Lukeman & **Sp. War Mon.** by R. Porter. Near-by **Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.) in which is reprod. of Parthenon frieze. On Sumner St., near Belmont St.,

St. Catherine's Ch. (Cath.by Maginnis & Walsh), notable bldg. **Tufts College** is on College Ave. at city line, in adj. Medford (see).

US1 now crosses **EVERETT**, Boston industrial suburb. 88 Waverly St., Milburn coll. of Hawthorneiana (O.to qualified persons). At 6. is J. with St.1A (see). At 9., J. with Salem St.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) into **Malden**. On Malden Sq., **Malden Pub. Lib.** (O.fine example of Richardson's Romanes.); int. art coll. 145 Main St., **Parsonage H.** (1724). Near-by, **Bell Rock Mem. Pk.**, in which is replica of small fort. 51 Appleton St., **Greene H.** (1648). At 11. J. with Main St.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) into **Saugus**. On Central St. is **Ironworks H.** (O.1643.many adds.rest.very int.inter.); owned by town; 17th cent. furnishing. Opp. is **Site of Forge** operated in 17th cent.

12.5. J. with Lynn Fells Pky.

SIDE TRIP: (L) c.1m on Pky. to Howard St., in Saugus. At No. 7 is "**Scotch**" **Boardman H.** (O.appl.sm.fee.1651.int.inter.); named for Scotch prisoners taken at Battle of Dunbar by Cromwell & imprisoned here.

US1 now skirts **BREAKHEART RESERV.** (recr.). At **15. SUNTAUG L.** US1 now passes **PURITAN LAWN MEM. PK.** At **24.**, J. with St.97.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) short distance to **Topsfield**. Howlett St. near Common, **Parson Capen H.** (O.wks.in summer.1683.fine inter.), notable example of Col. architecture; period furnishings. **Pub. Lib.** has murals by H. Kellogg. At 1^m **Pine Grove Cemetery** (1663). At 5.5^m **Boxford**. On Green is pleasant old **First Congr. Ch.** Cor. Elm & Topsfield Rd., **Holyoke-French H.** (O.Sun.aft.sm.fee.1760.rest.1940), primitive portraits & antiques.

32. DUMMER ACADEMY (campus O.bldgs.on appl.est.1762). Finest bldg. is **Gov. Dummer Mansion** (1715). At **36.5. J.** with St.1A, near Newburyport (see Boston). Route now crosses Merrimack R. **39. SALISBURY** (c.1638). On Green, **Boulder** marking spot where Maj. Rbt. Pike halted whipping of Quaker women from Dover. J. with St.1A leading (R) past **Old Burying Ground** (1639) to **Salisbury Beach** (bath. recr.) at 2^m. **42. N.H. LINE.**

Sec. 9: From MASS.-N.H. LINE to N.H.-ME. LINE. 15.

3. Charming HAMPTON FALLS village. **Old Wellwood Inn** (R), now a shop. On Lafayette Rd. (US1), **Elmfield** (O.appl.18th cent.), with orig. furnishings. Whittier spent many summers here & died in this house (1892). **Gov. Weare H.** (1735.very fine Col.), on Exeter Rd. near town sq. Mon. comm. Gov. Weare is in Sq.

SIDE TRIP: (L) 5^m on Kensington Rd. to **Falls River**. Here is **Dodge H.** (1787) & near-by, **Chapel of the Little Gate** (O), tiny Episc. church, orig. an ice house.

At 5. (L), **HAUNTED H.** (1769.fine Georg.), also known as Gov. Jon. Moulton H.; celebrated by Whittier in "The New Wife and the Old." Near-by are **Meetingh. Green Pk.** & **Log Cabin** (O.special days & hrs.), reprod. of orig. Meetingh. (L) is **Tuck Mem. H.** (O.special days); hist. relics. Short distance further on US1 is **HAMPTON** (sett.17th cent.), typical New England village. Hampton & Dover are two towns where Quakers were whipped & otherwise persecuted. **10. RYE.** J. with St.1A (see Trips out of Boston).

15. PORTSMOUTH (see). US1 crosses Piscataqua R. over Portsmouth-Kittery Bridge into Maine.

Sec. 10: From PORTSMOUTH, N.H. to PORTLAND, ME. 50.

Autoists in a hurry may take Super Highway (toll 50¢ for passenger autos), from Portsmouth to Portland.

US1 runs fairly close to shore, with frequent Rds. branching off to ocean resorts & coastal towns.

0. PORTSMOUTH-KITTERY BRIDGE. Short distance beyond is J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take this Rd. (R) to **Kittery**, old shipbuilding town & birthpl. of Gen. Wm. Whipple, signer of Decl. of Ind. Near-by on Badger I., the "**Ranger**," Paul Jones' ship was launched (1777). **Portsmouth Navy Yard** (O) is on I. in harbor; scene of Russo-Jap. Peace Conference (1905); Mus. of Sp. War trophies; also parts of submarine "**Squalus**," sunk in 1939, raised & renamed "**Sailfish**" which vanquished many Jap. ships; also German and Amer. submarines (O.appl.). Near Kittery is U.S. Army **Ft. Foster**. At 2^m **Congr. Ch.** (1729. alts.), oldest Ch. in Me. In graveyard, Celia Thaxter, poet (see Portsmouth), is buried. Opp. is **Lady Pepperell H.** (O.2nd half 18th cent.fine Georg.); home of wife of Sir Wm. Pepperell, who took part in capture of Louisburg, 1745 (see Hist.). Near-by is **Sparhawk H.**

(1742.intexter.inter.), home of Mary Sparhawk, who induced Brit. to spare Portsmouth (see). At 2.5m, in **Ft. McClary Mem. Pk.** (pic.bath.), are (R) remains of Ft. McClary (1690. rebuilt.19th cent.). **Block H.** (1812). Ft. was named for Andrew McClary, who fell at Bunker Hill. At 3m **Kittery Point Village**, an old settlement. Pepperell H. (late 17th cent.) home of Wm.'s father. At 8m **Sewall's Bridge**. The orig. bridge on this site was first pile draw bridge (1761) in U.S. Rd. cont. to J. with St.1A, which leads (R) to **York** (sett. 1630); named originally Agamenticus. **Old Gaol** (O.wks.sm.fee.1653); coll. of antiques. **Lovely Ch.** (middle 18th cent.) & old cemetery. On York St., **Jeffers Tavern** (O.wks.May-Labor Day. 1750); moved from Wells in 1939. St.1A cont. along **York Harbor** (resort) & **York Beach** (resort) to J. with US1, main tour, at Cape Neddick.

11. CAPE NEDDICK, J. with St.1A & side Rd., which latter runs (R) along shore, passing over **Bald Head Cliff** high above the sea to **Ogunquit** on US1.

15. OGUNQUIT (resort) was chosen by Gorges (see) for his hqs. There is a big summer art colony here. **18.5. OLD CONGR. CH.** (remod.1936). US1 cont. to **MOODY**. (From here Rd. runs (R) along coast via **Wells Beach** (resort) to **Wells**, at J. with US1 again). At 19, on US1 is **STORER GARRISON H.** where 15 soldiers withstood (1692) siege by 500 Fr. & Inds. **20. WELLS**. At 22, is J. with St.9.

SIDE TRIP: (R) 3m on St.9 to **Kennebunk Beach** (resort) & (E) to **Kennebunkport** (resort), in which are some fine old Hs. & beautiful **Congr. Ch.** (1784), on Temple St. The late Booth Tarkington had studio here in old bldg. (O) on wharf & old sailing ship (O). Hy. forks in Kennebunkport. St.9A runs (W) to **Kennebunk** (see below), while St.9 leads along shore past **Cape Porpoise** to **Goose Rocks** (Beachwood), artists' colony. **Watercolor Gallery** (summer exhibits). St.9 cont. (N) to **Fortune Rocks** (resort) near **Biddeford Pool** (resort). Here it turns (W) to J. with US1 in Biddeford.

25. KENNEBUNK (sett.1650), resort. In 1947 for. fires swept through vic. of Kennebunk, Kennebunkport & Biddeford destroying many bldgs. **First Parish Unitarian Ch.** (1774.19th cent.alts.). On Storer St. **Storer H.** (post-Rev.), birthpl. of Kenneth Roberts, author. **Lafayette Elm**, huge tree under which Lafayette received townsfolk in 1825. On Main St., **Five Elms** which, legend maintains, were planted on day Lexington battle was fought. Among numerous old mansions are **Nathaniel Frost H. & Bourne H.** (1850). (R) 1m on St.35 is **Wedding Cake H.** (c.1825), with most unusual Vict. trimmings. **33. BIDDEFORD** (sett.c.1630), on W. bank of Saco R.; an industrial town with textile mills & other mfg. plants (O). **34. SACO** (sett. c.1629), on E. bank of Saco R. 375 Main St., **York Institute**; colls. of antiques, art, Ind. relics. 271 Main St., **Cyrus King H.** (1807), now rectory of Cath. Ch. In Saco is J. with St.5 & St.9. (R) on St.9 are good beaches & summer resorts, incl. famous **Old Orchard Beach** (amusements).

SIDE TRIP: From **Saco** to **South Arm** (Richardson L.). 126m St.5.

Via: Waterboro Center, Cornish, Hiram, Fryeburg, Lovell Village, Center Lovell. B. & Me. RR. in Saco, Bethel, Newry & Andover. Hiram to Fryeburg, Me. Central RR.; Bethel, Grand Trunk RR. (to Shelburne, N.H.). Bus: Hiram to Fryeburg.

This route traverses pleasant lake & mountain country along Saco R. Valley, at Lovell Village & Center Lovell passes by beautiful Kezar L. N. of Kezar L. to Bethel, it skirts Me. sec. of White Mt. Nat. For. From Bethel St.5 runs (NE) to Rumford Pt. where it turns (N) through fine wilderness area to terminus at Richardson L., one of the Rangeley chain. At 14m J. with St.4-US202, running (SW) to Portsmouth. At 33.5m **Cornish**. J. with St.25 running (W) into L. Winnepesaukee Reg. of N.H. 54m **Fryeburg** at J. with US302 leading (W) to Conway in heart of White Mts. At 91m **Bethel**. J. with US2 (see) & St.26 (see). At 103.5m **Rumford Pt.** Here St.5 turns (N) to **South Arm** (Richardson L.) at 126m.

43. OAK HILL. J. with St.207.

SIDE TRIP: (R) on St.207 past **Hunnewell H.** (1684.rest.) to **Scarboro** where is **Parson Lancaster H.** (1766). St.207 cont. past **Higgins Beach** (resort) & **Massacre Pond** where, in 1713, Richard Hunnewell & followers were trapped by Inds. Farther on is marker on spot where Chief Mogg Heigon was killed (see Whittier's "Mogg Megone") & a half-mile beyond, **Prout's Neck** (sett.1633), resort.

50. PORTLAND (see).

Sec. 11: PORTLAND to BRUNSWICK, ME. 29.

0. PORTLAND. US1 cont. along Casco Bay, with its 365 Is. **13. YARMOUTH** (sett. 1635), shipbuilding town, now devoted to fisheries & handling of fish products. In vic. are **Old Academy**, **Old Bapt. Ch.** (1796) & **Ind. Burial Ground** (early 1700's). **19. FREEPORT**. In **Old Tavern** (1779), it is claimed, an agreement was signed with Mass., 1820, est. Maine as a separate state. **29. BRUNSWICK** (RR. & Bus Stas. on Maine St. Airport. Info. C. of C.), on Androscoggin R., was first sett. (1628) by Thos.

Purchase; city was known in early days as Pejepscot. In 1714, the Pejepscot Proprietors received grant of land incl. site of Brunswick. New settlement was destroyed by Inds. in 1690 & again in 1722. In Brunswick, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote "The Pearl of Orr's Island" (see below) & "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Formerly a lumber-exporting & shipbuilding center, town today has pulp, paper, rayon, cloth, canning & other industries, but is best known as home of Bowdoin College. One of its famous citizens was Sam. Melcher, architect who designed many of New England's finest old bldgs. As in many New England towns, population is largely from French-Canadian stock. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Union & Oak Sts., **Gilman Mansion** (O.appl.sm.fee.1789.by Melcher.remod.1840.fine inter.& exter.); period furnishings & relics. (2) 25 Federal St., **Emmons H.** (1814.alts.), home of Longfellow while professor at Bowdoin College. (3) 27 Federal St., **Old Gov. Dunlap H.** (4) 12 School St., **Pejepscot Hist. Mus.** (O.wks.July-Aug.); hist. colls. (5) 63 Federal St., **Harriet Beecher Stowe H.** (O.1806.remod.1941) where author wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin." (6) 75 Federal St., **Rundlett-Chandler H.** (1806.by Melcher.very fine).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take Maine St. (S). At 7m is **Mem. Boulder**, comm. landing at Mare's Point of first round-the-world flight (1924).

(B) St.123 down Harpswell Peninsula, c.13m. PTS. OF INT.: **Old Town H.** (1788). **Elijah Kellogg Ch.** (1843). Kellogg, author of popular boys' books, was minister here. S. is **Eagle I.**, summer home of the late Adm. Rbt. Peary, discoverer of N. Pole.

(C) St.24 makes round trip to **Bailey I.** 28m, crosses Great I. on which is **Candy's Harbor** (resort); then to **Orr's I.** In Orr's Village is **Pearl of Orr H.**, home figuring in Mrs. Stowe's "Pearl of Orr's Island." Route crosses to Bailey I. (summer resort); steamers from here to Portland touch at several Is. on route to Casco Bay. **Ragged Is.** can be seen here; owned by Edna St. Vincent Millay.

(D) US201 (N) to **Canadian Border.** 70.5m

Via: Topsham, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, Winslow, Waterville, Fairfield, Norridgewood, Madison, Solon, Bingham, The Forks, Jackman Sta. & Moose R.

Route follows Kennebec R. for c.128m to The Forks, where route branches off through lake & for. reg. (good h.f.canoe).

1m **Topsham**, 26 Elm St., **Aldrich H.** (1800.by Sam Melcher.very fine). 21.5m **Peacock Tavern** (c.1790), still hotel. 25.5m **Gardiner**, boyhood home of poet, Edwin A. Robinson. 30m **Hallowell**. Old Powder H., Vaughan Mansion & Worster H. (O.1832), famous hotel. 31.5m **Augusta** (see below), Js. with US202, St.9, St.27 (running NW. to Belgrade Ls.) & other main routes. 42.5m **Vassalboro**. Grove Academy (est.1840) on whose campus is **Wild Life Sanctuary**. 50.5m **Winslow**, paper mfg. town. At J. of Kennebec & Sebasticook Rs., Lithgow St., **Lithgow H.** (late 18th cent.). On Sebasticook R., **Block H.** (O.1754) remains of Ft. Halifax. View of **Ticonic Falls**. 51.5m **Waterville** (sett.c.1754.RR.bus.airport.accoms.), on Kennebec R. at Ticonic Falls, which provide power for cotton & woolen mills, paper factories, was shipping center until coming of RRs. PTS. OF INT.: College Ave., **Colby College** (founded 1813). On Old Campus are **Mem. Hall** (1869.Norman.by A.R.Estey), **South College** (1821), **Champlin Hall** (1836.by Thos.Utter), **Coburn Hall** (1872), **North College** (1822). On Mayflower Hill is New Campus (600 as.), with mod. (Amer.Col.) bldgs., to which college is in process of transferring. **Miller Lib.**, focal point, has E. A. Robinson, Henry James & Book Arts colls. 64 Silver St., **Redington Mus.** (O.wks.except Mon.1814. Col.); hist. & archeology colls. Main St., **Old Ind. Burial Ground**. 61.5m **Goodwill Farm** (O.wks.); Mus. This is a privately endowed school for deserving boys & girls. 69m J. with US2 (see) & St.147 just S. of Skowhegan (see US2). St.147 is a shorter alternate to Solon (see below). 75m **Norridgewood** (see US2). J. with US2. 80.5m **Father Rasles Mon.** comm. Jesuit missionary who founded 1st school (1696) on Kennebunk R. He was tarred & feathered by Brit. during sack of Norridgewood (1724). 81m **Old Pt.** (pic.camp.). 87.5m **North Anson**. From bridge across Carrabasset R., view of falls. 95.5m **Solon**. In vic. is **Caratunk Falls**. Short distance from Falls is marker comm. spot where Benedict Arnold's expedition to Canada passed (1775). 104m **Bingham**. J. with St.16, near point where Wyman Dam impounds Kennebunk R. **Old Ch.** (1836). 113.5m **Tablet** comm. Arnold expedition into Canada. 128m **The Forks**. Here Kennebunk & Dead Rs. join (see canoe trips). In vic. (R) c.5m are **Moxey L. & Falls**. 137.5m Trl. to summit of Coburn Mt. (3,718'). 142.5m **Parlin L.** (trout & salmon f.resort). 154.5m **Jackman Sta.** Here is Junction with St.15 (R) to Rockwood on Moosehead L. (see) 32m, 157m **Moose R.** in lumbering reg. One hotel, Holden Tavern (1842). 170.5m **Canadian Line** 93m (S) of Quebec, Canada.

Sec. 12: From BRUNSWICK to THOMASTON, ME. 50.

0. BRUNSWICK. 8. BATH (sett.c.1660), on Kennebec R.; formerly great shipbuilding center. The "Virginia" claimed to be 1st vessel built (1607) in America, was constructed at near-by Popham, & many clipper ships came from Bath Yards. Here was built "The Ranger," American Cup defender. On Front St., **Bath Iron**

Works (O.appl.), shipyard, very active during both World Wars. **Davenport Mem. Bldg.**; Mus. has maritime exhibits. On Whiskeag Rd., **Residence** (1805) of **Wm. King**, first Gov. of Maine. On Washington St., **Peterson H.** (1770). In Winnegance, suburb of Bath, is **Old Lumber Mill** operated until recently by tides.

SIDE TRIP: On St.209, 216 & 217 (S) to **Ft. Popham**, 46m round trip. St.209 runs along Peninsula, with good views of the sea. At 7m **Phippsburg** (sett.1737). **James McCobb H.** (1774.int.inter.). Other pts. of int. on routes: **Sabasco & Small Pt.** (resorts). At 16.5m **Ft. Baldwin** (O). Here was site of settlement made by Sir Geo. Popham (1607). At 17m **Popham Beach**. Ft. Popham (O.1861) & Ft. Popham Light. Seguin I. Lighth. (O) on Seguin I.

9.5. WOOLWICH (sett.1638), first known as Nequasset.

SIDE TRIP: St.127 (S) to Georgetown & Five Islands & return, 25m. This picturesque route crosses several ls. with fine view of Kennebec R. & Sheepscot Bay. **Five Islands** (resort) with good beach.

11. (L) NEQUASSET MEETINGH. (1757). **19. WISCASSET** (sett.17th cent.). Charming old town, originally known as Pownalborough. On a specific day in Aug., all hist. houses are open (fee) for benefit of Pub. Lib. It was Capt. Sam. Clough, a native, who plotted to rescue Marie Antoinette & bring her to America (see N. Edgcomb below). Failing this, he brought back some of the Queen's possessions. Talleyrand is supposed to have visited town on trip to U.S. David Robinson made 1st ice cream in America here, served to Gen. Lafayette (1825). Among handsome old bldgs.: On Common, **Lincoln County Cth.** (1824), oldest functioning in Me.; Daniel Webster practiced law here. **Town Lib.** (O.wks.aft.early 19th cent.); curios, old fire apparatus & other exhibits. On High St., **Lee-Payson-Smith H.** (early 19th cent.fine example). High & Lee Sts., **Abiel Wood H.** (1812). At Main & Fort Sts., **Nickels-Sortwell H.** (1807). E. end of High St., **Tucker Mansion** (1807.adds.), alleged copy of Dunbar Castle, Scotland. **Meetingh.** (1909) is charming reprod. of one destroyed by fire (1907); has rare Paul Revere bell. Wiscasset is at J. with St.218 & St.27.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) St.218 (L) 7m to **Alna Meetingh.** (1789.O.appl.int.inter.). At 10m **Head Tide**, birthpl. of E. A. Robinson, poet.

(B) Unnumbered Rds. & St.127 to **Newagen** & return, 39m. Take Rd. (R) at c.1m (E) of bridge at Wiscasset. About 0.5m from J. is J. with unimproved Rd. (R) on latter to **Fort Edgcomb** (grounds O.c.1809); int. Block H.; fine view. At 1m, in North Edgcomb Village, **Marie Antoinette H.** (O.appl.1774), built by Capt. Decker on Squaw I. Later it was owned by Capt. Clough (see Wiscasset above). At 1.5m J. with St.27, on which route cont. (S) to **Edgcomb** (sett.1774) & **Boothbay** (sett.1630.resort), where is ancient **Meetingh.** & cemetery. Near-by is **E. Boothbay**, where is century-old Tide Mill. Route cont. to **Boothbay Harbor** (resort); steamers to Squirrel & Monhegan Is. Info. Bur. in Town Hall. Between Monhegan I. & Pemaquid Pt. occurred (1813) naval battle bet. Amer. "Enterprise" & Brit. "Boxer." Route cont. to **Southport** (resort), steamers to Boothbay, Bath & Newagen, where is Tablet comm. visit (1623) by Christopher Levitt, founder of Portland.

(C) On St.27 (NW) to **Stratton, Me.** 109m.

Via: Pittston, Randolph, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, Belgrade, Farmington, Kingfield & Bigelow. Me. Central RR. & bus conns. to Farmington. Js. with main tours in Augusta, near New Sharon, & at Stratton with St.4 which runs to Rangeley Ls.

Route runs along Kennebec R., past Belgrade L. & then along Carrabassett R. through wilderness country. At 10.5m J. with St.128; (L) here 3m to **Powneborough Cth.** (1761), where Tories were tried during Rev. 24m **Augusta** (see below). 35m Belgrade. 36 m J. with St.11 (E) along Belgrade Ls. to Waterville (see). 42m **Belgrade Ls.** (resort) a beautiful chain of Ls. (trout, salmon, bass). 95m **Carrabassett**, on R. of same name. At 101.5m **Bigelow**, near which is Bigelow Game Reserv. (no h.). 109m **Stratton**, J. with St.16-St.4.

26.5. NEWCASTLE (sett.17th cent.) still has many well-preserved early houses.

SIDE TRIP: (L) here 2.5m is **Kavanaugh H.** (1803.fine example). At 3m **St. Patrick's Ch.** (Cath.1803-08); very old Fr. altar & painting seized during Mex. War.

27. DAMARISCOTTA, named for Chief Damorin who was also known as Chief Robin Hood. In vic. are **Capt. Wm. Vaughan & Cottrell** (1803) Hs. J. with St.129.

SIDE TRIP: On St.129, 130 & 132 (S) down Peninsula & back to J. with US1. 56m via Christmas Cove & Waldoboro. (S) 3m on St.129 is J. with St.130, which Side Trip follows (S).

St.129 cont. (S) 3m to **Walpole**. Old Ch. (1772.services in summer); then to **South Bristol & Christmas Cove**, summer resorts.

At 10.5m **Pemaquid**. Old Cemetery. Rd. (R) from Pemaquid leads to excellent **Pemaquid Beach**. Here are Replica of Ft. Wm. Henry (O.1692) with relics; Old Cemetery; Dunbar H. built in 1720. St.130 cont. to **New Harbor** (resort) at 13m. This was home of Chief Samoset, who had learned words "Welcome, Englishmen" with which he greeted Pilgrims at Plym-

outh. Pemaquid Pt. Lighth. Take St.32 (NE) from New Harbor past **Round Pond**, to J. with US1 at 56m.

36.5. J. with St.220, just (N) of Waldoboro (see below).

SIDE TRIP: (S) on St.220 into **Waldoboro**, sett. by Germans (1748), on Monadnock R. First Amer. 3- & 5-masted schooners built here. **Lutheran Ch.** (1795). **Old German Cemetery** (1750). **Col. Isaac Reed Mansion; Old Shipyards.** St.220 cont. (S) to charming village of **Friendship** (sett.1743), then turns (NE) across peninsula to J. with US1 near S. Warren. At c.44, US1 turns (SE) to **SOUTH WARREN**. At 49. J. with Rd., the peninsular route (see above). In vic. are **Knox St. Arboretum & Academy of Arts & Sciences**; zoological, botanical, mineral & Ind. colls. **50. THOMASTON** (sett.c.1730), on St. George's R. Steamers to coastal pts. **Weymouth Boulder** marks first landing of Capt. George Weymouth (1605). Thomaston claims New England's largest cement works. About 1st beyond, on US1, is **Montpelier** (O.summer.fee.1928), reprod. of home (1793) of Gen. Henry Knox, hero of Bunker Hill; many Knox items & furnishings. **SIDE TRIP:** (S) on St.131 to Port Clyde. 31m round trip. Route runs down Peninsula, along St. George's R. At **Port Clyde**, steamer conn. with coastal pts. & Is.

Sec. 13: From THOMASTON to BELFAST. 31.

0. THOMASTON. 4.5. ROCKLAND (resort). Info.: C. of C. Steamers to North Haven, Vinalhaven & Deer I. in Penobscot Bay (see Orland below). Rockland boasts it ships out more lime than any other U.S. port, also great quantities of fish. Its lobsters are famous. Navy tests new ships offshore. 200 Broadway, **Birthpl. of Edna St. Vincent Millay**, the poet, & **Farnsworth Lib. & Art Mus.** (O); colls. incl. paintings, art objects & glassware. Adj. is old **Farnsworth Homestead** (O), where lived Lucy Farnsworth, who endowed Mus. Rockland is at J. with St.17. On St.17. (S) is **Owl's Head Lighth.** (O.1826). Fine view from cliff. **10.5. ROCKPORT** (resort). Alpine Gardens & Amesbury Hill. **12. CAMDEN** (resort), surrounded by picturesque hills. **Bok Amphitheater** (concerts). **Camden Hills St. Pk.** (pic.camp.trlr.). Near-by (W) is **Megunticook L.** Mun. bath. beach. at **Bayview Beach.** (L) 1st on St.137 is trlr. to **Mt. Battie**; fine view. (St.137 cont. to Lincolnville Center, whose **Meetingh.** is one of oldest in state.) **17.5. LINCOLNVILLE** (resort) Ferry to Islesboro I. **31. BELFAST** (sett.1770), on Penobscot Bay. Has Info. Bur. **City Pk.** (trlr. camp.pool); boat to Islesboro. 30 Church St., **White H.** (1825). 130 Main St., **Clay H.** (1825). 137 High St., **Field H.** (1807). Also on High St., **Blaisdell Mansion** (supposedly from designs by Christopher Wren); **Sexton H.** (1779); **Old Bishop & Williamson Hs.**; **Jeremiah Evans H.** (1827); former home of Adm. Wm. V. Pratt (1812). On Poor Mill Rd., **Jos. Miller Tavern.** On High St., (N) of town, **Otis H.** (1800).

Sec. 14: From BELFAST to BANGOR. 35.

0. BELFAST. 6. SEARSPORT. Near close of 19th cent., one-tenth of all Amer. ships were commanded by Searsport captains, & in that century, 2121 ships were built here. **Penobscot Marine Mus.** (O) hist. material concerning Me. shipping. At c.10. **STOCKTON SPRINGS, J.** with US1 Alt.

SIDE TRIP: US1 Alt., short-cut to Ellsworth (see below). At 8m across Penobscot R. (toll bridge) is **Bucksport.** In cemetery "Witch's Curse" is a mark on a gravestone attributed to a curse put by a condemned woman on Col. Jas. Buck for whom town was named. Fish Hatchery at Craig Brook. **Jed Prouty Tavern** (1804). **Congr. Ch.** (1848). From here US1 Alt. cuts across neck of a ragged peninsula. 9m **Orland, J.** with St.175, US1 Alt. cont. to **Ellsworth** at 27m.

Take St.175 (S) from Orland on a beautiful coastal trip. At c.12m on St.175 is J. with St.166; (S) on St.166 to **Castine** (sett.1626), resort named for Baron Vincent de St. Castin, who married daughter of Ind. chief. Baron Castin took part in conflicts with the Brit. The town changed hands several times during Fr. & Ind. War. During Rev., it was occupied by Brit. Among beautiful old bldgs. are: **Old Meetingh.** (1790); **Old Courth.** (1800), now Lib. on Perkins St., **Wilson Mus.** (O.wks.). Cor. Main & Court Sts., **Blake H.** (O.1797.add.1857); orig. furnishings. Amer. **Ft. Madison** (O.1812) & **Ft. George** (O.1814), latter built by Brit. Boats from Castine to Belfast & Islesboro. From Castine return via St.166 & St.199 to J. with St.175 (S) on St.175 to Sargentville. J. with St.172. Take St.172 (S) 5m across New Bridge to **Deer Isle.** At Stonington, on I., **Eastern Penobscot Archive Mus.** (O) with Penobscot Bay area material. Return by St.172 to J. with St.175, then (E) on St.172 to **Blue Hill**, home of Ethelbert Nevin, composer. **Congr. Ch.** (1772). Cont. through **Surry** to **Ellsworth** (see below). J. with US1.

14.5. on US1, PROSPECT. (R) here on St.174 is old **Ft. Knox St. Reserv.** (1846), built of massive granite. **21.5. WINTERPORT.** In Congr. ch. is Paul Revere Bell

(1832). **Blaisdell H.** (1786), attributed to Christopher Wren, & several other fine old mansions. **Dorothy Dix Mem. Pk.**

30.5. HAMPDEN, captured by Brit. in War of 1812. J. with US202.

SIDE TRIP: (W) on US202. At 42.5^m **China** on China L. 45^m **Friends Meetingh.** (alts.). 49^m **S. China** (J. with St.3). 60^m **Augusta** (Me. Central RR., bus conns.accoms.). Augusta (sett.1629), lies on both sides of the Kennebec R. It is the St. Capital as well as industrial center (cotton, shoes, pulp, paper). Business sec. is for most part on W. side of R. which supplies water for Augusta's industries. John Alden (see Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish") shared command in 1634 of 1st settlement with John Howland, also one of orig. Mayflower immigrants. During 1st half of 19th cent., city was important shipping center. In 1832 it became St. Capital. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) On Bowman St., **Ft. Western** (O.summer. fee.1754.rest.& furnished in period); coll. of items from Southwest. (2) Near-by is **Boulder** with tablet comm. passage of Benedict Arnold expedition to Canada, 1775. (3) SW. cor. Stone & Cony Sts., **Reuel Williams H.** (O.appl.c.1810.Fed.); portraits, old furnishings, hist. relics. (4) N. of bridge, **Kennebec Dam** (1837). (5) NW. cor. Capitol & State Sts., **Blaine H.** (O.wks.except Sat.2-4.executive mansion.1830.remod.). (6) Capitol & State Sts., **State H.** (O.1829-32.wings & dome added 1911); Mus. with hist. relics. (7) Capitol & Union Sts., **State Pk.** (8) 81 Green St., **Stump of the Jacataqua Oak**, named for an Ind. prince. (9) State & Court Sts., **Kennebec Cty. Jail** (pre-1835). (10) Winthrop & State Sts., **Lithgow Lib.** (1895.Romanes.Ren.by J.Neal & A.Hopkins.int.stained glass windows); material on New England. (11) On Western Ave., **St. Mary's Ch.** (Cath.1927.Norman Goth.very fine). (12) On Western Ave., **Ganeston Pk.** (O.pedestrians only). In Augusta are Js. with main hys. Near Augusta, **Hallowell** (c.1754), Me.'s smallest incorporated city, with near-by granite quarries & number of int. bldgs. incl.: **First Bapt. Ch.** with steeple copied from Sir Christopher Wren; **Hubbard Lib.**, with hist. mus.; **Page H.** (early 1800s) & **Vaughan H.** (1796). 65^m **Manchester**, formerly known as The Forks. 66.5^m entrance to **Island Pk.** on Cobbosseecontee L. (recre.amusements.launch trips). 71^m **Winthrop** (1765) at Ls. Maranacook & Annabessacook. 89^m (On Rd. 2^m here (R) is **Gulf Is. Dam** on Androscoggin R.). 91.5^m **Lewiston** (sett.1770) & **Auburn** (sett.1786) are twin cities, situated on opp. sides of Androscoggin R. at Lewiston Falls. Lewiston is textile manufacturing town & Auburn makes shoes. Cities are connected by bridges. (Me. Central RR. & busses serve both cities. Accom.). In Lewiston: **Textile Plants** (O.appl.) are for the most part on Canal St. On Campus Ave., **Bates College** (1864.coed.). On campus are the Chapel (1912.Coll.Goth.); oldest bldg., Hawthorne Hall (1856) on College St., Carnegie Sci. Bldg. with Stanton Mus. & fine ornithological & geological colls. & Coram Lib., with colls. hist. documents. From campus, path runs to summit of **Mt. David**. From N. Bridge, view of Lewiston Falls & Dam, supplying water power. In Auburn: **Androscoggin County Ch.**; murals, hist. relics. **Goff Hill**, fine views. At Auburn is J. with St.4 (see). From Auburn route cont. on St.11 (R) (NW) from US202. 108^m **Tripp L.** (bath.pic.recr.). 122^m St.11 joins with US302 to **Naples** (see Portland) at 123^m. US302 cont. to N.H.

35. BANGOR (sett. 1769).

Exchange & Washington Sts., RR. Union Sta. Bus. conns. at Bangor House & Union (bus) Sta. Airport (NW) 3^m on Cooper Rd. Info.: Maine Publicity Bur., on Post Office Sq., & C. of C. at 23 Franklin St. Accom.: All types. Symphony House. Art exhibits at Pub. lib., 145 Harlow St. Fish. in Salmon Pool & in many Ls. within radius of 50^m.

Bangor, formerly known as Kenduskeag, is located at head of navigation on Penobscot R., at point where Kenduskeag Stream bisects city to join the R. In 1604, Champlain sailed up Penobscot to Falls (near present Salmon Pool), but not till 1769 was 1st permanent settlement made, by Jacob Buswell. When inc. in 1791, town received its present name after "Bangor," favorite hymn of its 1st pastor, Seth Noble. City was occupied by Brit. during War of 1812. From 1830's on, Bangor's growth depended on lumber snaked down from the backwoods, driven over falls, & worked up by local sawmills. Shipbuilding & shipping became corollary to lumbering, & Bangor built vessels for lumber trade & became a great port. In those days lumbermen & sailors turned the city into a "wide-open" town, not unlike some lumber towns of Pac. Northwest, of more recent date. Bangor still depends on lumber, pulp, woodworking & shipping for much of its employment; also center of important hydroelectric system. It is starting point for vacationists headed for Moosehead & Ls. farther (N), for Mt. Katahdin, & also for coastal resorts. **Dow Field**, near Bangor, is Air Force military base where newest jet-propelled planes are stationed. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) 5th St., **Hannibal Hamlin H.** (O.appl.), home of Vice Pres. under Lincoln. (2) **Hamlin Statue** (by Chas.E.Tefft) is in Kenduskeag Pky., where also is (3) **Tablet** comm. Champlain's visit (Sept. 1604), & cannon taken from Amer. ship lost offshore (1779). (4) 145 Harlow St., **Pub. Lib.** (O); Bangor Hist. Soc. Mus. (O.wks.). (5) 166 Union St., **Symphony H.** (c.1833.attrib.to Rich.Upjohn), home of Bangor Sym-

phony Soc. (6) Cor. Union & Hammond Sts., **Union Theological Seminary** (O. Congr.est.1814), originally known as Maine Charity School. (7) 117 Court St., **Jos. Garland H.** (1830.attrib.to Rich.Upjohn). (8) In Davenport Pk., at Main St., **U.S. Battleship Maine Mon.** (9) 157 Broadway, **Boutelle H.** (1834.attrib.to Bulfinch). (10) State St., **Grotto Cascades Pk.**, illuminated. (11) Harlow St., **Pierce Mem.** (by Tefft), vivid portrayal in bronze of lumbermen & river drivers. (12) In Norumbego Pky., along Kenduskeag Stream, is **Veterans Mem.** (by Tefft). (13) In Summit Pk., **Observatory.** Bangor is at J. with US2, St.9 (in Brewer) & St.15 which runs (NE) to Moosehead L. (see). [US2 (see) (N) 8^m to Orono, once called Stillwater, seat of Un. of Maine.]

Sec. 15: From BANGOR to ELLSWORTH. 26.5.

0. BANGOR. Across R. is **Brewer**, industrial suburb, where, at State & Main Sts., is **Old Chillicote H.** (antique shop). 80 Chamberlain St., **Joshua Chamberlain H.**, home of famous Civil War General. **12. LUCERNE-IN-MAINE**, resort on shores of beautiful Philips L. **26.5. ELLSWORTH** (Info.Bur.), on Union R.; much damaged by fire. fire of 1947. Is known as Gateway to Mt. Desert I. On State St., handsome **Congr. Ch.** (1812). **Tisdale H.** (O.pre-1812), now Pub. Lib. on W. Main St., **Black Mansion** (O.May-Nov.fee); family relics, painting, antiques. (N) is **Graham L.** (good f.). In Ellsworth US1 Alt. rejoins main tour. Also J. with St.3, which runs (S) to Bar Harbor.

SIDE TRIP: (S) on St.3 & St.102 to Mt. Desert I., 80^m round trip. Via: Bar Harbor & Acadia Nat. Pk. One of most beautiful & exciting tours in Maine. Accom.: In Bar Harbor & other towns. Bridge across Narrows to **Mt. Desert I.** St.3 skirts (N) & (E) shore. At 14^m **Salisbury Cove**, with view of lively Frenchman's Harbor. **Mt. Desert I. Biological Lab.** (O.on special days). 20^m **Bar Harbor**, fashionable resort. Cars for rent. Info. Bur. at West St. Bath. beach. Boat trips to various Is. Hqs. of Acadia Nat. Pk. at Main St. & Park Rd. (guide & lecture serv. on hikes & sea-trips. Auto caravans. Fireside programs. Pub. campgrounds near Bar Harbor & Seawall).

Mt. Desert I. was discovered by Champlain, 1604. In 1688, Louis XIV gave Island to Sieur de La Mothe Cadillac, later founder of Detroit (see Mich.) & Gov. of Louisiana. In 1713, it was ceded to England. First settlement, c.1759. Mass. gave Mt. Desert I. to Sir Francis Bernard, last Brit. Gov. & although his property was confiscated, the State gave half of I. to his son after Rev. Other half was given to Cadillac's granddaughter whose grave is at Hull's Cove. Both owners sold their shares, & I. became fashionable summer colony after Civil War. **Acadia Nat. Pk.** (est.1916), wildlife sanctuary comprising 15,000 as., is one of most beautiful tracts in Eastern U.S. It centers around **Mt. Cadillac** (1,532'). On Oct. 17, 1947, the I. was swept by disastrous fire that destroyed bldgs. & improvements valued at 8 to 10 million dollars. Some 17,000 as. of for. land were burnt over.

Bar Harbor St. (R) to **Mt. Cadillac Dr.** At 1.5^m is **Entrance to Acadia Nat. Pk. (R)** 2.5^m here on Rd. to beautiful **Eagle L.**, **Jordan Pond** & **Seal Harbor** (see below). At 6.5^m **Summit of Mt. Cadillac** with magnificent views of sea, seacoast, & Mt. Katahdin.

Cont. (S) on St.3. At 21.5^m is J. with Rd. which leads (L) along ocean; magnificent view. At 22^m entrance to **Site of Jackson Mem. Cancer Lab.** (destroyed by 1947 fire; being rebuilt). Near-by is Pub. Camp Site. At 22.5^m (R) to Nat. Pk. Hqs. Bldg. (Info.). Near Sieur de Monts Springs, named for 17th cent. Can. Gov., is **Mus.** (O) with stone age Ind. coll. At c.28.5^m **Seal Harbor** where is summer home of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. 29.5^m **Asticou**. **Thuya Lodge (O)** has Lib. & Mus. 32.5^m **Northeast Harbor.** Boat here to Little Cranberry I. on which at **Islesford** is Sawtelle Mus. (O.summer); colls. of prints, documents & relics of region. Tour cont. (N) on Sargeant Dr. along Cliffs. At 40^m **Somesville (Mt. Desert Village).** Take (W) arm of St.102, (S) here, along **Somes Dam**, past **Echo L. (R)** to **Tremont** 54^m, at SW. tip of I. Rd. leads (E) here to Seawall Pub. Campgrounds (pic.cabins). St.102 now swings (W) & then (N) along W. side of I. to J. near **Narrows Bridge** (see above) at 71^m with St.3. Latter leads (R) to Bar Harbor, (L) back to **Ellsworth** at 80^m.

Sec. 16: From ELLSWORTH to CALAIS. 127.

US1 now affords magnificent views of heavily fringed coast & Mt. Desert I.

0. ELLSWORTH. 9.5. HANCOCK, resort. **19.5. WEST GOULDSBORO.** J. with St.186.

SIDE TRIP: For fine coastal loop alternate trip, take St.186 (R), 18^m, Via: **Winter Harbor** (resort), **Grindstone Neck** (resort), **Schoodic Pt.**, part of Acadia Nat. Pk., & **Prospect Harbor** (resort) to J. with US1 in Gouldsboro.

22.5. GOULDSBORO, resort, J. with St.186. US1 now enters blueberry country. **39. CHERRYFIELD**, blueberry-packing town. **45. HARRINGTON**, in heart of blueberry country. In old days, 52 sea captains lived in this famous seafaring town.

In vic. are more than 40 trout streams. **50. COLUMBIA FALLS**, another blueberry town. **Ruggles H.** (by Aaron Sherman, rest.) is outstanding example of Col. architecture; fine wood-carving in inter. by English handicraftsman. Fine **Maude Bucknam H.** (1820) &, across from it, the **Old Lippincott H.** Beyond Columbia Falls is J. with St.187 (scenic shore route, via old seacoast towns, to J. with US1, near Jonesboro). **59. JONESBORO**. Hannah Weston, a native, earned fame by carrying ammunition through forest to Machias & so helped win Battle of Machias Bay (see below). **67.5. MACHIAS**, on river of same name running through gorge in the town, was first a trading post (1633) operated by Rich Vines, later destroyed by Inds.; 1st permanent sett. in 1763. Town prospered by privateering. Bellamy, the pirate, made it his hqs. in 18th cent. Active shipbuilding center in old days. 1st Liberty Pole to proclaim U.S. independence was raised in the township. **Burnham Tavern** (O. summer. wks. sm. fee. 1770); Rev. relics. **70.5. J.** with St.92, route (R) to **Machiasport**, old shipping & fishing village. Offshore here occurred 1st naval clash of Rev. (June 12, 1775) when Machias patriots, attacking in small boats, captured Brit. "Margaretta." Earthworks of old **Ft. Machias**.

71.5. EAST MACHIAS, on E. Machias R. **Washington Academy**, est. 1792. **Sturdevant Mem. Lib.** (O); relics & hist. painting. **75. GARDEN L.** **77.5. INDIAN L.** (f. boat.). **84.5. WHITING**, J. with St.189.

SIDE TRIP: St.189 (NE) to Lubec & return, total of c.22m. **Lubec**, most easterly town in U.S., sardine & fish center. **Chaloner Inn** (Cleaves Tavern. 1804) & **Old Golden Ball Inn** (pre-Rev.). **Comstock H.** & several other int. old homes. Ferry to **Treat's I.**, where beginnings of Passamaquoddy Project (see below) may be seen. Ferry to **Campobello I.** (f.) where late Pres. Roosevelt had summer home.

92.5. DENNYSVILLE, Excellent fishing in Danny's R. Salmon Pool in village. Lincoln H. (1786), where Rev. Gen. Lincoln lived. **Kilby H.** (O. Col.); stone age coll.

99. WEST PEMBROKE, in hunting & fishing region, incl. **Meddybemps L.** **100. PEMBROKE** (sett. 1770), on Pennamaquon R. **Old Iron Works** (1828), which used bog iron. Today town is center of blueberry & sardine industries. A few miles beyond is J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Unnumbered Rd. & St.190, alternate route to Perry 15m, via Quoddy Village & Eastport. (R) on Rd. to J. with St. 190. (R) on St.190 to **Quoddy Village** where is Exhibit Bldg. with model of Passamaquoddy Project to harness the tides running 28', for hydro-electric power. Project was halted due to cutting off of funds by Congress. A scheme to use the 130-odd bldgs. as center of industrial development, with displaced persons from Europe as workers, never materialized. St.190 cont. to **Eastport** (sett. 1780), fishing & fish-packing center. Return by St.190 to J. with US1 at **Perry**.

106.5. PERRY, on Boyden R. Good salmon trout & deep-sea fishing in vic. J. with St.190 (see above). **108.5. MARKER** at spot midway bet. Equator & North Pole. **127. CALAIS** (sett. 1779), a former shipbuilding center. On Can. border & on St. Croix R., Calais is a beautiful old town, its streets shaded by giant trees. Near-by is excellent bathing beach. Starting pt. for hunting & fishing trips. Internat. Bridge over St. Croix R. to St. Stephen. Boat conns. for St. Andrews, Grand Manan & Is. of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Sec. 17: CALAIS to FORT KENT. 215.

US1 passes (N) through Aroostook Cty., which figured in boundary dispute with Brit. settled by Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. Before treaty was signed, some clashes between Maine men & Canadians occurred known as the "Bloodless Aroostook War." Most towns in this great potato-growing reg. have potato starch factories. From Van Buren, route follows Can. border to **Ft. Kent**.

0. CALAIS. 21. PRINCETON (sett. 1815. h.f. guides). Near-by are Big & Grand Falls Ls. At Princeton begins Grand L.-Machias Water Canoe Trip. **23.5. J.** with Rd. to **Dana Ind. Reserv.**, on Big L. **36. TOPSFIELD** (h.f.). J. with St.16 which runs (NE) to **Vanceboro** from which starts trip through Ls. along Can. border. (W) on St.16 lies Musquash L. **44. BROOKTON** (resort), on Jackson Brook L. (W) c.1.5m is **Baskahegan L.** (f.). At **56.** on US1 is **DANFORTH** (Ls. in vic. f.), a lumber town along East Grand L. **ORIENT** at **69.5.**, is at N end of Grand Lakes-Spednic L. Chain on Can. border. **91.5. HOULTON** (sett. 1807)

Through RR. & bus conns. Airport. Starting point for fishing & hunting expeditions; guides. Fish. & bath. in Nickerson & Carry Ls. Hotel accoms. Track for harness racing. Old Home Wk. in summer. Info.: C. of C.

Houlton, on Meduxnekeag R., tributary of great St. John R., is seat of Aroostook Cty. & market center for potato growers. In 1779 southern half of township was granted to Salem (Mass.) Academy, & northern half to Williams College (Mass.). In 1804 Jos. Houlton & Associates purchased the Academy half & in 1807 made 1st settlement here. Town was active in "Aroostook War." Houlton has immense potato warehouses & claims to be potato-starch capital of nation. PTS. OF INT.: **Starch Plants** (O). 22 North St., **Black Hawk Tavern** (1815.int.inter.). 98 Court St., **Peabody H.** (c.1826). On High St., **Ricker Classical Institute** (1847). Main St., 2nd floor of Cty. Bldg., **Aroostook Hist. Mus.** Route to Gaspé, Quebec, starts from Houlton. **104.5. MONTICELLO** (f.in near-by L.). **Fish & Game Pk.** on Meduxnekeag R. **137. PRESQUE ISLE** (Info. Bur.in C. of C.), on Aroostook R., in center of one of best potato-growing regions in U.S. An acre produces 300 to 400 bushels. N. Maine Fair (July-Aug.) is visited by Aroostook people from miles around; harness racing. **Mon.** on Fair Grounds comm. famous race horse, John Braden, born in the county. In summer, Potato Blossom Festival. Near city is **Univ. of Maine Experimental Farm**. S. is **Quoggy Joe Mt.** (1,213') in Aroostook St. Pk. (430 as.pic.camp.bath.winter sports). **150. CARIBOU** was sett. by soldiers from "Bloodless Aroostook War," 1839. Airport. Good fishing in near-by streams. Town has huge potato-storing warehouses, & ships out some 4,000 carloads annually. In good yrs. farmers earn large incomes & spend their money freely, buy expensive autos & television sets; but good yrs. are frequently followed by poor ones, when Aroostook people have to pull in their belts. Workers come from long distances to help garner crop. At annual Sportsman Show (Feb.-Mar.), chief event is Ski Marathon from Bangor. **Nylander Mus.** (O); nat. hist. coll. **172. VAN BUREN** on St. John R. spanned at this point by bridge to St. Leonard, New Brunswick. Town is peopled largely by descendants of settlers driven out of Nova Scotia (1775). Annual Potato Festival (July). Five Is. in the river form natural piers for construction of booms that hold thousands of logs in spring drive. **203. FRENCHVILLE**, J. with St.162, route (L) to St. **Agatha** (guides, accoms.) on Long L. (f.), starting pt. for canoe trip on Fish R. Chain of Lakes. **215. FORT KENT**, also on St. John R., is N. terminus of US1. It was settled by Acadians (see Longfellow's "Evangeline"). On Main St., **Ft. Kent** (1841) & **Blockh.** (O), planned as defense during "Aroostook War." Ft. Kent has access to Allagash & Upper St. John Reg. (good f.) & is terminus of Allagash R. canoe trips. **Internat. Bridge** to St. Clair, N.B., J. with St.11.

SIDE TRIP: St.11 (S) to **Mattawamkeag**, J. with US2 (see) 144m.

Via: Wallagrass, Eagle L., Portage, Ashland, Patten, Sherman & Medway. Rd. not very good but traverses sparsely populated for. region with good h. & f. & numerous pub. camp sites. Sportsmen's accoms.

US 6—NEW ENGLAND

PROVINCETOWN, MASS. (W) to PEEKSKILL, N.Y. 281. US6

Via: Orleans, Wareham, Fairhaven, New Bedford & Fall River in Mass.; Providence in R.I.; Danielson, Willimantic, South Manchester, Hartford, Bristol, Plymouth, Thomastown, Watertown, Southbury, Newtown & Danbury in Conn.; Brewster in N.Y.

Sec. 1: PROVINCETOWN to J. with St.28 near Bourne. 65.

(For this sec. see Cape Cod Tour.)

Sec. 2: J. with St.28 to MASS.-R.I. LINE. 49.

To **WAREHAM** at 7., US6 skirts (N) of Buzzards Bay. **12. HOLMES MEM. WOODS** (camp.). **17.5. MATTAPOISETT R.** Here is **Herring Weir**, int. in spring because of "herring run." **22. FAIRHAVEN** (sett.2nd half 17th cent.), once important whaling & shipping center. On Main St., **Fairhaven Academy** (O.appl.18th cent.); schoolroom preserved in orig. state. 199 Main St., **Capt. Thos. Bennett H.** (O.wks.;Sun.appl.sm.fee.1810). 6 Cherry St., **Coggeshall Mem. Bldg.** (O.wks.Sun. aft.); art & antiques. **33. NEW BEDFORD** (sett. 1st half 17th cent.).

Steamers to Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket & N.Y. City. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C. & New Bedford Auto Club. Mun. bath. beach.

New Bedford, once the leading shipping & whaling port of the country, took active part in maritime warfare against Brit. during Rev. & was occupied & partially burnt

by them, 1778. Now mfg. center, 3rd largest in value of products, in state, produces canned foods, textiles, clothing. Pop., like that of other New England coast towns, has become a mixture of English, Fr., Portuguese, Poles, Armenians, Germans, Ital. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Bet. William & Market Sts., Pub. Lib. (O.1850); Quaker & whaling material. (2) Near Lib., **Whaleman Mon.** by Bela Pratt. (3) **Old Dartmouth Hist. Soc. & Bourne Whaling Mus.** (O.wks.sm.fee); ship models, whaling relics, log books. (4) Across the way is **Seamen's Bethel** (O) which figures in Melville's "Moby Dick." (5) N. 2nd St., **U.S. Custom H.** (1st half 19th cent.). (6) **Acushnet Pk.** (O.amusement resort.bath.). (7) In **Buttonwood Pk.**, Barnard Mon.

36. FALL RIVER (sett. 2nd half 17th cent.). Info.: C. of C. Accoms.: All types. Town was formerly most important cotton textile mfg. city in U.S. With migration of mills to South (1921) production was cut in half. Textiles have since made a recovery (now employing 17,000 workers) & some 160 plants, mfg. variety of products incl. rubber & plastics, have been attracted. PTS. OF INT.: (1) N. Main St., **City Hall** with Tablet comm. site of clash bet. patriots & Brit., 1778. (2) **Pub. Lib.** (O); coll. of minerals. (3) 451 Rock St., **Fall River Hist. Soc.** (O.Mon.-Fri. & Sat. aft.); paintings & hist. material. (4) June St., **Old Church H.** (2nd half 18th cent.), oldest in town, was home of active Tory during Rev. (5) Eastern Ave. & St. Joseph St., **Notre Dame Ch.**; ceiling painting of "The Last Supper" by Cremonini.

40.5. J. with Rd. (R) 0.5^m to Swansea. Cor. Fall River Ave. & Short St., **Martin H.** (O.June-Nov.1.sm.fee.1728); antique furnishings, portraits, etc. **49. MASS.-R.I. LINE**, a few miles from Providence.

Sec. 3: MASS.-R.I. LINE (Fall River) to R.I.-CONN. LINE (Danielson). 25.

(For this sec. see Providence, R.I.)

Sec. 4: R.I.-CONN. LINE to HARTFORD, Conn. 52.

1.5. S. KILLINGLY. Congr. Ch. (1837). **4. DANIELSON**, textile mill town. **Old Congr. Ch.** (recent steeple & spire). J. with St.12. (Take latter (N) here 3.5^m to **Attawangun.** J. with Rd. (L) 1^m to **Wildwood Pk.** (pic.boat.bath.) on Alexander L.). **7.5. J. with Rd.**

SIDE TRIP: Short distance (R) to **Trinity Ch.** (Episc.1771), erected by prominent Tory, Godfrey Malbone, in opposition to Congr. Ch. put up by Israel Putnam & friends. At 1^m **Putnam Elms** (18th cent.adds.), home of Gen. Putnam's son, who married Malbone's daughter.

8.5. BROOKLYN (sett. early 18th cent.). At Green, **Unit. Ch.** (1771) & near-by, **Congr. Ch.** (1832). In vic., equestrian **Statue of Gen. Israel Putnam** by K. Gerhardt. In cemetery is Putnam's Grave, marked by a stone copied from orig. one now in Hartford's State H. There are several int. old Hs. **14.5. HAMPTON**, charming old village. **Congr. Ch.** (1840). Main St., **Moseley H.** (late 18th cent.). (E) outskirts of town, **Cleveland H.** (1831). **19. BUTTONBALL BROOK ST. PK.** (135 as.pic.trls.). Just (W) of Pk. on US6 is **Sherman's Corner.** J. with St.91.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter (R) 1.5^m. Here take Rd. (L) into **Chaplin.** On Main St., **Congr. Ch.** (1814). Several int. early 19th cent. Hs. (B) At 5.5^m on St.91 is J. with Rd. Take latter (R) into **Nathaniel Lyon St. Pk.** (216 as.pic.). **Site of Birthpl. of Nath. Lyon**, Union Gen. who fell in the Civil War. St.91 cont. to J. with US44 (see) in Phoenixville at 8^m.

25. J. with St.14 (see US6 Alt.). **26. WILLIMANTIC**, known as the "Thread City," at J. with Willimantic & Natchaug Rs., produces silk, cotton & rayon thread, clothing, foundry products. **Amer. Thread Co.** (O.appl.). Willimantic St., **Teachers College.** US6 shortly crosses Willimantic R. At **30. J. with US6 Alt.** (see). **36. ANDOVER** (sett.early 18th cent.); some fine old Hs. **38. J. with Rd.** Less than 0.5^m (R) is **Hendee H.**, oldest in township. **41. BOLTON NOTCH.** J. with US44. (For stretch bet. Bolton Notch & Hartford see Hartford.) **52. HARTFORD.**

Sec. 5: HARTFORD, CONN. to CONN.-N.Y. LINE. 63.

11. J. with St.10 running (N) to Farmington (see Hartford Trip III). **17. US6** here circles (N) of outskirts of **BRISTOL** (sett. 1727), one of earliest clock-making towns & still important in this line, although it manufactures other products too. On Maple St., **First Congr. Ch.** (1832.Gr.Rev.); congregation org. 1747. Among int. old Hs. on Maple St. is No. 100, **Lewis H.** (O.appl.1801). Near city are **Rockwell** (recr.) & **Page** (recr.bath.) **Pks.** **20. TERRYVILLE**, named for Eli Terry, famous 19th cent.

clockmaker. **Congr. Ch.** (O.appl.1st half 19th cent.); orig. Terry clock with wooden works. Opp. is **Pub. Lib.** with orig. Terry Mantle Clock. Near Ch. is **Eli Terry H.** 22. **PLYMOUTH**, also former clock-making town. At **Green, Congr. Ch.** (1st half 19th cent.) has another old Terry Clock. 23. **THOMASTON**, named for Seth Thomas, another well-known clockmaker. **Congr. Ch.** (1845). 24. **BLACK ROCK ST. PK.** (713 as.pic.trls.). 29. **WATERTOWN**, industrial center that has preserved a pleasant Green, near which are some int. old Hs. 36. **N. WOODBURY**. **North Ch.** (Congr.early 19th cent.int.exter.& inter.). 37. **WOODBURY** (sett.1672), charming old village. On Hollow Rd. (W) of Main St., **Glebe H.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.c.1690. remod.1740-45.rest.); antique furniture, documents, pictures. Also on Hollow Rd., **Jabez Bacon H.** (1762.rest.very fine). **First Congr. Ch.** (early 19th cent.good example). **St. Paul's Ch.** (Episc.late 18th cent.alts.) one of earliest of this sect in state. Adj., **Old Rectory.** (S) end of **Green. Masonic Hqs.** (King Solomon's Temple) (1839.Gr. Rev.). 37.5. J. with US6 Alt. (see). At 39. J. with St.67 to **Roxbury** (see US7). Here is **Col. Mosely H.** (early 19th cent.fine example). 41. **SOUTHBURY** (sett.1673), int. old bldgs., located chiefly on main street: **Congr. Ch.** (1844); **Congr. Ch. Parsonage** (early 19th cent.); **Meth. Ch.** (1841); **Bullet Hill School** (2nd half 18th cent.). US6 now shortly passes **Zoar L.** 48. **NEWTOWN**. **Congr. Ch.** (org.1714.bldg.early 19th cent.).

58. **DANBURY** (sett.1684), home of Gen. David Wooster, Rev. patriot mortally wounded in skirmish with Brit., 1777. City is summer resort but also famous hat-making center notable in labor hist. because of Danbury Hatters' Case in which members of local union were held liable for damage to their employer because of their strike & boycott against him. Their action was held violation of Sherman Anti-Trust Law, eventually amended to exempt unions (see Labor). PTS. OF INT.: (1) 71 Main St., **County Cth.** (O.wks.); antiques & hist. relics. (2) 254 Main St., **Danbury Pub. Lib.** (O) with Children's Room; murals by C. A. Federer. (3) 43 Main St., **Old St. John's Homestead** (O.1776.rest.) houses Hist. Mus. & Art Center. (4) 342 Main St., **Col. Jos. P. Cooke H.** (1770.adds.) owned by Amerigo Vespucci Soc. (5) 384 Main St., **Asa Hodge H.** (c.1695), oldest in town. (6) On Ellsworth Ave., **Wooster Cemetery** in which is Grave of Gen. Wooster. (7) W. Wooster St., **Old Town Cemetery** (late 18th cent.). (8) W. Wooster St., **Sycamore Tree**, reputedly more than 3 cents. old. (9) **Hat-Making Plants** may be visited on appl. About 1^m (W) of town are **Danbury Fair Grounds** where one of most visited New England fairs is held Sept.-Oct. As many as 35,000 people attend. Here can be seen typical old county fair with conventional agric. exhibits, handicraft articles, oddities & freak items. Recently harness racing has been abandoned in favor of midget auto races. There are all sorts of Coney Island amusements & usually a circus. Near Danbury is **White Turkey Inn** (O.1760) & a number of recr. areas, nearest of which is (S) **Wooster Mt. St. Pk.** (see US7). J. with US7 (see).

63. US6 reaches N.Y. State Line.

Sec. 5: CONN.-N.Y. LINE to PEEKSKILL. 27.

2. J. with St.121; take latter to **PEACH L.** (resort). 4. **BREWSTER** (resort). J. with St.22. 9. **CARMEL** (resort) on charming Glendale L. 14.5. **MAHOPAC** (resort.boat. bath.accoms.) on Mahopac L. 23. **MOHEGAN** (resort.boat.bath.f.) on Mohegan L. 27. **PEEKSKILL**. J. with US9 (see).

CAPE COD TOUR—NEW ENGLAND

I. CAPE COD LOOP TOUR. 128. St.28 & US6

There are 3 main approaches to Cape Cod: US6 (see) at Cape Cod Canal; St.28 (see) from Boston; & St.3 & St.3A (see) from Boston. All have Js. at Bourne. RR. to Yarmouth & then back after June 10. Before June 10, bus from Providence. From Yarmouth, bus to Provincetown.

Cape Cod is a 62^m fishhook jutting into the Atlantic from Buzzards Bay. Its "hook" points N. & bends back (W) to make Cape Cod Bay. The Atlantic with Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Is. in the offing, pounds the Cape's S. & E. shores. Except for its W. base, which extends for almost 20^m from Cape Cod Canal to Falmouth in the S., the Cape is narrow, from 6^m at its widest to a mere mile at its upper end. Pine woods, salt marshes, small Ls. & some hills at the "hook" end characterize its

topography. Both along the "Bayside" & the "Back" (ocean) side are strung picturesque old fishing villages, culminating in Provincetown, crowded into the "2-street wide" barb of the "hook."

In 1602, Capt. Gosnold, when his crew caught great quantities of cod offshore, bestowed the name of Cape Cod, & for several centuries thereafter, fishing was chief means of subsistence. Recently Cape Cod people have turned to the tourist industry for a livelihood. Several hundred thousand visitors arrive each summer attracted by local color, the charm of the Cape landscape, the beaches & the excellent fishing & sailing on both Bay & ocean. Provincetown has a special attraction. Here the new Amer. theater was born & here have dwelt or still dwell many well-known writers & artists. Provincetown might be called the Latin Quarter of the Cape.

Sec. 1: BOURNE to ORLEANS. 63. St.28

11. WEST FALMOUTH with **Old Quaker Meetingh. & Burial Ground**. In vic., off side Rd., is **Bowman Rainbow Roof H.** (c.1685.adds.) whose roof resembles ship's bottom. This type of house is known as a ship's bottom roof **H. 15. FALMOUTH** (sett.2nd half 17th cent.resort), in its heyday, a great whaling town & home port of 148 sea captains. On **Green**, dating from mid-18th cent., militia trained during Rev. In 1779, Brit. fleet attacked but little damage resulted. In 1814, Brit. ship "Nimrod" bombarded town when it refused to surrender its artillery: 2 brass cannon. In late 18th cent., conservative Falmouth voted against inoculation for smallpox. **PTS. OF INT.:** At **Green**, **Congr. Ch.** (1796) with an old Revere bell. Receipt of payment, signed by Paul Revere, is in Falmouth National Bank. At "Head of the Green" are several old houses. Capt. Jenkins who refused to surrender "the Artillery," had his home near **Green**. **Palmer Ave.**, at **Green**, **Falmouth Hist. Soc.** (O.Tues.-Fri.aft.Sat. 10-2.sm.fee.1790); costumes, furnishings, relics of whaling ships & War of 1812. **SIDE TRIP:** Take **Woods Hole Rd.** (R) 3.5m to **Fay Rose Gardens** (O.appl.). Here Michel Walsh originated the **Rambler Rose** (1893). Roses do marvelously well on the Cape. At 4m, **Woods Hole**. On **Main St.**, **Oceanographic Institute** (1930) & **Marine Biological Lab.** (1888). Both study all branches of oceanography & offer courses. **Marine Biological Lab.** has **Mus.**; coll. local fauna & flora. **Main & West Sts.**, **U.S. Fisheries Sta.** (est.1876) does research & conservation. Bldg. has aquarium (O) & exhibit (O) showing methods & progress of oceanographic research. There is also a fish hatchery.

From Falmouth to Orleans are frequent beaches (bath.facils.) reached by Rds. running (R) off St.28.

25.5. J. with unimproved Rd. leading (L) short distance to **Old Ind. Ch.** (O.1684. remod.rest.). Here Rev. Rich. Bourne carried on work with Mashpee Inds. Near-by, **Ind. Burial Ground**. **36. J.** with **E. Main St.** leading (R) into **HYANNIS** (resort). **Colonial Candle Co.** (O) makes hand-dipped candles.

46. JOHNSON JUNCTION. Here is J. with St.24.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) into **Harwich** (sett. 2nd half 17th cent.) not pronounced "Harrich" as in Eng. town for which it was named, located in cranberry-growing district. **Old Ch.** (1834). **Brooks Lib.** (O.Sat.aft.) with coll. statuettes by John Rogers. **Old Powder H.** (1770), a barn used during Rev.

53. CHATHAM (resort), once a fishing, shipping & whaling town. Fishing is still important. At **Monomoy Shoals** off Chatham, the "Mayflower's" navigators encountered difficulties & changed course back to Provincetown. The many wrecks at the Shoals caused some inhabitants to be suspected of "moon cussing"—using false lights to lure vessels. **Congr. Ch.** (O.1830) has murals by Alice Stallknecht Wight: "Christ Preaching to the Multitudes" & "The Last Supper." On **Stage Harbor Rd.**, **Jos. Atwood H.** (O.Wed.& Fri.aft.July-Aug.1752), famous sea captain's house, said to be oldest in town; furniture & relics. Just beyond **Atwood H.**, **Old Wind Mill** (1794) & near it, **Coast Guard Sta. 53.5. J.** with **Chatham Shore Dr.**

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) to **Chatham Lighth.** (O) & **Mack Mon.** comm. Capt. Mack who perished when his barge, "Wadena," was wrecked on shoals.

59.5. St.28 passes **KENRICK H.** (built soon after Rev.), one of the finest examples extant of the Cape Cod Cottage. Kenrick, noted sea captain who wandered all over the Pacific, was accidentally killed by a salute fired by a Brit. ship from a gun which the crew did not know was loaded. **63. ORLEANS, J.** with US6 (see below).

Sec. 2: ORLEANS to PROVINCETOWN. 28. US6

(For this sec. see Sec. 3 (below) which begins at Provincetown.)

Sec. 3: PROVINCETOWN to J. with St.28. 65.

(Occasional side Rds. branch off (R) to shore pts.)

0. PROVINCETOWN

Boats in summer from Boston. Busses make conn. with N.Y., N.H. & H. RR. at Yarmouth. Accom.: All types. Numerous bath. beaches. Deep-sea fish. Sail. & fish. boats at Town Wharf.

Provincetown, squeezed in bet. the ocean & Cape Cod Bay, is nearly 4 miles long & only 2 streets wide—Commercial & Bradford Sts. run the length of the town. Here the Pilgrims 1st landed, Nov. 11, 1620 & stopped over some 5 wks. before going on to Plymouth. Settlement early became a whaling port & had a large fishing fleet that sailed to the "Banks." The glories of those times have passed, but today fishing is a chief source of income for descendants of orig. settlers, Portuguese from the Azores & Lisbon, & "bravas," a mixture of Portuguese & Africans, mostly from Cape Verde Is. The other chief source is the tourist. Town triples its pop. during summer. Provincetown was birthpl. of modern Amer. theater. In 1915, Geo. Cram Cook, Eugene O'Neill, John Reed, Susan Glaspell, Max Eastman, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Mary Heaton Vorse & others started the Provincetown Theater. Later the group moved to New York's MacDougal St., where they revolutionized Amer. drama. Artists also were attracted by the beautiful shore line & picturesque fishing fleet. Today town is a summer art center & summer home of well-known writers & artists. It is also a mecca for those who like superb seashore recreation combined with bohemianism of an art & literary colony. The Town Crier still goes his rounds here, ringing his bell & making announcements. PTS. OF INT.: (1) On Commercial St., No. 612A, **Bissell H.**, where Provincetown Players had beginning; No. 577, **House** where Eugene O'Neill lodged. Near-by, **Little Ch. of St. Mary of the Harbor** (Episc.), ornamented with work of Portuguese craftsmen. No. 517, **Figurehead H.**, notable for figurehead of woman found by a Cape Cod captain in Indian Ocean. No. 473, **H. of Comdr. Don. B. MacMillan**, member of Peary's expedition to N. Pole. No. 468, **Provincetown Art Assoc.** (O.exhibits in summer). (2) **Town Wharf & Monument Dock**, where Boston steamers berth, social center, picturesque with fishing boats & fishing activities. (3) On Commercial St., is **Town Hall** with mural by Ross Moffett & art & hist. coll. (4) On Ryder St. near Town Hall, **Tablet** comm. Mayflower Compact & **Compact Mem.** by Cyrus F. Dallin. The "Compact," signed at Provincetown by Pilgrims, established general outlines of gov. of colony. (5) Bradford St. near Ryder St. has another Mayflower Mem. **Tablet** comm. 5 Mayflower immigrants who died on voyage over. (6) Off Bradford St., **Pilgrim Mon.** (O.Mar.-Nov.sm.fee), 252', fine view. (7) 230 Commercial St., **Hist. Mus.** (O.June-Oct.sm.fee), art, Ind. & maritime items, Sandwich glass & Arctic Coll. of Comdr. Macmillan. (8) Winthrop St., **Cemetery** (1723) in which is Tablet to Gov. Bradford's wife, Dorothy, drowned during Pilgrims' sojourn at Provincetown. (9) 15 Tremont St., "**Norse Wall H.**," built on a wall conjectured to have been constructed by Norsemen with stones they brought as ballast. (10) Commercial St. & Beach Hy., Tablet marking **Site of Landing of Pilgrims**. (11) 72 Commercial St., **Nickerson H.** (shop), allegedly oldest in town. (12) **Woodend Lighth. & Long Point Lighth.**, fine view. (13) Race Pt. **Coast Guard Sta.** (O). (14) **Universalist & Meth. Churches** are decorated with frescoes. (15) **Fish Freezing Plants**, worth visit.

6.5. NORTH TRURO. Take Rd. (L) here 1.5^m to Cape Cod (Highland) **Lighth.** (O.1797); magnificent view. On US6, (N) of Truro, is Hill of Churches. Here is **Bell Meetingh.** (1827) with Paul Revere bell. Another Ch. (1726) once stood nearby, removed, it now serves as studio near beach. **10.5. TRURO** (sett.1700.resort), once whaling & shipping port. **15. WELLFLEET** (sett.early 18th cent.) once a whaling & fishing village. Near here in 1717, pirate Sam. Bellamy's ship the "Whidah" went on the rocks & upward of 101 buccaneers were drowned. **Mem. Hall** (early 19th cent.). **25. EASTHAM** (sett.1st half 17th cent.) was founded by Thos. Prence & others from Plymouth & 1st known as Nauset. On Samoset Rd., **Old Windmill** (O.c.1793.rest.). On same Rd., **Prince Hurd H.** (O.appl.1st half 18th cent.). **28. ORLEANS** (sett.late 17th cent.), old seafaring town. In 1814 Brit. ship, "Newcastle," raided town, burnt some of its shipping & captured rest. On Skaket Rd. (L) is **Capt. Linnel H.** (mid-19th cent.); Linnell was commander of fast clipper ship, "Flying Mist." **29.5. HIGGINS TAVERN** (1829), adj. to a garage. Here Thoreau stopped overnight. **Kenrick H.** (see St.28 above). At 2^m from J. of Tonset

& E. Orleans Rds., **J. Crosby H.** (early 18th cent.). On H. is tablet comm. Joshua Crosby, who fought on the "Constitution" in the battle with the "Guerrière" (1812). **31. NICKERSON ST. PK.** (cabins.camp.f.). **34. BREWSTER** (sett.mid-17th cent.), named for a Plymouth preacher. **First Parish Ch.** (O.1844) on site of one built before 1700. At rear, old cemetery in which 51 stones are on graves of men who lost their lives at sea. **Capt. Elijah Cobb H.** (O.July & Aug.:1800.Georg.) has captain's walk & now houses Cape Cod music center. When Capt. Cobb's ship was sequestered in a Fr. port during Fr. Rev., he went to Paris & interviewed Robespierre to get ship released. **36.5. Two DILLINGHAM Hs.** (late 17th cent.), built by 2 Quakers. **40.5. DENNIS** (sett.1st half 17th cent.), named for Rev. Josiah Dennis. Here many of fastest clipper ships were built. Movie theater has **Murals** by Rockwell Kent & Jo Mielzener. **Dennis Playh.**, one of best-known summer stock theaters in East. In **S. DENNIS** is **Congr. Ch.** with murals by Edwin Blashfield. **44.5. YARMOUTH** (sett.1st half 17th cent.), where some 50 sea captains had homes. Yarmouth issued its own Decl. of Ind. several wks. before more famous Philadelphia Decl. In **YARMOUTH PORT**, cor. King's Hy. & Thatcher Lane, **Col. John Thatcher H.** (O.wks.summer.sm.fee); period furniture. Also on King's Hy., **Winslow Crocker H.** (O.appl.18th cent.); period furniture. In **S. Yarmouth** is old **Quaker Meetingh.** **48. BARNSTABLE** (sett.1st half 17th cent.) another old seafaring town. **Sturgis Lib.** (O.1644), part of which was built by Rev. Lothrop, town's 1st preacher. **49.5. SACRAMENT ROCK** where tablet reads: "Here the settlers received their first sacrament & held their first town meeting." **52.5. W. BARNSTABLE.** About 1^m (R) from town's center is **Congr. Ch.** (1717), one of oldest in U.S. **59.5. SANDWICH** (sett. 1st half 17th cent.), famous for Sandwich glass formerly manufactured here, is a beautiful town with a number of houses more than 2 centuries old. At Green, cor. Grove & Canal Sts., **Sandwich Hist. Mus.** (O.Wed.aft.summer.sm.fee); hist. relics & Sandwich glass. Grove & Main Sts., beautiful **Congr. Ch.** (O.appl.). On School St., **Hoxie H.** (O.sm.fee.c.1637). It is said Rev. R. Cotton built house as parsonage out of proceeds of whales stranded in harbor, which he claimed as his perquisites. Main St., **Old Daniel Webster Inn**, former stagecoach stopover, with room in which Webster stayed. Near Town Hall, **Old Mill Shop**, formerly a gristmill. **62. US6** here crosses Cape Cod Canal at **SAGAMORE. J.** with St.3 (see). At **65.**, J. with St.28 (see above), with which US6 unites to point near Wareham.

CONN. ST. 14, US 6 AND US 6A—NEW ENGLAND

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (W) to J. with US6 S. of WOODBURY, CONN. 119. St.14, US6 & US6A

Via: Central Village, Plainfield, Canterbury, Scotland, Windham, Willimantic, Columbia, E. Hampton, Portland, Middletown, Meriden & Waterbury.

This route is a more southerly alternate to US6 bet. Providence & Willimantic, Conn. & bet. Willimantic & J. with US6, near Woodbury, Conn.

Sec. 1: PROVIDENCE, R.I. to R.I.-CONN. LINE. 28.

This sec. more or less parallels US6 (see Providence Trip IV).

Sec. 2: R.I.-CONN. LINE to J. with US6 (E) of Willimantic. 28. St.14

0. CONN. LINE. 7. CENTRAL VILLAGE. 10. PLAINFIELD, a mill town. Near the Green: lovely **Congr. Ch.** (early 19th cent.). **Plainfield Academy**, one of whose bldgs. dates from early 19th cent. (by Ithiel Town), & several sturdy old 18th cent. Hs. J. with St.12 which runs (S) to Norwich (see New London). **15. CANTERBURY. First Congr. Ch.** (O.early 19th cent.). **Elisha Payne H.** (O.appl.early 19th cent.) where Prudence Crandall had a school to which she admitted a Negro girl. As a result, she was forced to flee from an indignant mob. **18. WESTMINSTER, Congr. Ch.** (O.2nd half 18th cent.). **21. SCOTLAND** (sett.1700). On St.14 here, is **Huntington H.** (O.appl.early 18th cent.), birthpl. of Sam. Huntington, signer of Decl. of Ind. **25. WINDHAM**, which boasts 42 pre-Rev. bldgs. Near the Green are some int. Hs. (O.appl.). (1) On S. side of Green (to be moved 1949, above the Green) is **Old Apothecary Shop & Doctor's Office** (O). (2) S. of Green, **Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.1832), formerly a bank; antiques & relics, incl. figure carved out of wood by Brit. prisoners during Rev. (3) Near Lib., **David Young H.** (2nd half 17th cent.). (4) Near-by, **St.**

Paul's Ch. (early 19th cent.). (5) E. of Green, **Old Elderkin & Dyer Hs.** (6) N. of Green, near a church, is a fine **Gr. Rev. H.** (7) SW. of it is **Webb H.** (O.vacant.18th cent.). (8) N. of Green, **Old Jail** (vacant) & (N) of it, 2 fine old Hs. & to the (R) on St.14, **Frog Pond**, where during Fr.-Ind. wars the frogs made such a din that everybody thought the enemy had arrived. 28. J. with US6 (E) of Willimantic.

Sec. 3: J. with US6 to pt. where US6A branches off (SW). 4. (see US6).

Sec. 4: Point where US6A branches off (SW) from US6 to J. with US6 S. of Woodbury. 59. US6A

2. COLUMBIA. Main St., **Old Congr. & Old Schoolh.** ("Moore's Charity School"). Opp., **Saxton B. Little Lib.** (O); hist. relics, documents & painting of Sam Occum, one of Wheelock's Ind. converts (see Norwich). **Old Congr. Ch. & Old Schoolh.** **Wheelock H.** (early 18th cent.), where Eleazer Wheelock had school for Inds. Wheelock finally moved institution to Hanover, N.H. & from it evolved Dartmouth College. **Old Inn** (middle 18th cent.).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.87 (R) from Columbia 1^m & then (L) to **Columbia L.** (boat.f. bath.).

(B) Take St.87 (L) 7^m to **Lebanon**, at time of Rev., 6th largest town in Conn. & hqs. of powerful Trumbull family when Jon. Trumbull was Gov. of Colony. He was so indispensable in planning aid for Continental Army that Washington used to say: "We must consult Brother Jonathan," & the term "Brother Jonathan" became a byword. Lebanon was center of Rev. activities. Fr. troops came here, 1781. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) **Jon. Trumbull H.** (1769), home of 2nd Gov. of that name. (2) **War Office** (O.sm.fee.1727). Here 1st Trumbull directed his activities & Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau & Franklin held conferences. (3) **Gov. Trumbull H.** (O.Thurs.Sat.1740), built by 1st Gov.; now Mus. (4) St.87 & Colchester Rd., **Redwoods** (1704.remod.later in 18th cent.), where 1st Gov. Trumbull was born. Here Fr. staff had hqs. (5) **First Congr. Ch.** (1804.remod.), designed by artist, John Trumbull, son of Gov. While in London, during Rev., John was jailed as spy. (6) At S. end of Common, **Welles H.** (1712.alts.), birthpl. of Wm. Williams, signer of Decl. of Ind. (7) Opp., **Buckingham Hs.** (respectively c.1735 & 1804). One of them was birthpl. of Wm. Buckingham, Gov. during Civil War. (8) Cor. St.202, **Wm. Williams H.** (early 18th cent.). (9) Goshen Rd. has several int. Hs. incl.: **Clark H.** (1708), home of Col. Jas. Clark, hero of Bunker Hill. (10) St.207 (L) (E) from Lebanon, 1^m, **Cemetery** where the three Govs. Trumbull, Wm. Williams & Rev. soldiers are buried. At 15^m St.87 joins St.32 4^m from Norwich (see New London).

7. HEBRON. St. Peter's Ch. (1st quarter 19th cent.inter.rest.1935-42). Adj., **Brick Mansion** (O.appl.1816) built by Gov. Peters; occupied by some of his collateral descendants. **12. Marlboro** (sett.early 18th cent.). **Congr. Ch.** (early 19th cent.). **Tavern** (O.1st half 18th cent.). US6A now passes Pocotopaug L. **17. E. HAMPTON.** (R) from E. Hampton a short distance is **Sears Pk.** (pic.bath.boat.). **19.5. Cobalt**, named for cobalt mine in vic.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.151 (L) here 0.5^m to Middle Haddam, with Labor Day Fair featuring horse show visited by thousands on Haddam Neck. **Christ Ch.** (Episc. 1798.tower added 1840). Cont. on St.151 to **Hurd St. Pk.** (pic.boat.bath.trls.); fine views of Mt. Tom. Part of park once owned by Jesse Hurd, shipbuilder & merchant. Hy. cont. to J., near E. Haddam, with St.82 (see New Haven).

25. PORTLAND, on Conn. R., 18th cent. shipbuilding town, has several old Hs.: **Philip Gildersleeve & Geo. Lewis Hs.**, former homes of early shipbuilders; **Sam. Hall H.**, one of finest in town; **Warner H.** (early 18th cent.); sold by heirs of Deliverance Warner to Capt. Diggins; impressive **Portland Brownstone Quarries**, nearby, were worked as early as 1667. **26. MIDDLETOWN** (see Hartford Trip VII), home of Wesleyan Univ. **31. BLACK POND ST. PK.** (f). **34. MERIDEN** (see Hartford Trip VI). US6A now passes **HANGING HILLS & HUBBARD PK.** (see Hartford Trip VI). **42.5. HITCHCOCK L.**

48. WATERBURY (sett.c.1674).

Through bus & RR. conn. Swim. in city pks. Mun. golf course. Accoms. Info.: C. of C. & Conn. Motor Club, both at 7 Field St.

Waterbury, on Naugatuck R. (W) of Mad R., was 1st known as Mattatuck. Present Green was a swamp near which 1st settlers, from Farmington, built homes. During Queen Anne's War, Inds. made several attacks. 1st school est. 1689, its teacher being an unusually well-educated carpenter named Jeremiah Peck. Town early voted to support Continental Congress in struggle with mother country. Fr. army passed through city on its way to & from Yorktown. 1st water mill providing power

for industry rather than grain was built in 1802, & marked town's beginning as industrial center. Jas. Harrison, who built mill, was a clockmaker. Another early industry was making of buttons. Out of these beginnings grew today's great button & clockmaking plants. Waterbury Clock Co. was maker of famous "dollar" Ingersoll watch, of which, 5,000,000 were produced in one year. In 2nd half of 19th cent., the brass industry was founded & Waterbury has been called "brass center of the country." Amer. Brass Co. & Chase Co. are connected with nationwide copper & brass concerns. Scoville Co. is independent. Waterbury produces vast variety of other goods. The 8 largest plants employ some 23,000. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Central Green, **Mem. Fountain** for horses & dogs. Near-by, site of 1st permanent settlement. (2) W. end of Green, **Civil War Mon.** (3) N. side of Green, **Ch. of Immaculate Conception** (1928.Ren.by Maginnis & Walsh). (4) **First Congr. Ch.** (5) **Second Congr. Ch.** (6) W. of Green, **St. John's Ch.** (Episc.Vict.Goth.). (7) 119 W. Main St., **Mattatuck Hist. Soc.** (O.wks.); lib., Colonial industrial appliances & curiosities, Vict. furnishings, Ind. relics, Children's Mus. (8) Grand near Field St., **Mun. Bldg.** (by Cass Gilbert). (9) Grand St., **Chase Brass & Copper Co. Offices** (1917.by Cass Gilbert). (10) Cor. Grand & High Sts., **Amer. Brass Co. Offices.** (11) 267 Grand St., **Bronson Lib.** with Statue of Benj. Franklin by Paul Bartlett. (12) Grand & Meadow Sts., **Union Station** (by McKim, Mead & White). (13) Freight St., **Amer. Brass Co. Plant.** (14) Across R., via Freight St. Bridge, **Pilgrim Mem.** (by H. MacNeil). (15) E. Main St., **Scoville Co. Plant.** (16) E. Main & Silver Sts. is large **Hamilton Pk.** (recre.). (17) On S. Main St., **Waterbury Clock Co.**
Here is J. with St.8.

59. US6A makes J. with US6, c.0.5^m (S) of Woodbury.

US 44—NEW ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH, MASS. (W) to KERHONKSEN, N.Y. 239. US44

Via (Mass.) Middleborough & Taunton; (Conn.) Putnam, Pomfret, S. Manchester, Hartford, Winsted, Norfolk, Salisbury & Lakeville; (N.Y.) Millerton, Amenia & Millbrook.

Sec. 1.: PLYMOUTH to MASS.-R.I. LINE. 40.

0. PLYMOUTH

Accoms.: All types in summer. 18^m of salt water beaches. Pub. camps.: Nelson St., Mun. camp grounds, Ind. Reserv. & Miles Standish St. For. F. in fresh water ponds in vic.; salt water f. at St. Pier & Manomet near Coast Guard Sta.; facils. Info. booth at Depot Green & at C. of C. Each Fri. in Aug., pageant of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

Plymouth, site of 1st permanent Eng. settlement in America, is today a bustling industrial community & a lively summer resort that has preserved many of its early hist. bldgs. The "Mayflower," with 102 religious refugees, landed at Plymouth Rock on Dec. 21, 1620. Colonists had already signed the Mayflower Compact at Provincetown (see) where they had stopped for over 5 weeks. The compact set a pattern of theocratic gov. that was to prevail throughout New England. That unregenerate libertarian, Thos. Morton, set up his settlement at "Merrymount," near Quincy, & thither tried to transfer a bit of "Merry England." Especially scandalous to the Pilgrims was the heathenish celebration of the Maypole. Miles Standish was sent to arrest Morton, who was then sent back to England but returned once more only to be suppressed again. In 1639, Nov. 28th was appointed as day of Thanksgiving, origin of our Thanksgiving Day custom. No other holidays were kept unless one were to consider the austere Sabbath as such. When some of the colony's later arrivals refused to work on Christmas Day, the Gov. took away their farm tools saying that it was against conscience they should play at games while others worked. Plymouth in the 18th & 19th cents. became an important fishing, shipping & whaling port. Industries developed at the same time, among them, rope-making factories. One of these is still functioning: Plymouth Cordage Co., reputedly largest plant of its kind in the world.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Court St., **Mem. Hall**, comm. those who fought in Amer. Wars. (2) 126 Water St., **Antiquarian H.** (O.summer.1809.add.1830.sm.fee); furniture, china, costumes, toys of early 19th cent. (3) Court & Chilton Sts., **Pilgrim Hall** (O.wks.Sun.aft.Ap.-Nov.1824.Gr.Rev.); relics of 1st settlers—Peregrine White (1st

Pilgrim child born in colony) & Fuller cradles; chairs of Elder Brewster & Gov. Carver; Miles Standish sword; & paintings: "Landing of Pilgrims" by H. Sargent, "Departure (of Pilgrims) from Delft Haven" by Chas. Lucy, "Embarkation" by R. F. Weir, "Mayflower, Plymouth Harbor" by W. F. Halsall. (4) Court St., **Tabitha Plasket H.** (18th cent.). (5) North St., **Pub. Lib.** with linden trees planted 1760. (6) North & Winslow Sts., **Mayflower Hist. Soc. H.** (O.exc.Mon.June-Oct.1754.alt.), built by grandson of Gov. Ed. Winslow of the "Mayflower"; Queen Anne & early Chippendale furniture. (7) Water St., **Plymouth Rock** where Mayflower Pilgrims are said to have landed. It is said that in 1741 Elder Thos. Furnace, at age of 95, came in a great tizzy to protest building of wharf over rock. It is also claimed rock has been moved several times, & that it was split in two in Rev. days when zealous patriots moved it to Town Square as base for a Liberty Pole. In 1880 the 2 halves were reunited, the story goes, at orig. location here. (8) Water & North Sts., **Pilgrim Mother Statue Fountain.** (9) Carver St., **Cole's Hill**, with Mem. Sarcophagus containing bones of early settlers, & Mon. to Massasoit, Ind. chief who aided Pilgrims. Fine view. (10) Leyden & Carver Sts., **Sites of First Hs.** (11) Near-by, **Brewster Gardens**, named for Wm. Brewster, ruling elder of 1st Pilgrim ch. Here is Ship Anne Mem. & Pilgrim Spring.

(12) At Town Sq. are several Chs. & **Plymouth Town H.** (1749) oldest still functioning gov. bldg. in U.S. Near-by is site of homes of Miles Standish & John Alden. (13) Spring & Summer Sts., **Sparrow H.** (O.sm.fee.rest.), housing Plymouth Potteries; old-fashioned garden. (14) Beyond Town Sq., **Burial Hill**; graves of Pilgrims. Site of old Fort. Reprod. of old Powder H. Here is held Pilgrim's Progress Service (Fri.afts.in Aug.). (15) Sandwich & Water Sts., **John Howland H.** (O.June-Nov.sm.fee.1666.rest.1941), early window glass & relics. (16) 119 Sandwich St., **Wm. Harlow H.** (O.July-Labor Day.sm.fee.1677.rest.1921). Many beams of this H. are from Fort on Burial Hill; early furnishings & demonstrations of 17th cent. handicraft industries. (17) 8 Winter St., **Kendall Holmes H.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.Apr.-Dec.sm.fee.1666); antique furniture & int. inter. (18) **Nat. Mon. to the Forefathers** (1888) is said to be largest granite mon. in world, rising 81' above hill. On main pedestal is figure of Faith. At base are seated figures—Morality, Law, Education & Freedom. There are smaller symbolic figures & scenes from Pilgrim hist. (19) In N. Plymouth on St.3 c.3^m is **Crowe H.** (1664). (20) To (SW) of Plymouth is **Miles Standish St. For.** (camp.cabins.pic.trlrs.bath.f.). Other pts. of int. in vic.: Major Lever H., Bradford H., Grave of Miles Standish, John Alden H., Miles Standish Mon., Deborah Sampson H., etc. In Plymouth is J. with St.3 (see).

Replicas of several of the original thatched houses of 1621 are being erected.

8. NORTH CARVER (sett.2nd half 17th cent.). J. with St.58, leading (R) 2.5^m to **Plympton** (sett.2nd half 17th cent.). On Elm St. (L) from village, **Deborah Sampson H.** Deborah fought in Rev. disguised as a man. 17.5 J. with St.28 (see). **25. TAUNTON.** (Accoms.: All types. Info.: C. of C. & Auto Club of R.I., Taunton Div.) Taunton, sett. 1st half 17th cent., preceded Boston in declaring for Amer. independence & early became important shipbuilding center & one of New England's main ports. Industry developed during 19th cent. Stoves were one of chief products & have remained so. The city also manufactures silverware, cotton textiles, machinery, etc. At Central Green is **Gen. Cobb Boulder**, comm. conflict here during Shays's Rebellion. White St. & Somerset Ave., **King Philip's Oak**, supposedly 400 yrs. old. 66 Church Green, **Old Col. Hist. Soc.** (O.Mon.-Fri.sm.fee.1853.by Rich. Upjohn) in former Bristol Academy; hist. relics. Summer St., **Statue of Rbt. Treat Payne**, native & signer of Decl. of Ind. Also allegedly largest Glove Factory in U.S. **32. ANAWAN ROCK**, short distance (L) from hy. Here Anawan, King Philip's follower, surrendered in 1676. **33.5. OLD ANAWAN H.**, still an inn. **40. MASS.-R.I. LINE** (E. Providence).

Sec. 2: MASS.-R.I. LINE to R.I.-CONN. LINE. 24.

(For this stretch of Rd. see Providence.)

Sec. 3: R.I.-CONN. LINE to HARTFORD. 52.

6. PUTNAM, small industrial city whose industries early developed by use of power from near-by Cargill Falls. Today it manufactures chiefly textiles. From Putnam c.0.5^m is **Quinebaug Pine St. Pk.** (trlrs.). In Putnam is J. with St.12, which cont. (S) to Norwich (see).

6.5. Beautiful CARGILL FALLS. 10. POMFRET (sett. late 17th cent.), a residential community. **Pomfret Sch.** has modern Col. bldgs. **Norman Chapel** (mod. Goth.). **Congr. Ch.** (1832. Gr. Rev.). **Grosvenor Inn** (1st half 18th cent. adds.). **Col. Grosvenor H.** (late 18th cent. alts.); houses Rectory School for Boys; & several other int. old Hs. **13.5. J. with Rd.**

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 2^m in **Mashamoquet St. Pk.** (628 as. pic. bath. trls.). Marked trl. leads to **Israel Putnam's Wolf Den** where Rev. hero had famous encounter with the she-wolf.

14.5. ABINGTON. Pub. Lib. (O); rare items. **Congr. Ch.** (middle 18th cent. alts.).

23. WARRENVILLE, with int. 18th cent. houses, especially **Palmer Tavern** (int. inter.). (For stretch of Rd. from Warrentown to **HARTFORD** at **52.**, see Hartford).

Sec. 4: HARTFORD to CONN.-N.Y. LINE. 56.

For stretch of Rd. from Hartford to & incl. **NEW HARTFORD** at **19.** see Hartford. **20.5. J. with St. 181** which leads (N) to **Pleasant Valley**, near which are **Amer. Legion St. For.** (camp. pic. f.) & **People's St. For.** (pic. recr.), & cont. along Barkhamsted Reservoir. **25. WINSTED** (sett. 2nd half 18th cent.). Once clockmaking town, now manufactures great variety of articles, incl. clocks, pins, hardware. 1st condensed milk (1857) in U.S. was made here. **Highland L.** encircled by a drive to (SW) of city is recr. area. 225 Prospect St., **Sol. Rockwell H.** (O. wks. aft. exc. Mon. June-Oct.; 1815. Gr. Rev.); furniture, portraits. **35. NORFOLK**, summer residential community, beautifully situated in hill country. At Green, **Jos. Battell Mem. Fountain** (designed by St. Gaudens; executed by Stanford White), comm. one of town's prominent merchants. **Congr. Ch.** (early 19th cent. remod.). **Battell Homestead** (18th cent.). Near-by, **Music Shed**; choral concerts in June. Several int. old houses in vic. **Haystack Mt.** (1,680') **St. Pk.** (287 as. pic. boat. trls. winter sports) is short distance (N) of town. Fine view from tower. From just (N) of Norfolk, St. 49 runs (N) to **Campbell Falls St. Pk.** (102 as.) at boundary bet. Conn. & Mass. These are among finest falls in either state. **40. EAST CANAAN. Congr. Ch.** (early 19th cent. fine example). **43. CANAAN. 45. HOUSATONIC R.**, J. with Rd. at bridge. Take this Rd. (R) 1^m to **Twin Lakes** (resort). **50. SALISBURY** (sett. early 18th cent.) a charming old village which, because of near-by iron mine, early became iron-foundry town. Until recently, town was without street lights. When movement was started to install electricity on main street a woman of the opposition said: "Seems to me that if I were being chased by a stranger, I'd rather it were dark." **Scoville Lib.** (O. est. 1803) was 1st tax supported lib. in U.S.; int. coll. books & relics. Impressive **Congr. Ch.** (late 18th cent.). **Old Town Hall, Old Town Jail**, & other int. old houses.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take Rd. (R) 2^m to top of **Mt. Riga** (2,000'), skiing.

(B) On another side Rd. 2^m (NW) is **Bear Mt.** (2,355'), highest in state.

(C) Take St. 41 (R) crossing Sage's Ravine (see US 7).

52. LAKEVILLE (resort), where Ethan Allen, Rev. hero, had forge which cast cannon for Continental Army. Here is another J. with St. 41.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) past Wononscopomuc L. where is **Hotchkiss Sch. for Boys**. At 8^m **Sharon**, home of Benj. B. Hotchkiss who invented new type of explosive shell. Several fine old houses. **Congr. & Episc. Chs.** both 1st quarter 19th cent.

56. CONN.-N.Y. LINE.

Sec. 5: CONN.-N.Y. LINE to KERHONKSEN. 67. (see N.Y.).

US 20—NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON, MASS. (W) to ALBANY, N.Y. 185. US 20

Via: Waltham, Watertown, (Weston), Wayland, (S. Sudbury), Marlborough, Northborough, (Worcester), (Auburn), (Sturbridge), Brimfield, Springfield, Westfield, Huntington, Chester, Lenox & Pittsfield, Mass.; New Lebanon & Nassau, N.Y.

This is 1st part of a cross-continental tour to W. Coast. Bet. Boston & Worcester, it passes through or near a number of cities or towns, most of them industrial, all of considerable hist. int. In the W. reg., tour crosses the Berkshire Mts.

Sec. 1: BOSTON to MARLBOROUGH. 26. (for this sec. see Boston VI).

Sec. 2: MARLBOROUGH to J. with St.12 on outskirts of WORCESTER. 22.

0. MARLBOROUGH (sett.1657). 227 Main St., Hqs. for Amer. Legion, in which is **John Brown Bell**, taken from Harpers Ferry (1861). To (NE) of city, **Marlborough St. For.** (R) from Marlborough on St.85 is **Fort Meadow Reservoir** (recr.), & (L) on St.85 **Sudbury Reservoir**. **1. WILLIAMS INN CLUB** (1662), burned by Inds. but rebuilt during Rev. US20 now passes **WILLIAM L. 3.5. MON. & GRAVE OF MARY GOODNOW**, killed by Inds., early 18th cent. **6. NORTHBOROUGH** (sett. 2nd half 17th cent.). On Green, **Congr. Ch.** (early 19th cent.). **7. J. with Rd.**, shortcut to Worcester.

SIDE TRIP: (R) 2.5^m on this Rd. to **Artemas Ward H.** (O), home of Rev. Gen. Ward, now owned by Harvard Univ. Furnished with relics of Ward family. Near-by, **Dean Pk.** (bath.). At 4^m, **Shrewsbury** (sett.early 18th cent.). **Howe Mem. Lib.**; coll. of Ward family material. Rd. cont. to J. with St.9 just (E) of Worcester (see Mass.St.9).

9. J. with St.9 (see Worcester). **22. J. with St.12.** Off St.12 (S) of J., near Oxford, is **Oxford St. For.** (recr.).

Sec. 3: J. with St.12 to SPRINGFIELD. 44.**12.5. J. with St.15.**

SIDE TRIP: (L) short distance on St.15 & then (L) on St.131 to **Sturbridge** (sett.early 18th cent.). **Josiah Howe Lib.** (O.Wed.aft.,Sat.aft.& eve.); coll. of Ind. relics. In Sturbridge has been reproduced an 18th cent. New England town on a 500-a. tract (pic.). Of 23 bldgs.—shops, mills, & houses—18 have exhibs. & demonstrations of handicraft. Half of the bldgs. were moved here, intact, from orig. sites. Remainder are copies or adaptations of old structures elsewhere. More important bldgs. (O.daily exc.Mon.June-Sept.fee.group rates.handicraft articles for sale): **Gun Shop & Fire Arms Mus.**, **Woodworking Tool H.**, **Amer. Optical Shop**, **Cabinet Shop**, **Finishing Shop**, **Miner Grant Store** (country store), **Dennison School** (toy coll.), **Old Stephen Fitch H.** (pre-1737). **Shoe Shop**, **Inn & General Mus.**, **Gebhard Barn** (1800.-old vehicles & implements), **Sol. Richardson H.** (c.1748), **Cheney Saw Mill**, **Wright Grist Mill**, **Blacksmith Shop**. On Mechanic St., **Amer. Optical Co.** (O. appl.). St.131 cont. to J. with St.12 (N) of Putnam, Conn. (see US44).

14.5. FISKDALE. Shrine of St. Anne, with Stations of the Cross on hill. **19.5. J. with Rd.**, which leads (L) 5.5^m to **Holland Reservoir** (pic.recr.).

20. BRIMFIELD (sett.early 18th cent.). Lovely **Old Ch.** "on the hill" J. with St.19. **SIDE TRIP:** Take St.19 (L) here via Wales, near which is Wales Pond, through W. sec. of 3,050-a. **Brimfield St. For.** (bath.hik.f.). In For. are several Ls. Trls. to Mts. Tom, Wachusett, & Waddanquadnuck, on which is "**Steerage Rock**", old Ind. lookout. St.19 cont. to J. with St.32, at **Stafford Springs**, Conn.

44. SPRINGFIELD

RR. Sta.: At Lyman & Liberty Sts., near Main St., Union Sta. Bus Term. on Bridge St., near Main St. At Westfield, Barnes Airport; through conns. Accomms. all types. Info.: 134 Chestnut St., C. of C.; 140 Chestnut St., Auto Club of Springfield. Springfield Symphony Orchestra & other concerts in Civic Aud. Plays in Court Sq. Theater. Bath. at municipal bath. beach. Sports events at Eastern States Exposition Coliseum. In 3rd wk. of Sept., Eastern States Exposition.

Springfield (sett.1636), on (E) bank of Conn. R., is industrial capital of western Mass., founded by Wm. Pynchon, who resigned as treasurer of Mass. Colony, to move with some comrades to then frontier country of Conn. R. Valley. A tract at site of Springfield was bought from Agawam Inds. & settlement consequently became known as Agawam. In 1651 there developed a witchcraft scare when Hugh Parsons & his wife were tried for bewitching their own child. Hugh was convicted, but verdict was set aside. Wm. Pynchon himself, in 1650, was condemned for heresy because of his book, "The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption," which was burned on Boston Common. Disgruntled, he sailed for England never to return. During King Philip's War the town was almost entirely destroyed but was soon rebuilt. During Rev. its factories, powered by Mill R., produced weapons for army that defeated Burgoyne. In 1786 Shays's rebels attacked the Arsenal in order to secure arms, but were repulsed. When Fed. Govt., in 1794, est. its Armory & Water Shops (Forge) at Springfield, city received strong impulse toward industrial development. Before the Civil War, John Brown of Harpers Ferry fame (see Harpers Ferry) & a partner operated a warehouse in town, but he had already become involved in abolitionist movement & devoted much time to stimulating local antislavery sentiment. Springfield became a sta. on Underground Railway & Frederick Douglass, Negro agitator for his race's freedom, received a warm

welcome. During Civil War Springfield turned out great quantities of arms for Union forces, & a considerable boom developed. Since then industrial expansion has continued; annual production of factories today is valued at more than \$200,000,000. Population has shown same shift in racial make-up as that of other New England industrial towns. "Foreign elements"—people of Fr.-Canadian, Scotch, Swedish, Ital., Polish, Jewish, German & Irish derivation—far outnumber descendants of orig. New Englanders. City is a considerable cultural center, with several institutions of higher learning, outstanding art & scientific museums, Symphony Orchestra, & little theater group. Pk. system comprises upward of 2,000 as. Recently city celebrated centenary of publication of Webster's Dictionary by a local house which is still in business.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) At Court Sq., **Springfield Mun. Group** (1913.by Pell & Corbett); twin bldgs., in one of which is Civic Auditorium, the other being Admin. Bldg. Bet. them is **Campanile** (O.Mon.-Fri.;Sat.morn.exc.July-Aug.), 300', with carillon of 12 bells; illuminated at night; fine view. (2) Across from Mun. Group., **First Ch. of Christ** (Congr.1819.by Isaac Damon). Surmounting steeple is a rooster brought from London (1750). (3) **Hampton County Cth.** (1874.late Goth.by H.H.Richardson. remod.). Adj. is Hall of Records (1907). (4) Cemetery Ave., **Springfield Cemetery**; bronze relief (by Saint-Gaudens) of Dr. J.G. Holland, author, editor of "Springfield Republican," one of New England's most important dailies. Among many old graves is that of Mary Pynchon Holyoke, daughter of Wm. Pynchon (see above). (5) Maple & High Sts., **South Ch.** (Congr.1875); fine stained-glass windows. (6) State & Chestnut Sts., **Merrick Pk.**, in which is "The Puritan" (by Saint-Gaudens), statue of Deacon S. Chapin, early settler. (7) Chestnut St., at entrance of driveway into Mus. Quadrangle, is **Christ Ch. Cathedral** (Episc.O.1876); carvings by Kirchmayer & by Alois Lang, nephew of the late Anton Lang, the "Christ" of Oberammergau Passion Play; window by John La Farge, "Mary & Magdala at the Tomb of Christ." (8) **Mus. Quadrangle: City Lib.** (O.wks.& Sun.aft.1912.Ital.Ren.by E.L. Tilton). **Smith Art Gallery** (O.Tues.-Sat.aft.Sun.aft.exc.July-Aug.Mon.by appl.1896. Ital. Ren. by Renwick,Aspinwall & Renwick.& W.T. Owen); outstanding colls. of jade, bronzes, paintings, lacquer, porcelain, cloisonée, embroidery & ancient armor. **Mus. of Nat. Hist.** (O.by Tilton & Githens). **Wm. Pynchon Bldg.** (O.1927.Georg.Col. by M.H.Westhoff), houses Conn. Valley Hist. Soc. & Americana coll. **Mus. of Fine Arts** (O.1933.by Tilton & Githens); coll. of prints & water colors & art lib. (9) Further along on State St. is **Ch. of the Unity** (Unit.Universalist.Ital.Goth.by H.H. Richardson); Louis Tiffany windows designed by La Farge & other noted artists. (10) On State St., **U.S. Armory & Arsenal** (O.appl.at Adm.Bldg., Federal St.1794); **Arms Mus.** (O.Mon.-Fri.). (11) At edge of Benton Lawn, cor. Federal & State Sts., **Brownstone Mon.**, comm. Jos. Worth's escape (1763) from a blizzard. (12) Benton Lawn, bet. Federal St. & St. James Ave., Boulder & Tablet marking **Site of Shays's Attack** on Armory. (13) State St., **Indian Motorcycle Factory** (O). (14) State & Amaron Sts., **Amer. Internat. College** (Georg.Col.coed.), founded at Lowell, 1885, as Fr.-Protestant College; nonsectarian. (15) Blunt Pk. Dr., **Blunt Pk.** (pic.recr.). (16) Wilbraham Rd., **Massasoit L.** (bath.boat.), created by dam built to provide power for the shops of Armory. (17) Also on Wilbraham Rd., **Springfield College Camp** on Massasoit L. **Pueblo of Seven Fires** (belonging to College), named for its huge fireplaces, has murals by Ind. artists. (18) Alden St., near Wilbraham Ave., **Springfield College** (Goth.). Offers B.S. & M. of Ed. degrees, & trains social workers in leadership of recr. activities. (19) on Hickory St., **Water Shops of U.S. Armory** (1794). (20) Sumner Ave., & Oakland St., **Trinity Ch.** (Meth.Goth.by Allen & Collins). In 100' tower, carillon of 61 bells. Sanctuary has 24 stained-glass mem. windows. A huge Good Will Batik depicts "The Adoration of the Wise Men." (21) Sumner Ave., **Forest Pk.** (pic.sports facils.). **Zoo** (O). Fossil footprints of dinosaurs found near Holyoke. **Trailside Nat. Hist. Mus.** (O). Rose garden. (22) Near-by is **Pecousic Villa** (O), former home of E. H. Barney, skate manufacturer, who donated part of For. Pk.; now industrial **Mus.** (23) At NE. limits, **Westover Field** (O.appl.), great Army Air Base. (24) **Northeastern Univ.**; evening courses in business, law & engineering.

TRIPS OUT OF SPRINGFIELD. I. On US20 (see below) are **West Springfield & Westfield**. II. (N) on US5 are **Holyoke & Northampton**, home of Smith College (see US5). III. (N) also are int. old towns of **Hadley** (see St.9) & **Hatfield** (see US5). IV. In **Longmeadow**, (S) of Springfield, is former home of Eleazar Williams, who claimed to be "Lost Dauphin,"

(see US5). V. St.116 (N) to **Amherst**. 4^m **Chicopee**, an industrial city. **City Hall** (Ital.Goth. by Chas.E.Parker). Front & Grape Sts., **Ames H.** (O.1844); coll. of hist. relics. 93 Church St., **Birthpl. of Ed. Bellamy**, author of "Looking Backward." **College of Our Lady of the Elms** (Cath.). 13.5^m **South Hadley** (sett.2nd half 17th cent.). On Woodbridge St., **Skinner Mus.** (O.Wed.& Sun.aft.), in old Ch. (1846) moved here from Prescott; coll. early Amer. furniture, pewter, glass, farm implements, Ind. relics & South Sea Is. items. Adj., an old New England cottage & old country schoolh. In carriage shed, coll. of Old Amer. Vehicles. **Mt. Holyoke College** (est.1836.campus 600 as.), founded by Mary Lyon. **Clinton Mem. Chapel** (Goth.). **Dwight Art Mem.** (O); colls. incl. Louise Rogers Jowett Gallery of old & mod. masters. **Wollaston Mem. Lib.** (O); Treasure Room has coll. of Americana. Take St.63 & then Mt. Holyoke Rd. to **Joseph Allen Skinner St. Pk.** (375 as.), in which is **Mt. Holyoke** (995'). **Summit H.**, reached by Rd., has on its registry many famous names: Jerome Bonaparte, Longfellow, Abr. Lincoln, et al. Through foot of Mt. (pic.) runs "Pass of Thermopylae," rock-bound gorge. Cable car from Halfway H. to Summit H. Int. volcanic formations in Pk. 23^m **Amherst** (see Mass.St.9). J. with St.9.

Sec. 4: SPRINGFIELD to CONN.-N.Y. LINE. 64.

2. WEST SPRINGFIELD (sett.2nd half 17th cent.), industrial suburb. The Common was drill ground for Brit. soldiers under command of Gen. Amherst during Fr.-Ind. War & by Burgoyne's army on his retreat from Canada & later by Shays's insurgents. Town boasts that it was birthpl. of largest work horse on record—which founded famous Morgan strain. The old **White Ch.** is now Masonic Temple. Also standing is old **First Ch.** (Congr.). 70 Park St., **Day H.** (O.May 30-Oct.1 sm.fee.1754.rest.1943), owned by Ramapogue Hist. Soc.; antique furnishings, Col. relics. Near-by are Eastern States Agric. & Industrial Exposition Grounds (Exposition,3rd wk.in Sept.). At 2^m from town **Storowton** (O.June-Oct.fee.), another reprod. of early N.E. town. Accoms. Old-fashioned dancing Fri. eve. Handicrafts articles for sale. 11 original bldgs. of Col., pre-Rev. & early 18th cent. periods incl.: **Potter Mansion** (1760), **Country Store & Tavern** (late 19th cent.), **Meetingh.** (1834), **Philips H.** (1767), **Blacksmith Shop** (1750), **Town H.** (1822), **Little Red Schoolh.** At West Springfield is J. with St.5A (see US5). At 4. on US20 is entrance to **Mittineague Pk.** (pic.recr.). **9. WESTFIELD** (sett.2nd half 17th cent.), a busy factory town. Cor. Elm & Court Sts. on the Green, **Westfield Athenaeum** (O.Pub.Lib.); incl. Smith Hist. Mus., with coll. of antique furnishings, & Jasper Rand Art Mus., with coll. of Amer. Art. Court St., **St. Teachers College**, housed in handsome bldg., founded (1839) at Barre & moved to Westfield (1884); claims to be 2nd-oldest teacher-training institution in U.S. **Grandmother's Garden** (O) of flowers.

14. TEKOA PK. (pic.recr.), with view of Mt. of same name. **15. WORONOCO, J.** with St.23, leading (W) to J. with US7 near Great Barrington.

21. HUNTINGTON. (N) is **Huntington St. For.** **23. BOULDER PK.** (pic.camp.bath. sm.fee), part of Chester-Blandford St. For. **25. J.** with Rd. that leads (L) 1^m to impressive **Sanderson Brook Falls** (St.Reserv.). **28. CHESTER** (sett.2nd half 18th cent.). **Hamilton Mem. Lib.** (O); mineral coll. Near Chester is **Mt. Gobble** (1,600') reached by Rd. & trl. **32. Eastern J.** with St.8.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.8 (N) 2m to **Becket Center.** Old **Ch.** (late 18th cent.). At 5^m take Rd. (L) into **October St. For.** (14,189 as.pic.camp.winter sports). **Schermerhorn Gorge & Felton L.** Several mt. peaks are reached by trl.

35. Summit of route (2,100';pic.camp.tower O.sm.fee). **38. W. BECKET.** Here is western J. with St.8. Near J. **Shaw Pond** (pic.camp.resort).

SIDE TRIP: St.8 runs (S) past **Tolland St. For.** (2,948 as.pic.camp.trl.to summit of Mt. Tolland) to **Winsted**, Conn. (see US44).

US20 now passes **GREENWATER POND.** **45. EAST LEE, J.** with St.102.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (W) through Amer. Legion Pk. At 2.5^m **South Lee** to S. of which lies **Beartown St. For.** (7,990 as.pic.camp.winter sports); fine view from **Mt. Wilcox** (2,150'; pic.facils.on Benedict Pond). At 3.5^m J. with US7 in **Stockbridge** (see US7).

45. LEE (sett.mid-18th cent.). Handsome **Congr. Ch.** (mid-19th cent.); old frescoes. At Orchard St., entrance to Ferncliff hill, where is **Peter's Cave**, in which Peter Wilcox, refugee, after Shays's Rebellion, is supposed to have hidden. Paper Mills (O. appl.) in Lee, S. Lee & at Goose Pond. **49. LENOX, J.** with US7 (see) with which US20 unites to **PITTSFIELD** (see US7 for this stretch) at **56.** Here US20 branches (W) & crosses Taconic Range, with fine views. **62. SUMMIT H.** (1,480'). Tower (view). **64. MASS.-N.Y. LINE.**

Sec. 5. MASS.-N.Y. LINE to ALBANY, N.Y. 29.

US20 now passes some Shaker bldgs. Here was est. (1785) **MT. LEBANON SHAKER SETTLEMENTS**, one of earliest of sect in U.S. In 1947 some of last members of this community migrated to Hancock, Mass., leaving only a few here. **2. J.** with N.Y. St.22 (see). **3. NEW LEBANON**, birthpl. of Sam. Tilden, who smashed N.Y. city's Tweed Ring & lost to Hayes in disputed 1876 Pres. election. US20 passes **SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES** (O.May-Nov.). **5.5. LEBANON VALLEY** winter sports area. **21.** US20 unites with US9 (see). **24. J.** with US4 (see). **29. ALBANY** (see US9).

MASS. ST. 9—NEW ENGLAND**BOSTON to J. with US7 (N) of Pittsfield. 139. St.9.**

Via: Brookline, (Needham), Wellesley, (Natick), Framingham Center, (Westborough), Worcester, Leicester, Spencer, (N. Brookfield), Brookfield, Ware, Amherst, Northampton, Dalton & Pittsfield.

Sec. 1. BOSTON to FRAMINGHAM. 19.

(For this sec., see Boston Trip VI)

Sec. 2. FRAMINGHAM to WORCESTER. 20.

0. FRAMINGHAM (see Boston Trip VI). At **9. J.** with Rd. which leads (R) half-mile to **Chauncey L.** (pic.boat.bath.f.). **17. L. QUINSIGAMOND**, on which is **White City Pk.** (amusements.recr.fee).

20. WORCESTER, (sett.1673).

Accoms. all types. Boat. & bath. at Quinsigamond L. Concerts, lectures, in Mem. Auditorium. Info.: C. of C. & Bancroft Auto Club, in Sheraton Hotel.

Worcester, first known as Quinsigamond, is both an industrial city & an old-time cultural center. Among its noted citizens was Geo. Bancroft, historian & diplomat. Today it has 6 institutions of higher learning, excellent libs. & several outstanding museums. The tract which incl. Worcester's site was orig. purchased from Inds. by Dan. Gookin for £12, 2 coats & 4 yds. of cloth. Early settlers were forced to abandon their homes during King Philip's War. Ind. troubles cont. until early 18th cent., witness kidnapping of Sam. Lenorson (see below) & murder of Mrs. Sargent & kidnapping of her children. But by middle of cent. the town had settled down to peaceful expansion. John Adams, who taught school in Worcester (1755-58), recorded that he found it a pleasant & congenial place. At outbreak of Rev. Worcester was divided bet. Patriots & Tories, most of latter belonging to wealthy class; but Patriots gained the upper hand. In 1774 they forced Timothy Paine, Royal Mandamus Counselor, to read his resignation in public with his hat off. The 110 men the town sent to Concord arrived after the Brit. retreat but later took part in Battle of Bunker Hill. Following Rev., general hard times culminated in Shays's Rebellion, during course of which the local Cth. was besieged; it was only through the determination of Judge Artemas Ward that the rebels were stopped. The courts, which imprisoned bankrupt farmers for debt, were chief objective of the rebels. One of their marching songs ran: "Put green boughs in your hat & renew the old cause. Stop the courts in each county & bully the laws."

Worcester early turned abolitionist. In 1819 a meeting voted to condemn admission of Missouri as slave state. City became important sta. on Underground Railroad & U.S. Marshalls attempting to seize runaway slaves were prevented by local mobs. The Free Soil Party evolved out of a meeting held in Worcester (1848). In 1850, a Woman's Rights Convention initiated Women's Suffrage movement. Meanwhile town's industries steadily expanded. With completion of Blackstone Canal, industrial growth began in earnest. Worcester was already a considerable commercial center. The local stagecoach tycoon, Twichell, owned 200 horses & had stagecoaches on all the Rds. Rivers of the vic. were harnessed to furnish power. Ichabod Washburn, blacksmith, & his friend, Goddard, started wiremaking, which today is carried on by the great Amer. Steel & Wire Co. plants. Envelope manufacture began in 1840 & expanded rapidly when Dr. Russell L. Hawes, of Worcester, invented 1st envelope-making machine (1853). The great U.S. Envelope Co. plant has evolved from these

early beginnings. City now has more than 500 factories producing a great variety of articles.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Main St., **City Hall** (Ital.Ren.by Richard.Howland & Hunt), with 205' campanile, on site of Old South Ch. The clock, made by Abel Stowell, early Worcester clockmaker, which used to hang in tower, is now in use at Coes Wrench Co. Plant. (2) 39 Salisbury St., **Worcester Hist. Soc.** (O.wks.aft.exc.Mon.); hist. & other colls. (3) 55 Salisbury St., **Worcester Art Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.); notable coll. of paintings of various schools, especially fine examples of modern Fr. & Amer. (4) Salisbury St., **Mun. War Mem. Bldg.** (O.1933.by Briggs & Hiron). (5) State & Harvard Sts., **Natural Hist. Soc.** (O); among exhibs. are mastodon bones found at Northborough. (6) 61 Harvard St., **Salisbury H.** (O.Sat.a.m.1835) houses Amer. Red Cross. (7) 6 Mass. Ave., **Trumbull H.** (formerly Cth.), which Shays's Rebels tried to storm. (8) Off Mass. Ave., **Bancroft Tower**; good view. (9) W. Boylston St., **John Woodman Higgins Armory** (O.Mon.-Fri.); notable coll. of antique armor & items connected with steel industry. (10) Grove & Faraday Sts., **Industrial Mus.** of Amer. Steel & Wire Co. (O.Mon.-Fri.). (11) Elm & Chestnut Sts., **Worcester Horticultural Soc.** (O.summer on special days); flower shows.

(12) On Mt. St. James, c.2^m from city center, **Holy Cross College** (O.est.1843), on 163-a. campus; under direction of Jesuit Order. **Fenwick Hall**, named for College's founder, Bishop B.J. Fenwick, is oldest on campus; has 2 lofty towers. **O'Kane Hall**, student center, also has impressive tower. **Dinand Lib.** (Ital.Ren.) has Mus. (O) in (W) wing, containing hist. material & coll. of Jesuitana. **St. Joseph's Mem. Chapel** (Class.) is imposing bldg. with great columned portico. (13) 140 Lincoln St., **Timothy Paine H.** (O.appl.see above); hqs. of D.A.R. (14) Lincoln St., Green Hill Pk. in which is **Birthpl. of Andrew H. Green** (see NYC.). (15) Main St., c.1.5^m from City Center, **Clark Univ.** (est.1887), which has both undergrad. & grad. depts. In 1942 the Woman's College was est. Lib. has exhibs. of art from coll. of its founder, & 8 stained-glass windows by J. Reynolds, Jr. (16) 486 Chandler St., **Worcester St. Teachers College** (coed.). (17) Highland St., Elm Pk. in which is **Kennedy Mem.** (by Maurice Sterne). (18) On Salisbury St., **Worcester Polytechnic Institute**, on whose grounds is reprod. of **Norse Mill** (see Newport, R.I.). (19) Salisbury St., **Amer. Antiquarian Soc.** (O.Mon.-Fri.); notable coll. of Americana, & rare mss. (20) Park Dr., **Davis Tower**, comm. exploits of Sam. Lenorson, who was kidnapped by Inds. & escaped with a fellow captive, Mrs. Hannah Dustin (see). They killed 10 Inds. before escaping. (21) 81 Providence St., **Worcester Academy** (Bapt.). (22) Adj. to New Union St. is **Old Union Sta.** (1875.by Ware & Van Brunt, architects of Harvard's Mem.Hall), a quaint Vict. Goth. relic.

TRIPS OUT OF WORCESTER. I. From Worcester (S) on St.12. 10.5^m J. with country Rd. On latter 1^m (R) to **Birthpl. of Clara Barton** (O.appl.), now home for diabetics. Clara Barton was founder of Red Cross & a heroic nurse during Civil War. At 12^m **Grave of Clara Barton**, marked by Red Cross. 13.5^m **Oxford** (sett.late 17th cent.), textile town. Near Town Hall is **Universalist Ch.** (late 18th cent.alts.), one of 1st in st. From Oxford (L) 3^m is **Oxford St. For.** (28 as.). St.12 cont. (S) to Conn. Line 20^m.

II. St.12 (N). 13^m **Sterling**, at one time noted for chairs it made. Ebenezer Buttrick began producing standardized dress patterns here. On Redstone Hill Rd. (R) from Sterling, 1.5^m, is **Mary Sawyer H.** (O.appl.), allegedly home of Mary celebrated in "Mary Had a Little Lamb." **Schoolh.** where lamb came to school is now in S. Sudbury, near Wayside Inn (see Boston Trip VI). 20^m **Leominster**, industrial town. In Pub. Lib. is **Mus.** (O); int. coll. rare books & Col. relics. On Common, **Ind. Mortar** for crushing cornmeal. St.12 cont. (N) & (NE) to N.H. Line, SE. of Keene (see N.H. St.10-12).

III. St.122 (NW). 8^m J. with St.31 leading (R) 5^m to **Holden**. At 13^m **Princeton**. In **Goodnow Mem. Bldg.** (O) is Mus. with rare items & antiques. Rd. runs (L) from Princeton into **Mt. Wachusett St. Reserv.** (pic.trls.) 5^m to summit of **Mt. Wachusett** (2,018').

At 14^m on St.122 is (W) J. with St.122A. On latter (R) 2^m to **Putnam H.** (O.aft.sm.fee), home of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Rev. patriot who played part in settlement of NW. territory (see Ohio). In vic. is **Rufus Putnam Mem. Pk.**

IV. St.122 (SE) to R.I. Line. At 15^m J. with Rd. Take latter (R) 1.5^m to **Whitinsville** & then (R) on Sutton Rd. to **Purgatory Chasm St. Pk.** At 23^m **Millville**, near which is **Chestnut Hill Meetingh.** (2nd half 18th cent.; inter. preserved much in orig. state). At 26^m St.122 crosses R.I. Line (15^m from Providence).

V. St.110 (NE) (see).

Sec. 3: WORCESTER to AMHERST. 49.

12.5. SPENCER. On Pleasant St., **Sugden Lib.** (O.wks.aft.& eve.), coll. hist. material & Ind. relics. Take Maple St. (L) 1^m then (R) c.2^m into **Howe Mem. Pk.** (pic.f.),

named for inventor of improved sewing machine, born here (see Va.). **16. E. BROOKFIELD** on Lashaway L. (boat.bath.f.pic.). **18. J.** with Rd. leading (L) here to **Quabaug L.** (camp.f.bath.boat). **19. BROOKFIELD** (sett.2nd half 17th cent.). **Merrick Lib.** (O.wks.aft.) has hist. relics. **Brookfield Inn** (2nd half 17th cent.), still hotel. **30.5. WARE CENTER. Meeting H.** (O.appl.at Gould Tavern), fine 19th cent. example. Second H. beyond church, going toward Belchertown (see below) is **Gould Tavern** (18th cent.), now a residence. **34.5. J.** with Rd. (R) to great Quabbin Reservoir. **39.5. J.** with US202 leading (L) short distance to **Belchertown. Stone H.** (O.one wk.day.sm.fee.1st half 19th cent.); antiques.

49. AMHERST (sett.early 18th cent.) Accom. & Info.: Lord Jeffrey Inn. Town, named for Lord Amherst of Fr.-Ind. War fame, was scene of conflict during Shays's Rebellion. Among notable natives or residents were Noah Webster, Henry Ward Beecher; Helen Hunt Jackson & the poets Emily Dickinson, Eugene Field & Robert Frost. Amherst has 2 outstanding educational institutions—Amherst College & Univ. of Mass. In near-by Northampton is Smith College & in S. Hadley, Holyoke College.

PTS. OF INT. (1) 280 Main St., **Home of Emily Dickinson** (1813) built by poet's grandfather, one of Amherst College's founders. Her grave is in near-by West Cemetery. (2) Near-by, **The Evergreens** (O.appl.late 18th cent.in part), home of Martha Dickinson Bianchi, poet, novelist, biographer of Emily, her aunt; Emily's lib. & some of her belongings. (3) Amity St., **Jones Lib.** (O.by Putnam & Cox), in Conn. valley style of architecture; on 2nd fl., coll. of works of Amherst authors; throughout bldg. are paintings & bronzes donated by family of late W. A. Burnett. (4) NW. cor. Amity St. & Lincoln Ave., **Eugene Field H.** (1838), where poet spent his early boyhood. He refers in his poems to "The old New England homestead far away." (5) Amity & N. Prospect Sts., **Strong H.** (O.Tues. & Fri.aft.May-Oct.also appl.1744); coll. of local material, incl. piano at which Eugene Field took lessons. Henry Ward Beecher lived here when freshman at Amherst. Hqs. of Amherst Hist. Soc. (6) Cor. (NE) Amity St. & Sunset Ave., **Boltwood H.** (1745.fine example of period.) (7) 43 Sunset Ave., **Home of Robert Frost**, where poet lived while professor at Amherst. (8) 249 Pleasant St., former **Home of Helen Hunt Jackson**, author of "Ramona" (see Cal.). (9) SE. cor. Main & East Sts., **Dickinson-Baggs Tavern** (c.1770) known formerly for its "excellent flip & toddy." (10) 18 S. East St., facing Common, **Noah Dickinson H.** (c.1754), home of Lt. Noah Dickinson, who threatened Shays's looting rebels. (11) Town Common (E), **Lord Jeffrey Inn** (mod.Col.); pre-Rev. & Rev. relics, old furniture. (12) Pleasant St., **Amherst College** (est.1821), which evolved out of old Amherst Academy, founded 1812, 1st known as "Collegiate Charitable Institution," a Congr. seminary for "indigent young men of piety & talents." In Chapel Row, **S. College Hall** (O.1821.Col.), **N. College Hall** (O.1822-23) & **Johnson Chapel** (O.1826), named for farmer who left 1st bequest to college. At cor. of Northampton Rd., **College Hall** (1829), originally town meetingh. In **Converse Mem. Lib.** (O.1917) is the **Study of Clyde Fitch**, Amer. dramatist, with his lib. & furnishings, also, **Treasure Room**, in which is outstanding Wordsworth coll. **Dept. of Fine Arts** contains Amer. paintings & sculpture. There are also **Zoological Mus. & Geological Mus.** Pratt Butterfly Coll. & Hitchcock Coll. of Minerals, in Geology Bldg. (13) N. Pleasant St., **Univ. of Mass.** (est.1863.coed.), founded as an agric. land grant college. In 1947 state legislature gave it rank of univ. **Goodell Lib.** (O.mod.Georg.Col.), named for a former president. In **Fernald Hall** is Mus. with science exhibs., incl. int. insect coll. Dept. of Floriculture has colls. of tropical & native plants. There is also an int. Veterinary Mus. On campus, Stockbridge Rd., is **Stockbridge H.** (O.1728), used as faculty club; oldest in town. In 1867 it was 1st studio of sculptor, D. C. French, whose father was Pres. of the College. Near Abigail Adams Hall, **The Homestead** (O. c.1762.rest.), used by Dept. of Home Economics. In Amherst is J. with St.116, which runs (S) to Springfield (for S. Hadley, Holyoke & Chicopee, on this hy., see Springfield) & (N) & (NW) to Adams (see).

Sec. 4: AMHERST to J. with US7. 51.

5. HADLEY (sett.1659). Here in 1683, Mary Webster was sentenced for witchcraft; though hanged, she survived to die a natural death. On Middle St., fine **First Congr. Ch.** (O.Wed.Sat.Sun.aft.1782); antiques. On West St., Stone marking **Site of John Russell H.** where regicides, Whalley & Goffe (see New Haven), took refuge. One of

them is said to have been buried in cellar of H. & the other in near-by lot. Also on West St., **Porter H.** (O.appl.early 18th cent.). Here is J. with St.63 going (R) 2^m to **Porter-Phelps-Huntington H.** (O.exc.winter.appl.1753.adds.recently rest.). 7.5. **NORTHAMPTON** (see US5). J. with US5. 16. **WILLIAMSBURG**. J. with St.143. **SIDE TRIP:** On St.143 (L) 8.5^m to **West Chesterfield**. About 1^m (L) here is fine **Chesterfield Gorge**. 13^m **Worthington Corners**. Take St.112 (L) here 5.5^m to **South Worthington**. On Conwell Rd., near-by, is "Eagle's Nest" (O.July-Sept.sm.fee.1790), former home of Rev. Russell H. Conwell, founder of Temple Univ., Phila. Barn contains replicas of drawing & dining rooms of his Broad St. (Phila.) residence. St.143 cont. from S. Worthington to pt. near Dalton (see below).

21. **OLD WHALE INN** (O.int.inter.). Inquire here for directions to near-by **Packard Falls & Devil's Den Chasm**. Also for Rd. to "Daughters of the Rev. St. For." (1237 as.camp.f.bath.); pic. areas on Highland L. & Twining Brook, from which path runs up Moore's Hill. 29. J. with Rd. leading (R) 1.5^m to **Bryant Homestead** (O.Mon.Wed. Fri.aft.June-Sept.sm.fee.pre-1794.Dutch Col.), where poet Wm. C. Bryant lived; old household furniture. 33.5. **WEST CUMMINGTON**. [Take Rd. (R) here 3^m & then (R) c.3.5^m into **Windsor St. For.** (1,616 as.bath.). Rd. leads to Windsor Jambes, fine gorge from which & through the Dells, a brook rushes in picturesque cascades.] 43.5. J. with Rd. leading (L) 0.5^m to **Wahconah Brook Falls**. 46.5. J. with St.8 (S) to Becket (see US20). 47. **DALTON**. Here is **Crane Mus.** (O) with Rag Room of Stone Mill (1844) & hist. exhibits of paper industry since 1801. Crane Co. makes paper used in U.S. bank notes & paper money for many countries. 51. J. with US7 (see), (N) of Pittsfield.

MASS. ST. 2, N.Y. ST. 2—NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON to TROY, N. Y. 172. MASS. St.2 & N.Y. St.2

Via: Cambridge, Arlington, Lexington, Concord, Littleton, Ayer, Fitchburg, Westminster, Gardner, Athol, Greenfield, Shelburne, Charlemont, Florida, North Adams & Williamstown.

This route, known as the Mohawk Trail, runs through hist. area of Concord & Lexington & eventually climbs into the Berkshires, fine scenic & vacation reg.

Sec. 1: BOSTON to J. with Cambridge Turnpike (Concord). 17.

(For this sec., see Boston Trip III.)

Sec. 2: From J. with Cambridge Turnpike to FITCHBURG. 30.

8.5. **MAGOG L.** (pic.f.recr.). 12. **LITTLETON CENTER**. **Reuben Hoar Lib.** (O); antiques. **Old Tory H.** (O.appl.sm.fee), home of Tory active before Rev. Less than 1^m (E) of Littleton Center is **Littleton Common** & J. of St.2 with St.119.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.119 (NW) at J. 7^m **Groton** near which is famous boys' prep. school (founded 1883) with many handsome bldgs. One of its founders was Phillips Brooks, famous liberal preacher. Among graduates was Franklin D. Roosevelt. In center of town, **First Parish Meetingh.** (Unit.1755), typical Col. Ch. On Main St., opp. Town Hall, **Gov. Boutwell H.** (O.appl.1851.remod.very int.); hist. relics & old furniture. Hollis St., **Old Burying Ground** (c.1678); Grave of Capt. Job Shattuck, Rev. patriot. 13.5^m **Townsend Harbor**. On Lunenburg Rd. are: **Spaulding's Gristmill** (O.c.1840), stands at river; antique household & farm implements; **Spaulding's Cooperage Shop** (O.summer.c.1845); **Conant H.** (O.appl.c.1730). 17^m **West Townsend**. **Old Tavern** (O.1774). 20^m **Willard Brook St. For.** (1,431 as. pic.camp.hik.f.Danon Pond & Trap's Falls). 22^m **Ashby**. **First Parish Ch.** (1809). 25^m **Watatic Pond**, at foot of **Watatic Mt.** (1,847'); reached by trls.; ski slopes. On summit is cairn. Ind. legend said that anyone who reached summit & did not add stone would have forever unhappiness. St.119 crosses into N.H. at 28^m & cont. to J. in N.H. with US202 & conts. to **Fitzwilliam** (see Keene, N.H.) & **Winchester** (see N.H. St.10-12).

16. J. with St.110 (see). 17. **AYER**. **Pub. Lib.**; Ind. relics, etc. 30. **FITCHBURG** (sett.1730), industrial town on Nashua R., which furnished power for early mills. Some 110 plants produce textiles, machine tools, rayons, & bicycles. City is located in lovely mountain country. Mt. Wachusett lies (SW), as does **Leominster St. For.** (see Worcester). **Cogshall Pk.** (recr.) has annual speed skating competition & ice carnival on Mirror L. 50 Grove St., **Fitchburg Hist. Soc.** (O.Sun-Thurs.aft.); rare items. Merriman Pkwy., **Fitchburg Art Center** (O.wks.exc.Mon.&Sun.aft.closed 3 summer months); antique furniture; arts & crafts exhibits. Pearl St., **St. Teachers College** (O). **Simonds Saw & Steel Co.** (O.wks.) is notable as one of 1st windowless factories in U.S. In Fitchburg is J. with St.12 (see Worcester).

Sec. 3: FITCHBURG to GREENFIELD. 49.

7. WESTMINSTER (sett.1737), J. with St.140 (to Worcester). **11. SOUTH GARDNER.** (R) here on St.68 into **Gardner**, which early became home of chairmaking industry. Here Boston rocker was invented. **Crystal L.** (bath.). **19. J.** with US202 (N) to **Winchendon**, toy-making town, & to Peterborough, N. H. (see). **26. ATHOL.** Take Royalston Rd. (R) here 5^m to **Doane's Falls**. **33. J.** with Rd. (L) into **Wendell** near which is **Wendell St. For.** (6,356 as.). **40.5., St.2A** (L) here to Green Pond (recr.). **42. St.2** crosses Conn. R. **44.5. OLD RED H.** (O.1736) now tea room. **49. GREENFIELD.** Church & Union Sts., **Greenfield Hist. Soc.** (O); exhibits. Federal & High Sts., **St. James Ch.** (Episc.1st half 19th cent.). Main & High Sts., **Potter H.** (Gr.Rev.). J. with US5 (see).

Sec. 4: GREENFIELD to MASS.-N.Y. LINE. 50.

3.5. SHELBURNE SUMMIT with tower (O.sm.fee.pic.), fine view. **11. SHELBURNE FALLS**, through which runs picturesque Deerfield R. (see Deerfield). Here are **Salmon Falls**. **12. J.** with St.112, leading (L) 3.5^m to **Buckland**. **Lyon H.** (O.1818) where Mary Lyon, who est. Mt. Holyoke College, conducted a school. **Baron Rud-duck H.** (late 18th cent.). **20. WARNER H.,** boyhood home of Chas. Dudley Warner, author who wrote entertainingly about his boyhood here. **22.5. Hy.** crosses **MOHAWK TRL. ST. FOR.** (5,746 as.pic.camp.bath.h.f.trls.bridle paths.cabins). **26. J.** with Black Brook Rd., leading (L) 2^m into **Savoy Mt. St. For.** (10,641 as.pic.camp.trls.bath.f.) & at 2.5^m to **Tannery Falls Pk.** (pic.cabins). **29.5. FLORIDA** (sett.1783. 2,180'), good starting point for **Monroe St. For.** (4,237 as.). **31. Whitcomb Summit** (2,110'). Trl. starts here (R) for **Moore's Summit**. Rd. now descends sharply with many turns, & calls for careful driving. **37.5. Side Rd.** (L) leads to Windsor Pond (f.boat.bath.). **38. NORTH ADAMS** (sett.1737), textile mill town. Fort Mass. was built here in 1745 to guard against Fr. & Ind. raids; was wiped out next year & rebuilt (see below). Hoosac Tunnel ends in town. At N. Adams is J. with St.8.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.8 (N). At 1.5^m is J. with Rd. (L) to marble **Natural Bridge** described by Hawthorne.

(B) Take St.8 (S) to **Adams 6m**, industrial town producing textiles, leather, paper, lime & marble, with Blue L. in vic. Friend & Maple Sts., **Friends Meetingh.** (late 18th cent.). On Orchard St. (St.116), **Eleazer Brown H.** (O.summer;1778); antiques; fine view. On East Rd., at Four Corners, **Susan B. Anthony Birthpl.** (O.c.1815); birth room furnished in Quaker style. Here was born leader of the women's rights movement. 8.5^m **Cheshire Harbor** where is trl. to summit of Mt. Greylock, highest Mt. in state (3,505'). 11^m **Cheshire** (sett. 1660). **Cole H.** (O.tearoom.c.1804.int.inter.). **Cheshire Reservoir** (f.).

39.5. J. with Notch Rd. (L) to **Mt. Greylock** (see US7). **40.5. Replica of Old Fort Mass.** (O.summer;see above). **43. WILLIAMSTOWN** (see US7). **MASS.-N.Y. LINE** at 50.

Sec. 5: MASS.-N.Y. LINE to TROY. 26. St.2.

St.2 passes **PETERSBURG MT. TOWER** (O.sm.fee.), just (W) of N.Y. St. Line, skirts Petersburg Mt. to **PETERSBURG** at 5., J. with N.Y. St.22 (see). **11. GRAFTON** (resort); Ls. in vic. **26. TROY** (see).

MASS. ST. 110—NEW ENGLAND

WORCESTER, MASS. (NE) to SEABROOKE, N.H. 78. St.110

Via: W. Boylston, Clinton, (Lancaster), (Bolton), Harvard, Littleton, (Westford), Chelmsford, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Merrimack, (Amesbury).

A fairly direct route to N.H., this avoids congested Boston area. It circles (W) of Wachusett Reservoir & traverses industrial cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill & finally crosses through Whittier's country.

Sec. 1: WORCESTER to CLINTON. 16.

St.110 circles around W. shore of Wachusett Reservoir.

Sec. 2: From CLINTON to LOWELL. 29.

3.5. J. with St.117.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.117 (L) here. At 2^m is Rd. Fork. Take Rd. (L) here 3^m into **Lancaster** (sett.1643). **Old Meetingh.** (O.early 19th cent.by Bulfinch.very fine). From Lancaster c.1^m, **Thayer Bird Mus.** (O.Mon.Wed.Sat.summer).

At 5. **OLD MARSHALL PLACE** (O); overnight guests. 7.5. J. with "Fruitlands" Rd. **SIDE TRIP:** Take latter (L) 1^m to **Fruitlands** (rest.) & **Wayside Mus.** (both O.May 25-Oct.1.sm.fee). Fruitlands was site of Bronson Alcott's short-lived experiment in communal living, known as New Eden & is now **Transcendentalist Mus.**; relics of the movement & fine coll. of landscapes of Hudson R. school. Louisa M. Alcott describes her father's adventure in "Transcendental Wild Oats." **Shaker H.** (O.as above), home of Mother Ann Lee, founder of "Society of Shakers" in Amer.; int. exhibs. **Indian Mus.** (O.as above).

8.5. **HARVARD VILLAGE. Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.aft.); lib. dating from late 18th cent. On Old Littleton Rd. (R) is Harvard Observ. (O) (see Cambridge). Fine view. 17.5. **LITTLETON, Js.** with St.2 & St.119 (see St.2). 20.5. J. with Boston Rd. 25. **CHELMSFORD** (sett.1633) with several int. old Hs., incl. **Fiske H.** (1790) with lovely fanlight door. Near Common, **Unit. Ch.** (O.1st half 18th cent.). 29. **LOWELL** (see US3) near which is J. with US3.

Sec. 3: LOWELL to SEABROOKE, N.H. 33.

9.5. J. with St.28. 10.5. **LAWRENCE** (see St.28). J. with St.28 (S) to Andover (see Boston VII). 19. **HAVERHILL** (sett.1640) on Merrimack R., once shipping & ship-bldg. town, today industrial; chief products: shoes & shoe accessories. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Green & Main Sts., **Statue comm. Hannah Dustin** who, abducted by Inds., escaped with 10 of kidnappers' scalps at her belt (1697) (see Worcester). (2) 240 Water St., **The Buttonwoods** (O.Tues.Thurs.Sat.aft.;Sun.appl.1814); Ind. material, period furniture, Hannah Dustin relics. (3) Also at 240 Water St., **Rev. John Ward H.** (O.as above.pre-1645.rem.); complete 17th cent. furnishings. (4) Summer St., **Haverhill Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.Nov.-Ap.); Whittier relics & 1st editions. (5) Groveland & Water Sts., **Spiller H.** (late 17th cent.). Mill & Saltonstall Sts., **Ayer H.** (17th cent.). (6) On Kenoza Ave. is **Winnikenni Reserv. & Kenoza L.** (recre.). (7) Cor. Salem St. (St.125), **Kimball Tavern** (O.late 17th cent.). (8) Near-by, facing the Common, lovely **First Ch.** (Congr.1st half 19th cent.).

22.5. **WHITTIER'S BIRTHPL.** (O.exc.Mon.sm.fee.1688); furnished as in poet's time. Used by him as setting for "Snowbound." Near-by, **Whittier Family Mon.** 23.5. J. with Rd. On this Rd. (R) 1.5^m. No. 29. is **Birthpl. of Mary Ingalls**, who figures in Whittier's "The Countess." 25. **MERRIMAC** (sett.1638). On St.110, **Sawyer H.** (O.1st half 18th cent.); antiques. **Old Pilgrim Ch.** (Congr.int.inter.). In vic. is **L. Attitash**, beloved of Whittier. 29. **UNION CEMETERY**, where Whittier is buried. Just beyond Cemetery, St.110 makes J. with Main St.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter (R) here, No. 259, **Macy-Colby H.** (O.Wed.aft.summer. 1650), which figures in Whittier's poem, "The Exile." Furnished as typical pioneer home. No. 277, **Old Bagley H.** (O.sm.fee), in which Mary Baker Eddy lived. (B) Take Main St. (L) past reprod. of **Old Well** (see Whittier's "The Captain's Well") & **Statue of Doughboy** by Leonard Kraske, to **Amesbury** (sett.1654), center of witchcraft hysteria (1693). 86 Friend St., **Whittier H.** (O.wks.pre-1836.Remod.) where poet lived for 56 yrs. & wrote many of his poems. Greenleaf St., **Friends Meetingh.** (1851) with Whittier's pew.

30.5. J. with Elm St. running (L) c.0.5^m to **Rocky Hill Meetingh.** (O.late 18th cent. fine ext.& inter.). 33. **MASS.-N.H. LINE** a short distance from **SEABROOKE, N.H.** (see US1).

N.H. ST. 101, & ST. 9, VT. ST. 9, N.Y. ST. 7—NEW ENGLAND

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., to TROY, N.Y., 192. St.101 & St.9, Vt. St.9, N.Y. St.7
Via: In N.H.: Exeter, Epping, (Raymond), Manchester, Milford, Wilton, Peterborough, Dublin, Marlborough, & Keene; in Vt.: Brattleboro, Wilmington, Searsburg, Woodford, & Bennington; Hoosic, N.Y. (J. with N.Y. 22). B. & M. R.R. parallels route to Manchester. Bus transportation from Peterborough to Bennington. Accom. in larger centers.

Most southerly tour across N.H. & Vt., this route passes through country of hist. int., with many old Hs. & considerable scenic beauty, especially the Grand Monadnock reg. in N.H.

Sec. 1: PORTSMOUTH, N.H., to MANCHESTER, N.H. 47. St.101

0. **PORTSMOUTH, J.** with US1. 28. Eastern J. with St.107, with which route unites for short distance. (For tours & pts. of int. this sec., see Portsmouth Trip I). 29.

Western J. with St.107, which runs (N) 3^m to J. with Pawtuckaway Reserv. Rd. (R) on latter into **Pawtuckaway Reserv.** (recr.). Cont. on side Rd. At 4.5^m J. with trl. (R) 0.5^m to summit of **Mt. Pawtuckaway**. Int. Pawtuckaway Boulders. At 36. on St.101 is **Candia Four Corners**, where is old **Charming Fare Inn**. [Rd. leads (R) 0.5^m here to **Candia Hill Village**. **Fitts Mus.** (O.Sat.2-5), in ancient house; coll. of relics.]

c.43. MASSABESIC L., near J. with St.121.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) along E. side of L. to **Auburn** with some int. old bldgs. at 4^m, 8.5^m **Chester**, with group of early Georg. Col. Hs. (1720-85). From **Chester** take St.121A. At 15^m turn (L) on country Rd. 0.5^m to **Sandown Meeting H.** (O.2nd half 18th cent.spire-less.orig.inter.& exter.).

47. MANCHESTER. J. with US3 (see).

Sec. 2: MANCHESTER to N.H.-VT. LINE. 74.

5. BEDFORD (sett.1st half 18th cent.). Fine **Old Town Hall** (Fed.). **Old Woodbury Mansion** (R). **Presb. Ch.** (1832.int.inter.). Canal St. at Amoskeag Bridge, **Home of Gen. John Stark** (O) (see Manchester, N.H.). From Bedford, country Rd. leads (R) 3.5^m to **Birthpl. of Horace Greeley** (see N.Y.C.). **12.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) to **Baboosic L.** (resort) at 2.5^m. **13. AMHERST** (sett.1st half 18th cent.). On Common, **Mem. to Horace Greeley**. In Cth. here (no longer standing) Dan. Webster tried his 1st case in 1805. E. of Common, **Cth.** (1825.Georg.) & **Old Cemetery**. At Common, **Rbt. Means H.** (late 18th cent.), where Franklin Pierce married Jane Means Appleton. In town center, **Brick H.** (early 19th cent.). Opp., **Cabinet Office**, where "Farmer's Cabinet," founded 1802, was 1st published (now published in Milford).

16. MILFORD (c.1738), mill town. Here John Shepard built mill at Souhegan R. in 1741. Now granite-quarrying, lumber & textile center. At Union Sq., **First Meetingh.** (c.1785) now houses Odd Fellows Soc. Clock & Paul Revere Bell removed to Town Hall. Elm & Union Sts., old **Lullwood** (O.aft.one wkday), hqs. of Milford Hist. & Genealogical Soc. To be demolished to make way for Pub. Lib. **Livermore Mansion** (O.1842.int.exter.), now Community H. **21. WILTON.** J. with St.31 (see Peterborough below). **28.5. J.** with country Rd. leading (R) 1.5^m to **Gen. Miller St. Pk.** (named for Rev.Gen.), on Pack Monadnock Mt. (2,257';fine views). **30.5. WILSON TAVERN** (R) (late 18th cent.fine exter.& inter.). **31.5. (R) BLEAK H.** (O. c.1770-90.Georg.Col.remod.late 19th cent.), ten-room guest house. **33. PETERBOROUGH** (sett.1749), named for Earl of Peterborough, beautiful old town at confluence of Nubanusit & Contoocook Rs., in Monadnock reg. (winter sports facils. RR. & bus conns. Accomms.). Grove & Main Sts., **Town H.** is modern copy of Boston's Faneuil Hall. On Grove St. also is **Hist. Soc. Bldg.** (O); Americana. At Main & Summer Sts., **Unit. Ch.** (by Bulfinch.notable example). On Elm St., **Goyette Mus. of Americana** (O.summer.fee); int. coll. of antiques. On MacDowell Rd. (N) 1^m is **MacDowell Colony** for musicians, writers & other artists (June-Oct.). **Grave of Edw. MacDowell**, famous Amer. composer. **Hillcrest**, his former home. **Log Cabin** (MacDowell's studio). **The Eaves** (mid-19th cent.). **Lib.** (all O.wks.). Near city is **Peterborough Pool St. Reserv.** (bath.no pic.). In Peterborough is J. with US202.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) (N) on US202. At 7^m, **Hancock** (sett.1764), seemingly little touched by time. Accomms. **Congr. Ch.** (1st quarter 19th cent.Class.Rev.). Main St., **Hist. Bldg.** (O.summer.c.1810); coll. of paintings & other antiques. On St.123, **John Hancock H.** (O.late 18th cent.), for more than 150 yrs. an inn; unique wall paintings by anonymous itinerant artist. 11^m **Bennington**, from which along Contoocook riverbanks are paper mills & other factory bldgs., to **Antrim** at 12^m. At c.19^m hy. crosses fine **Stone Bridge** (18th cent.). At 20^m St.9 makes J. with US202 (see) (W) of **Hillsborough** (See Concord, Side Trip, US4). (B) US202 (S). At 6.5^m **East Jaffrey**, good mt. views. (L) from E. Jaffrey 1.5^m is **Contoocook L.** In E. Jaffrey is J. with St.124.

Take latter (W). At 2.5^m, **Jaffrey** (resort.wintersports & carnival on Grand Monadnock). **Meetingh.** (early 19th cent.now the Town Hall) & **Old Cemetery**. To (S) lies charming Gilmore Pond reached by country Rd. Just (W) of Jaffrey is J. with country Rd. [Take latter (R) past **Wier-Buckley H.** (probably most ancient in township) to **The Ark** (early 19th cent.adds.hotel) at 1.5^m. Take Rd. (L) here 1^m into **Monadnock St. Reserv.** (pic. trls. accoms. summer & winter sports) & then trl. to **Summit of Grand Monadnock** (3,166').]. At 5.5^m on St.124 J. with Toll Rd. which take (R) 1^m to **Halfway H.**, from which trl. runs to **Summit of Grand Monadnock**. St.124 cont. to J. with St.101 at **Marlboro** (see below).

US202 cont. (S) through lake reg. At 12^m **Rindge, Congr. Ch.** (1796;alts.). J. with St.119 which runs (SE) to **Townsend**, Mass. (see Mass. St.2). 15.5^m, **Monomonac L.** at N.H.-Mass. Line c.4^m from Winchendon, Mass., toy-making center.

(C) About 1^m (E) of Peterborough on St.101 is J. with St.123 which take (SE). At 2.5^m Sharon. (NE) is seen Temple Mt. (2,081'). Laws H. (O.appl.1800) houses part of Sharon Arts Center. St.123 cont. through wild mt. scenery to J. with St.31 at Greenville. St.123 cont. (SE) to West Townsend, Mass. (see Mass. St.2). St.31 turns (NE) to Wilton (see above).

40. DUBLIN (sett.mid-18th cent.resort). Fine view across beautiful Dublin L. of Grand Monadnock; in this L. are found unique type of trout. Take Rd. from Dublin (L) 1^m to Pumpelly Trl. to summit of Monadnock, 4.5^m. 53. KEENE. J. with St.10 (see). From Keene, route follows St.9 (W). For St.9 (E), see Concord, Side Trip US4. 61.5. (R) here on dirt Rd. to Chesterfield Gorge. 65. SPOFFORD L. (resort.accoms.). 66. CHESTERFIELD. Among early Bldgs. are Stone Town Hall & Stone Store. 74. Bridge across Conn. R. to Vt.

Sec. 2: N.H.-VT. LINE to VT.-N.Y. LINE. 45. St.9

0. BRATTLEBORO (see US5) at J. with US5. 2.5. W. BRATTLEBORO. Hayes Tavern (1791.porch add.), built by Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes' grandfather. 10.5. J. with Rd. leading (L) to Marlboro, scene of battle with Inds., June 26, 1748. 15.5. MARLBORO TAVERN (hotel.fine view). Trl. leads (R) here 0.5^m to Mt. Olga Fire Lookout Tower. 17.5. J. with Rd. leading (R) 1.5^m to Raponda L. (recr.). 19. J. with St.8.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 5.5^m to Jacksonville. At 9^m, Sadawaga Pond (recr.), with floating l., which broke from shore & lodged in new position. 10^m J. with dirt Rd. leading (R) 1.5^m to Harriman Dam, said to be world's highest earth dam, impounding L. Whitingham, largest in Vt. St.8 cont. to N. Adams, Mass. (see Mass. St.2).

20. WILMINGTON. Bapt. Ch. (1st half 19th cent.). 21. L. WHITINGHAM (see above). 27. SEARSBURG (1,760'), mt. town. [Take Rd. (R) to beautiful Somerset Reservoir 9^m.] 34.5. WOODFORD (2,215'), with highest elevation of any Vt. village, dominated by rugged mts. 41. BENNINGTON at J. with US7 (see) & short distance beyond, Old Bennington (see US7). 45. VT.-N.Y. LINE with view (S) of Mt. Anthony (2,345').

Sec. 3: VT.-N.Y. LINE to TROY. 26. St.7

3. HOOSIC. 14.5. TOMHANNOCK RESERVOIR, Troy water supply. 26. TROY (see N.Y. St.7).

US 4—NEW ENGLAND

PORTSMOUTH, N.H. (W) to WHITEHALL, N.Y. 179. US4

Via: In N.H.: Durham, Northwood, (Rochester), Epsom, Concord, Boscawen, Andover, Canaan Village, W. Lebanon. In Vt.: White R. Junction, Woodstock, Bridgewater, Sherburne, Rutland, Castleton Corners, Fair Haven.

RR. parallels route from Concord to W. Lebanon, N.H. RR. & bus conns. at White R. Junction, Rutland, Vt. & Whitehall, N.Y. Accomms.: At all larger centers; tourist camps bet. Concord, N.H. & Fairhaven, Vt.

Route passes through some of N.H.'s fine old towns & then winds (NW) through rugged mt. scenery into Vt., where it enters several charming cities & crosses southern Green Mts. Its terminus in Whitehall, N.Y. is near L. Champlain & beautiful L. George.

Sec. 1: PORTSMOUTH to CONCORD, N.H. 45.

For stretch to Northwood, incl. Rochester on US202, see Portsmouth II. 23. NORTHWOOD. 33. EPSOM (sett.pre-1743). In near-by Epsom Center is John Tucke H. (2nd half 18th cent.), home of 1st minister; adj. is Early Cemetery & opp., First Parsonage (2nd half 18th cent.). Webster Pk. (pic.swim.). Old Covered Bridge at Short Falls.

45. CONCORD (1726), state capital.

RR. & bus conns. Airport. Good accoms. Info.: Booth at State House & N.H. Auto Assoc. in Eagle Hotel. Winter sports at Russell's Pond. Bear Brook St. Pk., well-developed, is 11^m (SE) off St.28.

On Merrimack R., Concord is financial as well as political center of N.H. In vic. are large apple orchards & noted Concord granite quarries. First St. Constitutional Convention was held in Concord, 1778, but St. Capital moved about to 8 different

cities & it was not till 1808 that it finally came to rest in Concord. Concord men fought in Fr.-Ind. wars & under Gen. John Stark in Rev. & were among 1st Civil War volunteers. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) Near Main St., **State H.** (O.wks.1819.rem. 1866.annex 1911), surmounted by lofty dome supposed to be modelled on that of Hotel des Invalides in Paris. Dome is topped by an eagle. In 1864, Manchester offered to build a St. Capitol, but it was decided to remain at Concord & remodel the existing bldg. In Plaza are statues of Pres. Pierce, Dan. Webster, John P. Hale, Gen. John Stark & his son, Caleb. Inter. of Bldg.: **Hall of Flags. Senate Chamber** has notable murals by Barry Faulkner, representing N.H. scenes. **Representatives' Hall.** Hist. portraits in corridors & special chambers. At rear of State H., **Statue of Commodore Perkins**, by D. C. French. (2) 20 Park St., **State Lib.** (O.wks. 19th cent. Romanes.). (3) State & Park Sts., **Hist. Soc. Bldg.** (O.wks.1912.by Guy Lowell). Hist. sculpture above entrance by D. C. French; noteworthy paintings, portraits & colls. On N. Main St. are: (4) **Franklin Pierce H.** (O.summer.wks.1826.Georg.Col.rem. 1826), now Mus. of Hist. Soc. Here Pierce had his law office. (5) **Home of First Minister** (1734.later adds.), Rev. Timothy Walker. (6) **Eagle Hotel**, said to be "The Pelican" of Winston Churchill's novels. (7) 243 Pleasant St., **Pleasant View**, home for old people belonging to Christian Science sect. On this spot stood Mary B. Eddy's home. (8) Int. are **Granite Quarries** in vic. (9) 5^m (S) at Bow, **Birthpl. of Mary Baker Eddy**. Near Bow is **Bow Mill**, oldest in state. For pts. of int. in vic. on US202 (see below) & on US3 (see).

SIDE TRIP: US202 & St.9 (SW) to Keene. 1.5^m **Pleasant View Home** (see above). Across hy. is **Bradley Mon.**, comm. massacre of whites by Inds. (1746). 2.5^m beautiful bldgs. & grounds of **St. Paul's School** (Episc.boys), est. 1856 with nonsect. student body. In front of **Sheldon Lib.** is statue of Amer. soldier (by Bela Pratt). **Sheldon Hall**; Natural Hist. coll. 6.5^m **Morse Tavern**, former stagecoach inn. 7^m **Birthpl. of Grace Fletcher**, wife of Dan. Webster. [Rd. leads (L) here 4^m to J. with Rd. on which turn (R) 1.5^m to **Stark Family Burying Ground & Stark Mansion**, Gen. John Stark's home. Gen. Stark is buried at Manchester, N.H. (see).] 8^m **Hopkinton** (sett.1st half 18th cent.). Of special int. are **Long Mem. Lib.:** coll. antique items; **Congr. Ch.** (late 18th cent.) & **St. Andrew's Ch.** (early 19th cent.); on South Rd., **Ella Kimball H.** (1791); adj., **J. H. George H.** (c.1791); **Lerned H.** (late 18th cent.). Hopkinton Fair, early Sept. 17^m **Henniker** (c.1760). Ski tow operated by Henniker Inn. **New England College. Tucker Lib.** (O) with Ind. relics. Take St.114 (L) 0.5^m & then (R) on country Rd. to **Ocean-Born Mary H.** (O.sm.fee) at 3^m. H. so-named because Mary Wallace was born on shipboard during a pirate raid.

(1) St.114 leading (NW & N) 18^m to J. with St.11, several miles (E) of L. Sunapee (see). Int. route in summer resort reg. among Ls. & Mts.

(2) On St.114 (S) to Manchester. At 8^m **Weare**, orig. Quaker settlement. In vic. is **Quaker Meeting H.** (late 18th cent.), & **Mt. William Pond** (f.) & **Clough Reserv.** (pic.). 18^m **Goffstown**, pleasant village on Piscataquog R. (SW) from Goffstown, 6^m on St.13 is **New Boston**, where in Wason Mem. Lib. is famous **Molly Stark Cannon** that has figured in 3 wars. 19^m **Shirley Hall Sta.** (L) here 2.5^m to RR. up Uncanoon Mt.). 27^m **Manchester** (see US3).

24m Hillsborough on US202. **Community H.** in which is Hist. Room; coll. of miscellaneous items. (R) from Hillsborough on School St. 4^m is **Hillsborough Center**, which has some int. old Hs. In Hillsborough is J. with St.9 on which side trip cont. (SW). For US202 to Peterborough (see). 26^m (on St.9) J. with St.31, on which NW. (R) a short distance is **Franklin Pierce Homestead** (O.wks.except Sat.), state hist. shrine. 39^m **Munsonville**, on Munson L. (resort). 53^m **Keene** (see N.H. St.10). J. with St.101, St.10 & St.12. St.9 cont. (W) to Vt. Line near Brattleboro, Vt. J. with US5 (see).

Sec. 2: CONCORD to N.H.-VT. LINE. 64.

In Concord US4 unites with US3. **9. BOSCAWEN.** (For this stretch of Rd. see US3.) US4 swings (L) to J. with St.11 at 22. On St.11 (E) 9^m is **Franklin**, at J. with US3 (see). For a few miles (W) US4 & St.11 unite. **23. ANDOVER**, home of **Proctor Academy**, for boys, founded in 1848 (Unit.). A short distance (S) is **Bradley L.** (resort). **25. POTTER PLACE.** (W) J. with St.11.

SIDE TRIP: (W) on St.11, which follows Sugar R. At 3^m J. with Rd. (S) 2.5^m to trl. up **Mt. Kearsarge** (2,937') in **Wilmot Site St. Pk.** (pic.camp.rec.). 4.5^m **Elkins**, on Pleasant L. At 7^m J. with St.114 which runs (S) to **Wadleigh St. Pk.** (pic.swim.sports facils.on lake). 9^m **New London**, seat of **Colby Jr. College for Women**. Several beautiful old bldgs. 12^m **Little Sunapee L.** 13.5^m **Georges Mills** on (N) shore of L. Sunapee. **Collins Clock Mus.** (O. sm.fee) with more than 200 old timepieces. 17.5^m **Sunapee** (summer & winter sports.9m long L.Sunapee.f.boat.many resorts). To (S) are Sunapee Mts. **Newport** at 23^m, J. with St.10 (see). 35^m **W. Claremont**. J. with St.12A (see). At 37^m J. with US5 (see) in Vt. at **Ascutney**.

At 26. on US4, Rd. leads (R) to **Ragged Mt. Fish & Game Club** (no parking without permit). From here trl. runs to summits of **Ragged Mts.**, highest 2,225'. US4 winds through beautiful reg. of many ponds, in sight of magnificent peaks. **46.5. CANAAN** (sett. 2nd half 18th cent. winter sports. accoms.). [(1) About 2^m (NW) is **Canaan Street**, on Canaan L. Village consists of tree-lined avenue of summer homes & quaint early bldgs., incl. old spired **Col. Ch.** (2) (R) on St.118 & then (R) on country Rd. 2.5^m from Canaan to **Orange**, where dirt Rd. enters **Cardigan St. Reserv.** (c.4,000 as.pic. facils.); trls. to **Mt. Cardigan** (3,121') & other peaks.] From Canaan, US4 turns (W). **54. ENFIELD**, small industrial town on Mascoma R. near Mascoma L. (Accoms.). S. 2^m is former **Shaker Village**, now used by **La Salette Seminary** (Cath.). **56. MASCOMA** (resort) on Mascoma L. **60. LEBANON**. At J. with St.10 (see). **64. W. LEBANON**. J. with St.12A & St.10 (see); hy. crosses bridge here to **WHITE RIVER JUNCTION**, Vt. (see US5).

Sec. 3: N.H.-VERMONT LINE to WHITEHALL. 70.

0. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION. J. with US5 (see) & N. of city is J. with St.14. (For Side Trip on St.14 to Barre, see US5.) US4 starts directly (W), then curves across **Quechee Gorge** over lofty bridge, with superb view of rocky chasm & Ottaquechee R. below. Hy. follows R.'s course.

14. WOODSTOCK (sett.1768, summer & winter sports, resort).

Bus conns. with Rutland & White R. Junction & RR. conns. from these pts. Accoms. Ski meets.

Woodstock is one of St.'s most charming villages, known for its Col. houses & early churches with Paul Revere bells. **Birthpl. of Hiram Powers**, whose "Greek Slave" is in Corcoran Gallery, Wash, D.C. PTS. OF INT.: (1) **Norman Williams Pub. Lib.** (1885.Richardson-Romanes.); Vermontiana & Williams Japanese Art colls. (2) Adj. is **Windsor County Cth.** (1855.Georg.Col.). (3) Elm St., **Old White Meetingh.** (2nd Congr.Ch.1808.rest.); fine steeple & Revere bell. 2 other fine old Chs. dating from 1st half 19th cent. (4) Elm St., **Johnson H.** (early 19th cent.Georg. Col.). (5) At Pub. Sq., inc. in White Cupboard Inn is **Hutchinson H.** (1794). (6) Opp. Woodstock Inn. **Bailey H.** (1st quarter 19th cent.fine Georg.). (7) Elm St., **Dana H.** (early 19th cent.), now Woodstock Hist. Soc. Bldg.

US4 cont. along Ottaquechee R. **20. BRIDGEWATER**. Here are woolen mills of Vermont Native Industries (products for sale). **22. BRIDGEWATER CORNERS**, mountain-enclosed. J. with St.100A.

SIDE TRIP: (S) 17^m on St.100A & St.100 to **Ludlow**. 6^m **Plymouth**, where Pres. Coolidge was born, took oath of office & is buried. On either side of hy. are secs. of **Calvin Coolidge St. For.** (pic.trls.ski trls.). Near-by is **Coolidge farm**. 7^m **Plymouth Union**. J. with St.100, which runs past lovely Amherst, Echo & Rescue Ls. St.100 cont. (S) to **Ludlow** (see US5) 17^m, where Calvin Coolidge went to high school. At J. with St.103 (see US5).

32. SHERBURNE. J. with St.100, with which US4 unites to **34.** at (SE) tip of **GREEN MT. NAT. FOR.** (f.h.pic.camp.swim.winter sports). US4 cont. (W) along S. border of Nat. For., while St.100 turns (N). [Off St.100 (N) from J. is **Gifford Woods St. For. Pk.** (pic.camp.trls.). For special pts. of int. on St.100 (N) see Side Trips off US7.] **35. SHERBURNE PASS** (2,190') where Long Trl. crosses hy. [(1) (S) is **Long Trl. Lodge** (meals.rooms.cabins) & 2.5^m (S) on trl. (by side trl.) is **Pico Peak** (3,961') & short distance (S) of it (by side trl.) is **Killington Peak** (4,241'). (2) Just (N) of hy. on Long Trl. is **Deer Leap Lodge.**] **46. RUTLAND**. J. with US7. (see). **50. W. RUTLAND**, in midst of some of country's finest marble deposits. Bet. 400,000 & 600,000 cu. ft. of marble are quarried here annually. In **Proctor** (N) (4^m on St.3) is **Marble Exhibit**. US4 now crosses Taconic Range. **54. CASTLETON**, where Ethan Allen completed plans for attack on Ft. Ticonderoga. Several Col. Hs. designed by Thos. R. Dake. **Federated Ch.** (1st half 19th cent.). Graceful **Cole H.** (1st half 19th cent.by Dake). **56. CASTLETON CORNERS**. J. with St.30. In the distance may be seen Adirondack Mts. On St.30 (N) is **L. Bomoseen** (resort). (For St.30 see US7). **59. FAIR HAVEN**, attractive community in slate belt. On S. Main St. **Zenas Ellis H.**; was fugitive slave depot of Underground RR. Near Common is **Maj. Gilbert H.** (1806.Georg.), antique shop. Matthew Lyon, citizen of Fair Haven, cast deciding vote in House of Representatives that elected Jefferson to Presidency, 1801. **62. POULTNEY R.** boundary bet. Vt. & N.Y. US4 cont. across R. to **WHITEHALL, N.Y.** (see N.Y. St.22) at 70.

US 2—NEW ENGLAND

HOULTON, ME. to ROUSES POINT, N.Y. 470. US2

Via: Island Falls, Mattawamkeag, West Enfield, Milford, Orono, Bangor, Newport, Skowhegan, New Sharon, Farmington, Wilton, Rumford & Bethel in Me.; Shelburne, Gorham, Jefferson & Lancaster in N.H.; Lunenburg, St. Johnsbury, Montpelier, Middlesex, Waterbury, Richmond, Burlington, Grand Isle (across Sand Bar Bridge) in Vt. & (across toll bridge) into Rouses Pt., N.Y., (S) of Montreal, Canada.

RR. parallels route from Houlton, Me. to Island Falls, Me. & from Mattawamkeag, Me. to Newport, Me. & from Bethel, Me. to Gorham, N.H. RR. conns. at Lancaster, N.H. RR. easily accessible or parallels route from Lancaster to W. Danville, Vt., & from Marshfield, Vt. to Rouses Pt., N.Y.

US2 begins in Aroostook Cty., known for potatoes, then turns (S) through reg. of Ls. & Rs. in view of Mt. Katahdin, & along Penobscot R. to Bangor. From Bangor, hy. runs (W) through sparsely settled country, conns. with routes to Moosehead & Rangeley Ls. US2 cont. in N.H. along Androscoggin R. & then through White Mts. to Lancaster on Conn. R. In Vt., the route lies through heart of Green Mts., giving access to Mt. Mansfield. From Burlington it crosses bridge to traverse (S-N) islands in L. Champlain, then (W) to Rouses Pt., N.Y., on main route from N.Y.C. to Montreal. US2 makes J. with most (N-S) tours.

Sec. 1: HOULTON, ME. to ME.-N.H. LINE. 279.

0. HOULTON. J. with US1 (see). **28. ISLAND FALLS** near Mattawamkeag & Pleasant Ls. (camp.f.). **65. MATTAWAMKEAG** (RR.). Here US4 unites with St.11.

SIDE TRIP: (W) on St.11, St.157 & Private Rd. (O) to Greenville at 106^m

Via: Medway, Millinocket, Baxter St. Pk. (Mt. Katahdin), Ripogenus Dam & Kodakjo. RR. at Mattawamkeag, Millinocket, Greenville. Limited accoms. & considerable distances bet. gas stations. Permit to cross Ripogenus Dam obtainable at Gt. Northern Paper Co., Bangor; Spruce Wood Office Millinocket; or Company Shop, Greenville Junction.

Route traverses almost uninhabited forest reg., past number of Ls. to Mt. Katahdin, highest in state.

0^m **Mattawamkeag**, 11^m **Medway**, where E. & W. branches of Penobscot R. meet. J. with St.157 on which cont. 23.5^m **Millinocket** (Info. Bureau), in reg. of many Ls. (Info. Bureau, summer). **Gt. Northern Paper Co.**, one of world's largest producers of newsprint. Permit is required from Company to cross Ripogenus Dam (see below). From here hy. is unnumbered & although passable, is not good. 30.5^m **Millinocket L.** (summer resort, pub. camp site) & **Black Mt. 44^m Katahdin St. Game Preserve** (no h.), which incl. **Baxter St. Pk.** (127,000 as. camps on trls. & ponds). In pk. are **Mt. Katahdin** (5,267'), highest in state, **N. Brother** (4,143'), **S. Brother** (3,951') & **Fort** (3,861'). Preserve covers 144 sq. miles with numerous brooks, ponds & trls. (guides advisable). 48.5^m **Baxter Camp**. Here begins 5-mile Hunt Trl. (pub. camp sites) to Baxter Peak (summit of Mt. Katahdin) & N. terminus of Appalachian Trl. (2,054 miles to Mt. Oglethorpe, Ga.) (For trls. in Pk., see Maine Sec. of publication on Appalachian Trl. by Appalachian Mt. Club). 70.5^m **Ripogenus Dam** across river gorge. 71^m Private Rd. (O. untreated gravel) of Gt. Northern Paper Co. 74.5^m Route passes S. arms of **Chesuncook** & **Caribou Ls.** (pub. camp sites) & then S. end of **Ragged L.** View of **Spencer Mt.** (3,035'). 92.5^m **Kokadjo** (Boarding H. & filling sta.). 99^m **Lilly Bay**, on Moosehead L. (hotel & filling sta.). 106^m **Greenville**, J. with St.15 (see below).

US2 follows Penobscot R. for many miles (S). **79. LINCOLN** (pub. camp site), near **Mattanaawcook L.** (f. resort). **90.5. WEST ENFIELD**, near **Cold Stream L. 114.5. MILFORD**. US2 swings (W) across arm of Penobscot R. to **OLD TOWN**, made famous by the **Old Town Canoe Co.** (O). On **Indian I.** (rowboat ferry) is Penobscot Ind. Reserv. (O) where live last of great tribe of Abnaki. **120.5. ORONO**, pleasant college town. **Univ. of Maine** (opened 1868) has beautiful 200-a. campus. Of special int. are College of Agric. bldgs. & univ. farms & forest. **Fernald Hall** (1870), oldest bldg. **Coburn Hall** (1888); extensive biological colls. & herbarium. In **Lib.** (1947) is Art Coll. **128.5. BANGOR** (see US1). J. with US1. US2 swings (W) from Penobscot R. **156.5. NEWPORT**, on L. Sebasticook (recr. resort). J. with St.7 which unites here with St.11.

SIDE TRIP: To Rockwood. St.7 & St.15. Via: Corinna, Dexter, Dover-Foxcroft, Greenville, (Moosehead L.). Accomms. Me. Cent. RR. at Newport. Bangor & Aroostook RR. at Dover-Foxcroft. Can. Pac. & B. & A. RRs. at Greenville. Bus conns at Newport & at Greenville.

0^m **Newport**. St.7 passes L. Sebasticook. 15^m **Dexter** on L. Wassookeag. 28^m **Dover-Foxcroft**. Cont. (L) here on St.15, which joins with St.16 to Abbot Village. At c.36^m **Gulford** (sett. 1806). In vic. (R) (N) on St.150 is **Sebec L.** (accoms.), also **Boarstone Mt.** 39^m **Abbot**

Village. Tour turns (N) here on St.15. 47.5^m **Monson** (good trout f.in vic.camp sit.us); large slate quarry. 62^m **Greenville**, center for Moosehead L. reg. (f.h.canoe). RR. & bus conn's., airport. Accoms. should be reserved; guides. Steamer on Moosehead L. touches chiefs pts. of int.

Moosehead L., largest in Me., has shore line of c.350 miles. Width varies from 1 to 20 miles, alt. is 1,028'. Stocked with trout, salmon & togue. Out of heart of L. rises precipitous Kineo Mt. Along S. shore are Baker, Big & Little Squaw Mts. Among larger islands are Deer & Sugar Is. In Greenville is J. with Private Rd. (see Side Trip from Mattawamkeag above). Hy. follows W. side of L. 66^m **Hotel** & camps (guides) near **Big Squaw Mt.** (3,267'). 70^m **St. Fish Hatchery** (extensive salmon breeding). 86^m **Rockwood**. Across narrow neck of L. is **Mt. Kineo** (1,806'), with hotel at base. From Rockwood, St.15 swings (W) by **Brassua L.** & **Long Pond** to **Jackman Sta.** & J. with US201 (see US1, Brunswick, Me.). A private Rd. cont. (NW) from Rockwood to **Canadian Line** (5^m from St. Zacharie, Canada).

172.5. CANAAN. In vic., **David Nason H.** (1807). **181.5. SKOWHEGAN**, rural shipping pt. & mfg. center on Kennebec R. Name in Ind. means "place to watch," referring to salmon at R. falls. Accoms. Landing field. **History H.** (O.rest.) on Elm St. At Weston St., **Arnold Boulder**, on spot where Benedict Arnold camped, 1775, during expedition to Quebec. **Coburn Pk.**, overlooking "Great Eddy" R. gorge. In Skowhegan is J. with St.147 & US201.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.147 (N) 5^m to **Lakewood**, summer resort on L. Wesserunsett. Leading summer theater. 15^m **Solon** (see) at J. with US201 (see US1, Brunswick, Me.).

186.5. NORRIDGEWOCK (see US1, Brunswick, Me.). Here US201 turns (N) to Rangeley Ls. while main tour cont. (W) on **199.5. NEW SHARON.** J. with St.27 (S) to **Belgrade Ls. Chain** (resort). **208.5. FARMINGTON**, seat of St. Normal School. Trade center & starting pt. for trips to Rangeley Ls. & Deer R. regs. East J. with St.4 (see Me. St.100-St.4 out of Portland, Me.), route to Rangeley Ls. (Near Farmington is birthpl. of Lillian Nordica for which see Me. St.100-St.4 out of Portland, Me.). **217. WILTON**, near Wilson L. & stream (recr.). West J. with St.4. **239. RUMFORD** (winter sports) at Falls of Androscoggin R. in heart of lake reg. **Oxford Paper Mills** (O.appl.), one of largest in U.S. **257. NEWRY**, J. with St.26 (see). **263. BETHEL** on Androscoggin R.; famous old **Bethel Inn.** J. with St.5 (another route to Rangeley Ls.; see Saco, Me., US1). **273.5. GILEAD** on N. edge of **White Mt. Nat. For.** (pic.camp.). Most of White Mt. Nat. For. lies in N.H. Just W. of Gilead, take St.113 (S) past **Gilead For. Camp** (pic.camp.) to N. **Chatham** & the Rd. (R) through scenically fine **Evans Notch** to **S. Chatham** (see N.Conway, N.H. & Fryeburg, Me.). **279. ME.-N.H. LINE.**

Sec. 2: ME.-N.H. LINE to N.H.-VT. LINE. 37.

Route, paralleling Androscoggin R. & crossing White Mt. area, has great scenic int. **3.5. SHELBURNE**, on edge of White Mt. Nat. For. Splendid views of **Mt. Washington** (6,288') & other peaks. At 9, a fine stopping pt. is **LEAD MINE BRIDGE**. Just beyond, on US2, is **GORHAM**, J. with St.16 (see White Mt. Tour). Popular resort in guarded valley among loftiest peaks of Presidential Range; at N. entrance to scenic **Pinkham Notch**, from which trls. lead to Mt. Washington & other peaks. At c.11^m off hy. (N) is **Moose Brook St. Pk.** (f.pic.camp.bath.recr.bldg.). As US2 climbs Gorham Hill, the **Crescent Range** appears (N) & **Mt. Madison** (5,380') & **Mt. Adams** (5,805') to S. **15. RANDOLPH**, resort; accoms. of various types. Trl. over highest of Presidential Range from here. **19. BOWMAN**, from which trls. lead (L) to **Mts. Washington & Jefferson**. **22. JEFFERSON HIGHLAND**, a small cluster of houses. **23. J.** with St.115.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (S) 1.5^m to J. with Jefferson Notch Rd. which leads (L) & then (S) through magnificent scenery to J. with Mt. Washington Rd. near **Bretton Woods** (see US302 sec. of White Mt. Tour). St.115 cont. (SW) to **Carroll**, J. with US3, (N) of Twin Mt. (see White Mt. Tour) at 10^m.

27. JEFFERSON, in resort reg.; accoms. Panoramic views. Trl. (R) to **Starr King** (3,913'); **34. LANCASTER** (see US5). J. with US3 (see White Mt. Tour). At **37. US2** crosses Conn. R. by one of St.'s many rustic covered bridges.

Sec. 3: N.H.-VT. LINE to MONTPELIER, VT. 64.

0.5. J. with St.102 (see Newport, Vt. Side Trip A). **5.5. LUNENBURG** (sett.1768). N. to **Neal Pond** (trout). **12. MILES POND.** US2 crosses Moose R. which runs (N) through excellent f. & h. area. **18.5. CONCORD**, near Shadow & Miles Ls. Sam

Hall, a local schoolteacher, claimed to be inventor of the blackboard. **27. ST. JOHNSBURY** (see US5). J. with US5 & Side Trip A from Newport, Vt. **34. DANVILLE** (sett.late 18th cent.), named for Fr. Admiral D'Anville; birthpl. of Thaddeus Stevens, abolitionist & instigator of impeachment of Pres. Johnson. **Town Hall** (early 19th cent.rebuilt). **Elm H.** & other early 19th cent. Hs. **37. WEST DANVILLE**, at Joe's Pond. J. with St.15.

SIDE TRIP: (NW) to Jeffersonville, via Hardwick & Morrisville. Through mts. & past small rural villages. 10^m J. with St.12 (see Newport, Vt., Side Trip B). 13^m **Hardwick**, J. with St.12B (see Newport, Vt., Side Trip B). 27^m just N. of Morrisville (see Waterbury below), J. with St.100 (see Newport, Side Trip C) & (S) to J. with US2, main tour, at Waterbury. At 45^m **Jeffersonville**, J. with St.108 which is route (S) to Mt. Mansfield reg. For St.108 & balance of St.15 to Winooski, see Waterbury below.

From W. Danville, US2 angles SW. At **c.49. MARSHFIELD**. Rd. (SE) here to **Groton St. For.** (15,000 as.hqs.at New Discovery.f.pic.camp.summer & winter sports), incl. Groton & other Ls. **57. EAST MONTPELIER** on Winooski R. Troops were mustered here for march to Battle of Plattsburg, 1814. **Quaker Burying Ground**. J. with St.12.

SIDE TRIP: At 3^m (N) on St.12 is **North Montpelier**. At 5^m J. with side Rd. [Take latter (L) to Calais. **Kent Tavern & Country Store Farmer's Mus.** (O.1837); old farm implements, etc.] St.12 cont. (N) to Hardwick (see Newport Trip C).

64. MONTPELIER (sett.c.1788), state capital.

Central Vt. & Montpelier & Wells River RRs. Bus conn. Airport in near-by Berlin. Accomms.: Various kinds.

City is beautifully situated on Winooski (Ind. "Onion") & N. Branch Rs. Birthpl. of Admiral George Dewey. Important insurance & granite-quarrying center. Good f. in vic. **PTS. OF INT.:** On State St.: (1) **Capitol** (1836.Gr.Rev.by Ammi B.Young. rest.1850's), a noble bldg. of local granite. Statue of "Ceres" on dome, by L. J. Mead. In lobby are hist. portraits. Representatives Hall & especially the Senate Chamber are very beautiful. (2) **Supreme Court Bldg.** housing State Lib. & other depts. & **Hist. Soc. Mus.**, with fine genealogical, hist. & nat. hist. colls. (3) No. 89, **Wood Art Gallery**; of special int. are paintings by Thos. Waterman Wood, one of the founders, & other Vt. artists. (4) **Washington County Cth.** (1st half 19th cent.). (5) No. 159, **Wright H.** (early 19th cent.). (6) **Dewey H.** where famous Admiral was born, 1837. (7) Northfield St., **Athenwood** (O), former home of painter, T. W. Wood. (8) 91 Elm St., **Davis H.** (late 18th cent.), oldest frame house in city; only part of orig. still standing. (9) On Seminary Hill, **Vermont Jr. College**. (10) (N) 5^m on Worcester Rd., **Wrightville Dam**, flood control project; earth dam 1,500' long. Montpelier is at J. with St.12 & US302.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) 7^m (SE) on US302 to **Barre**. The vic. of Barre leads world in production of granite for monuments. It is also a center for winter sports & f. & h. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) **Granite Sheds**, along valley, where cutting & polishing are done. (2) **Nat. Mus. of Memorial Art** (O); models, photographs & sculptures. (3) On Plaza, **Rbt. Burns Mem. Statue** (designed by J.Massey Rhind;carved by Sam.Novellie of Barre). (3) In City Pk., **Youth Victorious**, World War I Mem. (4) 188 S. Main St., **Paddock H.** (early 19th cent. Georg.), fine example. (5) 145 N. Main St., **Wheelock H.** (1st quarter 19th cent.). (6) 431 N. Main St., **Twing H.** (1st half 19th cent.). In residential S. Barre is (7) **Denison Smith H.** (early 19th cent.). For best view of granite quarries, follow Rd. leading (E) from St.14 at S. city limits to Websterville & Graniteville. (For US302 to Wells River, see Side Trip from US5.) From Barre, St.14 runs (S) to White River Junction (see US5).

(B) (S) on St.12 to Randolph. At 10^m **Northfield**, seat of Norwich Univ. (est.1819), one of oldest military schools in country. Many of its graduates, incl. Admiral Dewey, attained outstanding positions. Northfield has Winter Carnival. 11^m **Northfield Center**; here hy. forks with St.12A running (W & S) through Roxbury & Roxbury St. For. & uniting with St.12 in Randolph. St.12 cont. (S) from Northfield through **Northfield Gulf** at 17^m. (E) is **Allis St. For. Pk.** (pic.camp.). Branching off hy., Rd. leads (E) short distance to summit of **Bear Hill** (2,000'). 26^m **Randolph**, cheerful industrial village, on Cent. Vt. RR. Handsome **Congr. Ch.**

(E) 3.5^m to **Randolph Center**. Among early 19th cent. Hs., the **Parrish H.** is notable as former home of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Ct. It was to Randolph Center that Justin Morgan brought colt that was to become famous as 1st of Morgan breed. Once considered for St. capital, Randolph Center is now known for Vt. State School of Agric.

From Randolph, St.12 cont. (S) to **Woodstock** (see US4) at 52^m.

Sec. 4: MONTPELIER to ROUSES POINT, N.Y. 90.

0. MONTPELIER. 12. WATERBURY, on Winooski R. in mt. reg. **Congr. Ch.** (1st quarter 19th cent.). One of earliest houses is **Carpenter H.** (early 19th cent.). The **Waterbury Inn** dates back to Civil War period. **Waterbury Pub. Lib.**; Mus. In Waterbury, St.100 leaves US2 & turns directly N. For St.100A & St.100 (S) from Montpelier, see US7, Side Trip from New Haven Junction to Warren.

SIDE TRIP: To Winooski (J. with US7) 56m St.100, St.108 & St.15 (Via: Stowe, Smugler's Notch, Jeffersonville, Cambridge, Underhill Flats, Jericho & Essex Junction.) This tour circles Mt. Mansfield reg., highest in St. St.100 leads (N) in full view of Green Mts. on either side. 10m **Stowe** (ski jump.accoms.daily bus for Mt.Mansfield Hotel), summer & winter resort & starting pt. for **Mt. Mansfield** (4,393'). **Green Mt. Inn** is more than 100 yrs. old. Tour cont. (L) on St.108. At 15.5m, J. with Mt. Mansfield Toll Rd.

Take Toll Rd. (L) 4.5m to **Mt. Mansfield Hotel** near summit. Seen from distance, especially from the E., the long ridge resembles a man's face turned skyward. Most of Mt. Mansfield reg. is in **Mt. Mansfield St. For.** (pic.shelters.camp.ski trls.). Long Trl. runs along the ridge, crossing four of its peaks, known respectively (S-N) as the **Forehead** (3,900'), **Nose** (4,062'), **Chin** (4,393') & **Adam's Apple**. At the Chin is little **L. of the Clouds**. Trl. runs to **Cave of the Winds**, which has ice throughout yr. (For trls. in the region, see "The Long Trail," published by Green Mt. Club, Rutland, 50¢). View on clear days from the Chin, Mansfield's summit, is superb. To the (W) may be seen steamers on L. Champlain & further off, the Adirondacks. To (E) lie White Mts. & (S) Mt. Killington, 2nd highest in state. Far (N) is Mt. Royal, at Montreal.

At 16m on St.108, **Smugler's Notch** (accoms.ski.), narrow defile through which goods were formerly smuggled into Canada. At 27m **Jeffersonville**, J. with St.15 on which tour cont. (W) to **Cambridge** at 30m, on the Lamoille R. Cont. on St.15 turning sharply (S) circling (W) of Mt. Mansfield. At 41m **Underhill Flats**, J. with Rd. (E) 3m on latter to **Underhill Center**.

Rds. run respectively from here to **Stevensville** (resort) from which trl. leads to **Mt. Mansfield** summit & to **Halfway H.**, from which trls. also lead to summit of Mt. Mansfield.

St.15 now turns (W) to **Winooski** (see US7) at 56m near Burlington.

14. US2 has J. with Rd. (2.5m N. is **Waterbury Dam**, large flood-control project.) Route cont. along Winooski R. to **BOLTON** at **20.**; view of Camel's Hump. Here hy. crosses Long Trl., running (S) to **Camel's Hump** (4,083') & (N) to **Mt. Mansfield. 39. BURLINGTON** (see US7); ferries to Ft. Kent & Douglas, N.Y. Here US2 unites with US7 (N) 9.5m from Burlington (for this stretch of Rd. see US7) & then turns (W) along Lamoille R. **52.5. SAND BAR ST. FOR. PK.** (f.boat.bathh.pic.camp.).

54. SAND BAR BRIDGE to Grand Isle, in L. Champlain. Among the Is. of the L., Benedict Arnold maneuvered his fleet, preparatory to conflict with Brit. fleet in Valcour Bay (see US7). **57. SOUTH HERO**, 1st stop on Grand Isle; **Old Stone Inn** (1st quarter 19th cent.). The "Hero" towns were named for Ethan Allen & his brother, Ira. At **59.** St.F3 leads (NW) to Plattsburg Ferry. **62. GRAND ISLE**, resort. Just N. of village is **Log Cabin** (O.1783) owned by Vt. Hist. Soc. At **66.** bridge with fine view of L. & Is. **70. NORTH HERO**, on I. of same name. **Cth.** (1st quarter 19th cent.). Just N. is **City Bay** (swim.). **75. ISLE LA MOTTE STA.,** J. with St.129 leading (L) to **Isle La Motte Village**, supposedly 1st settlement (1666) in Vt. (R) 2m from this village is **Shrine of St. Anne. 81.** J. with St.104 which returns (E) to **Swanton, Vt.** (see US7). **85. ALBURG. 89.** Here take toll bridge to **ROUSES POINT, N.Y.** (see US9) at **90.**

US 7—NEW ENGLAND

NORWALK, CONN. (N) to CANADIAN BORDER (Montreal). 312. US7

Via: Conn.: Danbury, Kent & Canaan; Mass.: Sheffield, Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield & Williamstown; Vt.: Bennington, Manchester, Rutland, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, St. Albans (Rouse's Pt., N.Y.), (Montreal, Canada). Through RR. & bus conns. Accomms.: All types, especially in summer.

This Tour makes J. with chief New England cross-state tours, & traverses some of fine scenic regions of New England—Housatonic Valley, Berkshire & Green Mts. & L. Champlain. It is known as the Ethan Allen Hy. because it passes through the Green Mts., where Ethan Allen & his Green Mt. Boys fought for independence of Vt. from N. Y. domination & at same time put down Tory opposition during Rev. & in 1775 launched their successful attack on Ft. Ticonderoga.

Sec. 1: NORWALK, CONN. to CONN.-MASS. LINE. 77.

For trls. along this route see Conn. Walk Book, pub. by Conn. For. & Pk. Assoc., 839 Chapel St., New Haven.

1. J. with Rd. (Take latter (L) 2^m to **Silvermine**. **Silvermine Artists Guild** (O.summer. art exhibits), on Parry Ave. 3.5^m **Old Buttery Sawmill** (17th cent.), still functioning). **6. WILTON. Congr. Ch.** (1790.rest.fine exter.inter.). **Old Town Hall**, now garden center; once housed Wilton Academy (1832). **Old Wilton Academy** (1820), is adj. **10.5. J.** with St.53.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) traversing country which Mark Twain loved & in which he had his home (no longer standing). At 4.5^m, **Mark Twain Lib.** (O.Mon.Wed.Fri.& Sat.aft.), founded by Twain, in which are his own books.

16. J. with St.35.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 3^m to **Ridgefield**. Tablets on Main St. comm. Battle of Ridgefield bet. Benedict Arnold's militia & Brit. Gen. Tryon's troops. Several int. old Hs., incl. old **Keeler Tavern** (1760) now occupied by Mrs. Cass Gilbert, widow of Amer. architect.

US7 now skirts Wooster Mt., named for Gen. Wooster who commanded patriot forces which attempted to block Brit. Gen. Tryon's troops here. **18.5. WOOSTER ST. PK.** (pic.). **22. DANBURY** (see US44). J. with US44 (see) & St.37.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (NW) around **Candlewood L.** (resort). At 6^m **New Fairfield, Rd.** leads (R) 4^m to **Squantz Pond St. Pk.** (19 as.pic.trls.). At 20^m, St.37 rejoins US7.

36.5. J. with St.25 near New Milford.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.25 (R) short distance into **New Milford** (sett.early 18th cent.). Roger Sherman (see New Haven) had his cobbler shop here (1743). On Main St., **Congr. Ch.** (1833).

50. KENT, art colony. Some int. old Hs. **54. KENT FALLS ST. PK.** (275 as.pic. trls.fine views). In pk. are some lovely waterfalls. **58.5. CORNWALL BRIDGE. J.** with St.4.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter (R) here. 4^m to **Cornwall. Congr. Ch.** (1841.Gr.Rev.). S. of village, primeval **Cathedral Pines**. 5.5^m **Mohawk St. Pk.**, in which is **Mohawk Mt.** (1,570'); fine view from outlook tower. 10^m **Goshen. Old Congr. Ch.** 11^m. Handsome **Birds-eye Norton H.** (early 19th cent.). J. with Pother Rd. leading (L) 1^m to site of **Birthpl. of John Brown** (see Harpers Ferry). 18^m **Torrington**, industrial city with brass hardware & needles among most important products. 1st brass kettles in U.S. were made here. J. with St.25. Take latter (R). 24^m **Litchfield** (sett.1720). Swim. at Sandy Beach on **Bantam L.** Litchfield is one of most beautifully preserved New England towns. Suffered from Ind. raids, 1772. At outbreak of Rev. sent contingent to Bunker Hill & during Rev. became center in which military stores were kept & arms factories est. Litchfield disputes with Williamsburg honor of having 1st law sch. in U.S., that of Tapping Reeve, where Benedict Arnold was student. Among noted graduates was John C. Calhoun, ardent Jeffersonian when Litchfield was as ardently Federalist. Reeve expressed disapproval of Jeffersonian principles in the "Litchfield Monitor" in terms so violent that he narrowly escaped going to jail. Ethan Allen was born in the town, as were Harriet Beecher Stowe & Henry Ward Beecher.

PTS. OF INT.: On or near East St.: (1) Facing Green, **Congr. Ch.** (1829.by Levi Newell. rest.fine portico. steeple reconstructed.inter.reproduces much of orig.). (2) Near-by, **Phelps Tavern** (1787). (3) On S. side of East St., **Chas. Bennett H.** (1814.furnished in period). (4) At cor. of East & South Sts. **Litchfield Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.); displays of old textiles; Lib. bldg. houses **Hist. Mus. of Litchfield Hist. Soc.** (O); coll. of 9,000 items incl.: portraits by Ralph Earl, painted before 1800, miniatures by Anson Dickinson, antique furnishings. (5) At Green, on East St., near foot of North St., **Collins H.** (1782); (6) adj., **Apothecary Shop** (1781), still a shop. (7) NE. cor. East & North Sts., **Corner H.** (early 19th cent.). Adj. is **Ben. Talmadge H.** (1775). (8) Near-by at J. of North & West Sts., **Cty. Jail** (c.1812) in front of which is whipping post elm—15' in circumference. Malefactors, it is said, were manacled to it & whipped. (9) Just above jail on North St., **Old Bank Bldg.** (1816). (10) On South St.: **Hanks H.** (1780) built by Ben Hanks, clockmaker, used by him as home & workshop. (11) **Abbey H.** (1832.Gr.Rev.very fine example of period). (12) On South St., at Wolcott St., **Oliver Wolcott, Sr. H.** (1753.adds.19th cent.). Wolcott was Gov. of Conn. as were his father & his son; was signer of Decl. of Ind. It was in garden of this H. that the leaden statue of George III, hauled by oxen from Bowling Green, N.Y.C., was melted down into bullets. (13) Near-by is **Tapping Reeve H.** (1774) & **Law School** (1784.rest.1930), (both O.wks.Sun.aft.June-Nov.); orig. furniture, incl. 2 chairs once owned by Gov. Wolcott. Reeve married Sally Burr, Aaron Burr's sister. (14) South St., **Ephraim Kirby H.** (1773). Gen. Kirby fought in Rev. & compiled 1st law reports published in U.S. (15) SW. cor. South St. below Wolcott St., **Oliver Wolcott, Jr. H.** (1799.alts.), built by son of 1st Oliver, & also Gov. of Conn.; (16) On Old South Rd. at High St., **Ethan Allen H.** Here it is be-

lieved Ethan Allen (see Vt.) was born. (17) Also on South St., **Seymour H.** (1784.adds.), now Episc. Rectory. (18) On North St.: **Julius Deming H.** (1793, one of finest in town, built by Wm. Spratt, Scot, who designed a number of Hs. in Conn. Deming was prosperous merchant engaged in China trade. (19) SW. cor. North & Prospect Sts., **Lynde Lord H.** (1771); Lynde Lord was High Sheriff of Litchfield Cty. (20) There is another **Lord H.** (1785. rest.); has a huge side doorstep stone, dragged from Salisbury by 12 pairs of oxen. (21) Near-by, **Sheldon Tavern** (1760) has been carefully preserved in its orig. state. Washington stopped over here. At c.2^m S. of Litchfield are **White Woods Bird Sanctuary** (trls.). (B) From **Cornwall Bridge** to **Gt. Barrington**. 35^m St.4, St.41, US44, St.41. This side trip traverses one of scenically fine regts. in southern Berkshires. Take St.4 (L) out of Cornwall Bridge. At 8^m old village of **Sharon**. At 16^m **Lakeville** & J. with US44. Take US44 (R) to charming old town of **Salisbury**. At 18^m J. with St.41. Cont. on latter (N). St.41 from here is known as Undermountain Rd. At 23^m **Mass. Line. Sage's Ravine**, into which trl. branches off. 23.5^m (Trl. (L) here to beautiful Bear Rock Falls & Plantan Pond). 24.5^m Take trl. here to Race Brook Falls. 31^m J. with **Mt. Everett Reserv.** This Rd. runs (L) into the Reserv.; gives access to trl. to **Profile Rock** (fine view); to a Rd. to **Bash-Bish Falls Reserv.** (pic.) (see N.Y. St.22), where is **Bash-Bish Falls & Gorge**, one of most beautiful in Berkshires; to Rd. running up slopes of **Mt. Everett** (2624') to **Guilder Pond**, one of highest in state, from which trl. runs to top of the mt. 31.5^m **South Egremont** (sett.1730), named for Earl of Egremont, Brit. Secy. of State during Rev. **Old Egremont Tavern** (O.1730.rest. 1931); **Mt. Everett Inn** (O.1780.rest.); both still hotels. **Old Grist Mill** (O.1790. rest.). 35^m J. with US7, just (S) of Great Barrington (see below).

58.5. HOUSATONIC MEADOW PK. (1,060 as.pic.) on Housatonic R. **61.5.** Here US7 crosses through **Housatonic St. For.** (8,528 as.pic.trls.). **69. SOUTH CANAAN. Congr. Ch.** (1802). **76. CANAAN**, another fine old village. J. with US44. **77. CONN.-MASS. LINE.**

Sec. 2: CONN.-MASS. LINE to PITTSFIELD. 31.

0.5. RED MILL (O) in operation, 200 yrs.; still owned by orig. Dunham family. **5. SHEFFIELD** (sett.c.1725), charming old town within sight of **Mt. Everett**. It is recorded that in order to promote zeal in bldg. 1st Ch. here (1735), town set up free beer & passed around rum. Geo. Francis Root, who wrote "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching" & other popular songs, was a native. **6. SHEFFIELD PLAIN**. Within 0.5^m of village are 2 ancient Covered Bridges. **10. GREAT BARRINGTON** (sett.early 18th cent.resort.winter sports. Fair in Sept.). Although Great Barrington sent contingent to Boston after Battle of Lexington, it was nevertheless, something of a Tory hotbed. Prominent loyalist was David Ingersoll, who finally was banished, 1778, & his property confiscated. Humbler townspeople took part in Shays's Rebellion, kidnapped local judges, captured the jail & released debtors. Wm. Cullen Bryant practiced law, became town clerk & made his home here. Ward McAllister of the "400" (see Newport, R.I.) used to hunt in vic. During an expedition his party shot almost 2,000 birds in 1 week. 362 Main St., **Wm. Cullen Bryant H.** (O.May-Nov.c.1759), home of poet who, in one of his poems, recorded his distaste for drudgery of practicing law. Tablet in front of **Town Hall** comm. site of 1st armed resistance to Brit. rule, July 16, 1774, when the local people seized the cth. US7 now climbs to **MON. MT. RESERV. & SQUAW PEAK** (fine view). **18. STOCK-BRIDGE** (sett.1736.resort.skiing), fashionable summer colony located in fine mt. sec. John Sergeant became resident missionary & worked among Inds. who, however, were finally pushed off their land & forced to seek refuge in the Oneida Reserv. in N.Y. Jon. Edwards later was pastor here. In early 19th cent. Dan. Webster, Van Buren & other notables put up at Red Lion Inn & Stockbridge Hotel. Later, Dudley Field, Wm. Ellery Sedgwick & other notables were summer residents & more recently, Dan. C. French, sculptor & the late Owen Johnson, writer. At Common, **First Congr. Ch.** (1824); **Town Hall** (mod.) which is on site of spot where Shays's rebels imprisoned some of town's wealthy citizens; **Field Chime Tower** comm. Rev. Dudley Field; near-by, **Jon. Edwards Mon.**; near Common, **Old Cemetery** in which are buried Cyrus W. Field, who financed laying of Transatlantic Cable, Jos. Choate, famous lawyer, John Sergeant & John Konkopot, Chief Sachem. At J. with St.102, famous **Red Lion Inn** on site of orig. (1774); notable Plumb Coll. of antiques. Opp., **St. Paul's Ch.** (Episc.by McKim); baptistry by St. Gaudens, windows by La Farge. (W) on St.102, **Mission H.** (O.May-Nov.sm.fee.1739), built by John Sergeant; here Jon. Edwards preached & wrote his "An Inquiry into Freedom of the Will." Mission H. & adj. bldgs. are restorations of Col. bldgs. In Mission H. is notable coll. of Amer. antiques, Ind. Room, Weaving Room, etc.; Old Fashioned Garden. Take Rd. (R)

from Stockbridge 0.5^m to **Ice Glen**, fine bit of scenery. 1.5^m (E) on St.102 is **South Lee. Merrill Tavern** (O.May-Nov.appl.c.1760.adds.); antique furnishings. In W. Stockbridge Center (NW) on St.102 is a lovely **Congr. Ch.** (1788).

24. J. with US20. 25. LENOX (sett.c.1750.resort.skiing), known originally as Yokuntown, after local Ind. sachem, later named for Chas. Lenox, Duke of Richmond, favorable to Amer. Colonies. Lenox has since middle of 19th cent. been fashionable summer colony where Harrimans, Stuyvesants, Vanderbilts & other wealthy families built summer homes. This town was a Tory hotbed during Rev. Gideon Smith, prominent local loyalist, was hung up by the patriots until he agreed to swear adherence to patriot cause. **The Curtis Hotel** (1834) was famous hostelry. Fanny Kemble (see Ga.), actress & author, stopped over there for a time. It is told of her that she rebuked a man at the hotel desk; "You should remove your hat. Gentlemen always remove their hats in my presence." "But I am not a gentleman," the man replied. "I'm a butcher." **Lenox Lib.** (O.summer.Gr.Rev.1816), was formerly the Cth.; rare books. On Laurel L., **The Mount**, home of late Edith Wharton, noted author. [Take St.183 (L). At 1.5^m, entrance to Tanglewood, where Hawthorne had his cottage (now, 1949, being rebuilt), where he worked on "The House of Seven Gables" & some of his short stories. It was at this time that his close friendship developed with Herman Melville, who was living at Pittsfield (see below) & who was working on "Moby Dick." Here in summer musical events take place incl. concerts by Boston Symphony Orchestra. At 3^m is entrance to **L. Mahkeenac** ("Stockbridge Bowl") boat.swim.f.)] Just (N) of Lenox, on US7, is **THE CH. ON THE HILL** (1805.attrib.Bulfinch); very fine example. **27. J. with New Lenox Rd.** [Take latter (R) 2^m, then (L) into **October Mt. St. For.** (14,189 as.rec.r.skiing) **Schermerhorn Gorge** is its finest bit of scenery.]

31. PITTSFIELD.

Sec. 3: PITTSFIELD to MASS.-VT. LINE. 24.

0. PITTSFIELD (sett.1743) is an industrial town &, because of its beautiful location in the Berkshires, center for vacationists. Gen. Electric Co. has 1 of its largest plants here & there are textile, silk thread & paper factories. Town named for Wm. Pitt, popular before Rev. because of his defense of colonists' rights. Site of town was part of tract bought by Col. Jacob Wendell, great grandfather of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Early settlers were harassed by Inds. At outbreak of Rev., despite considerable Tory sentiment, town supported Patriot cause & sent contingent to Boston after Lexington & another to take part in Battle of Bennington.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) **City Hall Pk.** in which is Sun Dial, marking spot where for 267 yrs. stood **The Old Elm**. The redoubtable Lucretia Williams saved the tree once by literally interposing her body bet. it & woodman's ax. However, tree, struck by lightning, eventually, had to be taken down. (2) SE. cor. East St. & Wendell Ave., **Peace Party H.** (1776.alts.), so-called because of memorable celebration held in it after signing of Treaty of Paris (1783). (3) 44 Bank Row, **Berkshire Athenaeum** (O. wks.); Lib. & art objects. (4) 39 South St., **Berkshire Mus. of Natural Hist. & Art** (O.wks.except Mon.Sun.aft.), sculptures, paintings & Egyptiana; art coll., incl. works by Rubens, Van Dyck, Reynolds, Copley & Stuart; among curiosities exhibited are sledge used by Peary in discovery of N. Pole, Hawthorne's desk & Holmes' "One Horse Shay." (5) Cor. North St. & Maplewood Ave., **Bulfinch Ch.** (1793). (6) Near J. of Elm & William Sts., **Brattle H.** (O.fee.1762) oldest in Pittsfield; furnished with antiques. (7) Near-by, at 847 Elm St., **Old Wells Tavern**, former stagecoach stop. (8) On Holmes Rd., near its J. with Pomeroy Ave., **Holmesdale** where Holmes lived & wrote, & **Old Wind Mill**. (9) On Holmes Rd., further along, is **Arrowhead**, where Melville wrote "Moby Dick" & other works; fine view of Mt. Greylock. (10) On East St., **Gen. Electric Plant** (O.appl.). (11) On South Mt. Rd., **Walton Wild Acre Sanctuary** (O.pic.sm.fee). (12) On South St. is **Broad Hall**, now Pittsfield Country Club, where Longfellow once stayed. (13) Off South St. (US7 & US20) is **South Mt. Here** is **South Mt. Music Colony** on Coolidge estate. (14) On Hancock Rd., off US7, is **Pontoosuc L. Pk.** (pic.bath.boat.f.). (15) NW. of Pittsfield on Lakeway Dr. is **Onota L.** (Ind. "Lake of the White Deer"), one of 6 within city's boundaries. (16) On Shamrock Blvd., **Pittsfield St. For.** (3,854 as.camp.pic.f.bath.trls.ski runs). In For. are **Lulu Cascades** & **Berry Pond** (2,150'; pic.) highest in Mass.; fine view. In For. is **Radium Springs Cave** (Marble), 3rd largest in Mass. **Trailside Mus.** (O. summer).

At 4.5. on US7, J. with Rd. (L) to Pontoosuc L. & Pk. (see above). 6. LANESBORO. 7. J. with Rockwell Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to summit of Mt. Greylock (3,505'), highest in Mass., 10m. Rd. affords many fine views; makes J. with trls., incl. Appalachian Trl., to various scenic pts. of int. (Consult Mass. Sec. of New England Appalachian Trl., published by the Appalachian Mt. Club). 7.5m J. with Rd. Take latter (L) 2.5m to Stony Ledge from which magnificent view. 10m, Thunderbolt Ski Run, & just a little further along, Mt. Greylock Summit, with Mem. Tower & Lodge (O). Fine view.

8.5. ST. TOURIST PK. (pic.camp.f.). 11.5. RED BAT CAVERN (O). 13. NIGHT HILL (night skiing). 19. J. with St.2 (see). 22. WILLIAMSTOWN (sett.1749), encircled by higher Berkshires, summer resort as well as home of Williams College. Town, named for Col. Ephraim Williams (see below), suffered from Ind. raids in Fr.-Ind. War. During Rev., Benedict Arnold stopped here to obtain volunteers & provisions. Town was base for campaign which ended in patriot victory at Bennington.

PTS. OF INT.: Cor. Simonds St. & N. Hoosac Rd., Old Well Sweep H. (1770) where for a time lived Col. Simonds of Rev. fame. Opp., River Bend Tavern (1765) where beans & bread were cooked in the huge cellar oven for soldiers hurrying to Bennington. On St.2 c. 0.5m (E) toward North Adams, is Green River Mansion (1770-77), home of Col. Smedley, where bread was also baked for Rev. troops. At J. of St.2 & US7, Boulder on Site of Blockh. (1756). On Buckley St., c.0.5m from J. of St.2 & US7, near Hemlock Brook Bridge, is Proprietors H. (1753) where 1st town meeting was held. On St.2, Williams College, founded 1790 with money bequeathed by Col. Ephraim Williams who was killed in Fr.-Ind. War (1755), £1200 proceeds of the Williamstown Lottery, & voluntary contributions. Among prominent graduates have been William Cullen Bryant & Jas. A. Garfield. College has number of handsome bldgs., some of which were designed by Cram & Ferguson. Oldest bldg., West College (1791). In Thompson Mem. Chapel (1905.Goth.) is grave of Col. Ephraim Williams. Stetson Hall houses Lib. in which is A. C. Chapin Lib. of rare books, among whose int. items are 4 Shakespeare folios, Columbus' letter disclosing discovery of America & Bishop Cramner's Bible. Lawrence Hall (O.wks.Sun.aft.Georg.) houses Mus. with outstanding art coll. incl. early Amer. furniture, Ren. & mod. drawings, mediaeval, renaissance & mod. paintings, a predominantly mod. coll. of prints, Etruscan, Mayan & Peruvian pottery, Egyptian, Assyrian, hellenistic, mediaeval & mod. sculpture. Haystack Mon. comm. spot where several students met to pray for est. of foreign missions. A sudden storm drove them to take shelter in haystack. Adj. to President's H., on Main St., charming Congr. Ch. Back of Chapin Hall, Van Rensselaer H., former home of Dutch patroon who promoted bldg. of Erie Canal & founded Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y. Many trls. run from Williamstown to scenic points of int. in near-by high Berkshires incl. trl. to summit of Mt. Greylock. (Consult "Appalachian Trl. Book," New England Sec. published by Appalachian Mt. Club.)

24. MASS.-VT. LINE.

Sec. 4: MASS.-VT. LINE to RUTLAND. 68.

For Long (Appalachian) Trl. in Vt., see "Guide Book of Long Trail" pub. by Green Mountain Club, Rutland, Vt. 2.5. POWNAL (sett.1766). N. Pownal, on St.346, was birthpl. of Jim Fiske, Jay Gould's high-flying partner (see N.Y.C.). 3. OAK GROVE SEMINARY, where Jas. A. Garfield & Chester A. Arthur taught school. 5. POWNAL CENTER. Union Ch. (1789). Dan. Dean, who furnished part of lumber to build Ch., offered prize of \$10 for 1st bride married here. Died in 1811 & offer expired. 1st wedding held in Ch. in 100 yrs. was in Dec. 1947.

11. BENNINGTON (sett.1761). Info.: C. of C. For Long Trl., Office of W. Holden, 100 South St.

Old Bennington is resort & hist. town. New Bennington is industrial, with plants producing yarns, underwear, knitting machines, plastics, woolen textiles, brushes, furniture, leather. Bennington, named for Gov. Benning Wentworth (see Portsmouth, N.H.) was center of Green Mt. Boys' revolt against claims over Vt. At the Catamount Tavern they planned capture of Ft. Ticonderoga (1775). Near city took place Battle of Bennington (1777) which led to Burgoyne's defeat, later, at Saratoga. Bennington was birthpl. of J. F. Winston, builder of the "Monitor" (see Newport,

Va.). The Long Trl. crosses St.9 (E) of Bennington. It runs (N) to Glastonbury Mt. (3,764'). PTS. OF INT.: (1) On Main St., **Hist. Mus.** (O.sm.fee); hist. relics (incl. Bennington battle flag) & pottery. (2) On W. Main St., **Old Jedediah Dewey, Jr. H.** (3) 208 Pleasant St. (in New Bennington), **Norton-Fenton H.** (1838), named for famous pottery-makers, Chris. Fenton & John Norton. (4) On Monument Ave. are: At Green, **Old Burying Ground** with graves of soldiers who fell in Battle of Bennington & of Vt. notables; **Congr. Ch.** (O.wks.aft.est.1672.bldg.1804.by Lavius Fillmore), one of finest in state; **Jedediah Dewey, Sr. H.** (2nd half 18th cent.alts.), home of famous preacher; **Walloomsac Inn** (O.1766), oldest in st., but greatly alt.; **Site of Catamount Inn**, on which is figure of a catamount; **Tichenor Mansion** (late 18th cent.), located behind Walloomsac Inn, was home of early Gov. Isaac Tichenor; **Academy Lib.** (O.Mon.Thurs.aft.early 19th cent.); **Marker** on site of home of 1st settler, Sam. Robinson; **Gen. David Robinson H.** (1795.Georg.). Robinson fought in Battle of Bennington; **Statue of Seth Warner**, comrade of Allen & hero of Battle of Hubbardton & Bennington. There is a marker on **Site of Ethan Allen's H.**; another marker is on site of H. where Wm. Lloyd Garrison printed "Journal of the Times" early in 19th cent. On Hill, **Bennington Battle Mon.** (O.sm.fee) 306', from whose top fine view. (5) (L) from Warner Statue, take Rd. for trip around Bennington battlefield which extends into N.Y. For description see N.Y. St.22. To N. of city is **Vt. Soldiers' H.** (O) which has Hunt's famous fountain throwing world's highest jet (196').

13. J. with St.67A.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L). At 1.5m J. with marked Rd. which take (R) to **Bennington College for Women** (est.1928). Campus 400 as., arranged in style of New England village. College is noted for pioneer work in mod. educational methods. Important feature is community government conducted by members of student body & faculty jointly.

16. SOUTH SHAFTSBURY. **Cole Hall** (1st half 19th cent.). At S. end of village is **Rbt. Frost H.** (1769), former home of poet. At N. end of village, **Monroe-Hawkins H.** (early 19th cent.Georg.by Lavius Fillmore.fine ext.& inter.). **17.5. SHAFTSBURY CENTER.** **Gov. Galusha H.** (Col.attrib.to Lavius Fillmore). Galusha fought in Rev. **26. ARLINGTON** (sett.1763), charming mountain resort. Ethan Allen & his comrade, Remember Baker, & Thos. Chittenden, Vt.'s 1st Gov., once lived here. **St. James Ch.** (1830) in whose cemetery is grave of Martha Brownson, Allen's 1st wife. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author, has her home here. **Martha Canfield Lib.** (O.wks.) was orig. home of Canfields. **29. ETHAN ALLEN TAVERN** (O.summer & skiing season), now hotel. Here Ethan & Ira Allen had hqs. **30.5. J.** with Toll Rd. Take latter (L) to **Mt. Equinox** (3,816'); magnificent view. **35. MANCHESTER** (resort.winter sports), with view of **Mt. Equinox** (SW) & of **Mt. Aeolus** (3,135') to (N). Town was center of Ira Allen's activities against Tories. Many fine old Hs. Pavements of dazzling white marble. **Burr & Burton Seminary** (est.1829); art exhibits & flower shows. **36. MANCHESTER CENTER** (resort), another fine old village. **Old Tavern** (late 18th cent.), now rooming H. & antique shop. J. with St.11 & St.30.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) St.30 to Middlebury (see below). Via: Dorset, Poultney, Castleton Corners, Bomoseen, Hubbardton, Sudbury, Whiting & Cornwall. Ruins through picturesque, sparsely populated country, punctuated by small towns in which are int. old bldgs. It passes by St. Catherine, Bomoseen, Twin, & Hortonia Ls. (resorts). 6.5m **Dorset**. In Cephas Kent Tavern (no longer standing) on July 24, 1776 met the 1st Constitutional Convention to org. Vt. "as a free & independent state." **Dorset Inn** (O.1791). **Dorset Mem. Lib.** (O.1790). 8.5m **E. Rupert**. Take Rd. (L) to Rupert at 6m. Here Rupert Harmon (1785) had exclusive concession to make pennies for sovereign republic of Vt. **Old Congr. Ch.** 47m on St.30. **Hubbardton**. (R) here 6m is **Site of Battle of Hubbardton**, marked by Mon., where Seth Warner fought rearguard action, making possible victory at Bennington. 70m **Middlebury** (see below).

(B) St.11 to Springfield (see US5). Via: Manchester Depot, Peru, Londonderry, Simonds-ville & Chester. This route passes through scenically fine southern Green Mts. & some charming villages. 6m J. with Long Trl. near J. with St.30 (see US5). Trl. runs (N) here to **Bromley Mt.** (3,260';skiing). 16m **Londonderry. Pub. Lib.** (formerly Universalist Chapel), charming little bldg. Near village, lovely **Lowell L.** (2,500') & **Glebe Mt. J.** with St.8.

Take latter (L) 5.5m to **Weston**, which is in process (1949) of restoration. At Common, **Farrar-Mansur H.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.1787.rest.), now community center; antique furnishings-typical of an old tavern, & murals by contemporary Amer. painters. Also at Common, **Ross H.** (O.appl.1830). **Spaulding-Taylor H.** (O.appl.1795 & 1832); antiques.

Wildier Homestead (1827.alts.). On Landgrove Rd., **Gilmore H.** (O.appl. 1797), birthpl. of Jos. Gilmore, Civil War Gov. of N.H. **Weston Playh.** (19th cent.Gr.Rev.). 30^m **Chester** (see US5). 38^m **Springfield** (see US5).

48. DANBY (sett.1765), founded by Quakers, is near Mt. Tabor (3,584') & is famous for its marble quarries (O) which are c.1^m (W) of village. One of chief local industries is picking of ferns, which are cold-stored & sold in winter to florists. **55. J.** with Rd. [(R) here 2^m & then trl. 0.5^m to fine cliffs known as **White Rocks**. Path conts. to **Ice Caves** under the cliffs & makes J. with Long Trl.] **57. WALLINGFORD.** **Paul Harris H.** (O.1818), boyhood home of founder of Rotary Internat. **Old True Temper Inn** (O.Col.) in front of which is **Boy & Boot Fountain**. **Old Stone Shop** (O), where were 1st made steel hay forks; now gift shop. Chief industry is **True Temper Fork Factory** (O).

68. RUTLAND.

Accoms.: All types. Info.: C. of C.; for Long Trl., Hqs. of Green Mt. Club, in Mead Bldg.

City (sett.1770), on Otter Creek, is center of marble area; has many industries, turning out maple sugar utensils, wood products, machinery, clothing, medical products, monuments, marble, etc. It is also vacation & skiing center. Thirty ponds in vic. City was birthpl. of John Deere, inventor of steel plow. Rutland's 1st newspaper was est. 1792 by Anthony Haswell. Another eminent native was Rev. Sam. Williams, historian & scholar. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Court & Center St., **Pub. Lib.** (O.wks. Sun.aft.1856.by Ammi B.Young.rest.); Vermont material. (2) In Main St. Pk., **Statue of Green Mountain Boy**. (3) 27 S. Main St., **Pond H.** (early 19th cent.), home of Sol. Foot, Civil War Senator. (4) On Main St., in vic. of Pk. (see above), **Kilburn H.** (late 18th cent.alts.). (5) Cor. Main & Madison Sts., **Morse H.** (Georg.alts.). (6) 64 N. Main St., **Temple H.** (1812.Georg.). (7) No. 1 Aiken St., **Old Aiken H.** Near-by is old **Congr. Ch.** (1st half 19th cent.). (8) On West St.: **Fed. Bldg.** (1933.Class.) with murals by Stephen Belaski. (9) **Ripley Mill** where marble-cutting is done. (10) **Evergreen Cemetery** in which are many old graves, incl. that of Col. Jas. Mead, early settler. (11) Near Cemetery, **Gookin H.** (late 18th cent.). (12) On Dorr Rd., **The Maples**, in which many of the great literary figures of the 19th cent. were entertained. (13) **Rutland Jr. College** (est.1941) has 100-a. campus & fine bldgs. Near city are **Rutland (Mead's) Falls** which can be seen off US4. In Rutland is J. with US4 (see). On US4, to W., is **W. Rutland** where are great marble quarries & cutting sheds. 10^m (E) on US4 is **Sherburne Pass**, J. with Long Trl. which runs (S) here past **Pico Peak** (3,967';ski lift) & **Killington Peak** (4,241'), 2nd highest in state.

Sec. 5: RUTLAND to BURLINGTON. 68.

7. PITTSFORD MILLS. J. with Rd. Take latter (L) 4.5^m to **Proctor** (see Proctorsville), marble center. Here is **Vt. Marble Co.**, where cutting may be observed, as well as company's marble exhibit (O.summer). Beautiful **Sutherland Falls**. **8.5. PITTSFORD**, whose citizens aided in capture of Ft. Ticonderoga. **Old Cemetery** (1774). On Main St., **Drake Homestead** (early 19th cent.), birthpl. of Pres. Fillmore's mother. **16. BRANDON**, burnt by Inds., 1777. Birthpl. of **Stephen A. Douglas** (O) (see Ill.); adj., **Bapt. Ch.** & near-by **Congr. Ch.**; both built 1st half of 19th cent. From bridge over Neshobe R., view of Neshobe Falls. [From Brandon, St.115 runs (E) through **Brandon Gap**, passing **Mt. Horrid** (3,120') near J. with Long Trl., at 9^m. At 15^m **Rochester** (resort).] **23. SALISBURY** (sett.1774), another center of Green Mt. Boys' activities. **Mon.** to Mrs. Story, widow of 1st settler, Amos Story. She braved Ind. attacks & perils of Rev. conflicts. Near-by, **St. Fish Hatchery** (O). J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) to beautiful **L. Dunmore** (resort), at 1.5^m. Two trls. run to **Mt. Moosalamoo** (2,659'), one of which, **Cascade Trl.** passes fine **Dana Falls** (pic.). On Mt. is **Ethan Allen Cave**. At (N) end of L. is **St. For. Pk.** (pic.bath.).

29. J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 1^m & then (L) again to **Shard Villa** (O.Tues.Fri.aft.Vict.), quaint Vict. furnishings; frescoes by Silvio Pezzoli; built by Columbus Smith who made fortune winning Amer. claims to Eng. inheritances. He named H. in honor of his 1st case, claim to fortune left by Frances Mary Shard.

30. J. with St.125.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.125 (E). At 7^m **Bread Loaf**, seat of Summer School of Eng. & Writers' Conference of Middlebury College (during sessions accoms. are very limited). Trls. radiate into Green Mts. from here. Skiing on Burnt Hill & near Pleiad L. For info. as to trls., inquire Bread Loaf Inn. In Middlebury Gap, to (E) of Inn, J. with Long Trl.

(1) (N) on latter through **Battell St. Pk.** 6.5^m to **Bread Loaf Mt.** (3,823'). (2) (S) on Long Trl. 0.5^m to beautiful **Pleiad L.** (2,140') & **Pleiad L. Camp** (camp). At 17^m **Hancock** (skiing).

33. MIDDLEBURY (sett.1773), summer & winter resort. Accomms.: All types. Middlebury straddles Otter Creek on slope of Chipman Hill. **Mun. Pk.** (NE) on an eminence, from which panoramic view. During Rev. townsmen had to evacuate settlement because of raid by enemy. In 1800 when town consisted of only 30 log cabins surrounded by wilderness, Middlebury College was founded. Since those days, aside from marble-working, Middlebury has been chiefly a college town. Among notable citizens was Jeremiah Hall, inventor of circular saw. **PTS. OF INT.:** N. of Common, fine **Congr. Ch.** (early 19th cent.; after design by Ben. Asher). On Main St., **Sheldon Art Mus.** (O.wks.May-Nov.except Tues.Sun.aft.sm.fee.1829); art, antiques & items illustrating early New England life. On Court St., **Wainwright H.** (1807.Fed.), former home of Gamaliel Painter, one of Middlebury College's founders. Cor. Main & Seymour Sts., **Community H.** (O.wks.except Mon.Sun.aft. 1815). On Washington St., **Old Jail** (1810), now residence. **Middlebury College** & affiliated Women's College are located on hill with fine view. Summer session at Bread Loaf (see above). College was founded by Gamaliel Painter, who was a miller, some lawyers & doctors, & Timothy Dwight, Yale Pres., who spent one night at Middlebury helping outline plans for proposed institution. Among its many bldgs., of int. are: **Mead Mem. Chapel** (1917) which is a New England meetingh. type of bldg.; **Adm. Bldg.** (formerly Old Chapel.1836); **Painter Hall** (1815.remod.), oldest bldg. & fine example of period; **Egbert Starr Lib.** (Class.1900 & 1908); extensive lib., Middleburyana, local hist. items, etc.; **Chateau** (1925), inspired by Pavillion Henri IV at Fontainebleau, perhaps oldest Maison Francaise in U.S., for students studying French; **Warner Science Hall**, in which is Nat. Hist. Mus.: fossils of Vt. & Champlain Valley & flora of reg., etc. In Middlebury is J. with Rd. via Weybridge to Vergennes. [Take this Rd. (L) 2^m to **U. S. Morgan Horse Farm** (O). Mon. to the Morgan Horse (see Randolph Center).]

33.5. CHIPMAN HILL (skiing.see above). **36.5. BROOKSVILLE. Dog Team Tavern** built by Sir Rich. Grenfell, well-known for welfare work in Labrador. Adj. **Old Ch.** (O); Labrador handicrafts articles, which, however, because both Tavern & Ch. have passed out of hands of Grenfell Mission, are to be removed. **41. NEW HAVEN JUNCTION.** J. with St.17.

SIDE TRIP: (A) Take St.17 (E). 6^m **Bristol. Old Bristol Inn.** (Bus to Lincoln). Just (E) of Bristol on St.17 is huge boulder (R) on which has been carved "Lord's Prayer." 10.5^m **Lincoln Rd.** now climbs through fine Lincoln Gap (2,424'). 15^m J. with Long Trl. Trl. runs (N) to **Mt. Abraham** (4,052'), **Mt. Lincoln** (4,013') & **Mt. Ellen** (4,135'). 19^m **Warren.** J. with St.100.

(1) Take latter (S) through fine gorge & across natural bridge into Mad R.'s **Granville Gulf** at 4.5^m & cont. through Gulf past fine waterfalls to **Hancock** (see above) at 16^m.

(2) Take St.100 (N) from Warren. At 5.5^m, **Irasville.** Here side Rd. runs (W) to **Mad R. Glen**, skiing area. Ski lift to summit of **Gen. Stark Mt.** (3,585') & J. with Long Trl.

(B) Take St.17 (W) (L) from New Haven Junction. 8^m **Addison** (sett.early 18th cent.). Fine view from near-by Smoke Mt. 14.5^m **W. Addison. Gen. John Strong H.** (O.1783-94. int.inter.). 16^m **Chimney Pt. & Champlain Bridge** (Toll) to Crown Pt., N.Y. (worth visit. see N.Y. St.22). At Chimney Pt. there was early settlement destroyed by Inds. (1760). Ruins still visible. **Barnes H.** (O), formerly inn; int. hist. relics.

46. VERGENNES (sett.1766), named for Count Vergennes, foreign minister of Louis XVI, is on Otter Creek, where Macdonough's Fleet, which later defeated Brit. in Battle of Plattsburg, was built. Main St., **Gen. Sam. Strong H.** (O.summer.1793. Col.), whose owner fought in War of 1812. U. S. **Arsenal** (1828), now occupied by school. **Mon. to Macdonough.** Short distance (NW) of Vergennes is **Basin Harbor** (resort). Fine view of Adirondacks. **49. ROKEBY** (O.May-Nov.18th cent.), once sta. of Underground Railroad. Antiques & pictures collected by Vt. author, Rowland E. Robinson. **53. J. with Rd.** Take latter (R) 1.5^m to **Mt. Philo St. For. Pk.** (camp.pic.); fine view. **56. CHARLOTTE** on US7. **Congr. Ch.** (est.1792.bldg.1848-50.Gr.Rev.) Take Rd. (L) here short distance to Ferry across L. Champlain to Essex, N. Y.; this side Rd. also reaches lake resorts of Cedar Beach & Thompson Pt. 61.

SHELBURNE on US7. Take Rd. (L) here 1^m to Webb Estate (grounds O.appl.) on L. Champlain. **Hist. Mus.** (O).

68. BURLINGTON (sett.1773).

Airport.Ferries to Ft. Kent & Port Douglas, N. Y. Steamer trips on L. Champlain. Accomms.: All types. Mun. Tourist Camp 2.5^m (N) of city. Info.: C. of C. on Main St. Bath. at North Beach.

Burlington, largest city in Vt., is located on L. Champlain, with splendid views of Adirondacks. City is important industrial & commercial town as well as starting pt. for vacationists. Ethan & Ira Allen were large landowners in vic. Many Burlington men joined Allen's forces. During War of 1812, city saw considerable military & naval operations. An attack by Brit. fleet was repulsed, June, 1813. City owes its prosperity to L. Champlain & canal that conns. with Hudson R. 1st canal built 1823. In 20th cent. it was deepened & improved. City is home of Univ. of Vt.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) At Main & Church Sts., **City Hall** (Georg.by McKim,Mead & White). (2) Pearl & Battery Sts., **Battery Pk.** where, 1813, guns repelled Brit. fleet. (3) Pearl St. & Elmwood Ave., **Unit. Ch.** (1816.attrib.to Peter Banner.probably under supervision of Bullfinch.very fine). (4) Elmwood Ave., **Elmwood Ave. Cemetery**, where are buried Ethan Allen's wife, Rev. soldiers & many notables. (5) S. Winooski Ave. & Buell St., **First Ch.** (Congr.1842.Gr.Rev.). (6) Colchester Ave., **Greenmount Cemetery**, in which are graves of Ethan Allen, Rev. soldiers & Vt. notables. (7) 411 Main St., **Grassmound** (O.1804.Georg.). (8) St. Paul St., **St. Paul's Ch.** (Episc.1832. Vict.Goth.adds.). (9) **Univ. of Vt.** campus occupies c.175 as. on a hill reached by Main St. The constitution of the Independent Republic of Vt. declared that a state univ. be established. Ira Allen was particularly interested in project, offered £4,000 in 1789 toward founding the institution, but Assembly rejected offer. 1st general assembly, after Vt. joined Union in 1781, chartered Univ. & Ira Allen was made member of the Corp. College, however, did not begin to graduate students until 1804. Univ. benefited under various Fed. land grants by est. a College of Agric. College of Medicine was founded in 1804. In addition there is a College of Arts & Sciences. All male students of Freshmen & Sophomore classes must take military training. Univ. has extension courses throughout St. **Old College** consists of 3 bldgs. which were connected together several yrs. after they were built (1825-30) & consists of the Old Mill (1823), South, whose cornerstone was laid by Lafayette, & Middle Colleges. Fine view from tower. **Medical College Bldg.** contains Medical Mus. **Mabel Louis Southwick Mem. Bldg.** is Women's Center (1935.by McKim,Mead & White). **Rbt. Hull Fleming Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.1931,by McKim,Mead & White); exhibits of art, natural hist., archeology, Ind. relics, oriental material, old Vt. furniture & furnishings. **Ira Chapel** (1927.by McKim,Mead & White) has fine tower. **Billings Lib.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.of academic yr.by H.H.Richardson), one of finest of this architect's bldgs.; outstanding coll. of Vt. material & portraits, incl. one of Ira Allen. **Williams Science Hall** (1896); notable botanical coll. **Ethan Allen Pk.**, c.2.5^m N. of city, incl. part of Ethan Allen's orig. farm. Fine view from tower comm. Allen. At Battery Pk. is J. with Lake Shore Dr. which runs (N) along L. Champlain to Mallett's Bay (resort.amusements) & rejoins US7 at 10^m. In Burlington is J. with US2 (see), which unites northward from Burlington with US7. For side tour to Mt. Mansfield, see US2.

Sec. 6: BURLINGTON to U.S.-CANADIAN LINE. 44.

This sec. runs fairly close to L. Champlain with fine views. **2. WINOOSKI**, industrial city, supplied with power from Winooski R. dam; fine view from bridge in city. **St. Michael's College** (Cath.) for men. On outskirts is **Ft. Ethan Allen**, military hqs. of state. J. with St.15, circling Mt. Mansfield (see US2). **9.** Here J. with US2 (see) which branches off (L). **22.5. GEORGIA CENTER**, another fine old village, where was born Gardiner Colton, who, it is claimed, invented elec. locomotive. Handsome **Town Hall** (1800). **24. MON.** on site of **BIRTHPL. OF GEN. G. J. STANNARD**, whose troops broke Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. **29. ST. ALBANS** (sett.late 18th cent.), is also on L. Champlain. Township was named by Charles II for his son, Duke of St. Albans. City, sett. by Jesse Weldon, c.1788, is shipping pt. for dairy products of reg. On Oct. 19, 1864, Confederates staged a raid here, killed 1 man & decamped to Canada with \$200,000 stolen from local banks. In 1866, the Finians (Irish patriots) here organized an expedition to attack Canada; attempt fizzled out

miserably. Lawrence Brainerd, who convened 1st Republican Convention in Pittsburgh (1856), Chester A. Arthur, 21st Pres. of U.S., Rbt. Le Tourneau, whose machines revolutionized the moving of earth, & John G. Saxe, best known Vt. poet, were natives of Franklin Cty., in which St. Albans is located. Warren R. Austin, U.S. representative at U.N., was once mayor of city. Near-by are **St. Albans Bay & Great Back Bay** (summer resorts.f.& bath.).Not far from city is a pub. bath. beach. A Dr. runs along lake shore for 20^m affording fine views. From For. Service area (pic.) on **Bellevue Hill** (E) of city, panoramic view. Maiden Lane, **St. Albans Free Lib.** (O); Sen. Greene's Coll. of Vt. hist. material. 37. **SWANTON**, in early days scene of border troubles & smuggling operations. Several int. old bldgs. **Mon.** on **Site of Jesuit Chapel** (c.1700). Fish. at Maquam Bay. J. with St.104 which branches off (W) across L. Champlain to J. with US2 (see) near Alburg. 41. **HIGHGATE SPRINGS** (resort) on Missisquoi Bay. In vic., Highgate falls & gorge of Missisquoi R. 44. **CANADIAN BORDER**. On Canadian side, fashionable **Lafayette Manoir** (resort).

US 5—NEW ENGLAND

NEW HAVEN, CONN. (N) to DERBY LINE, VT. (Sherbrooke, Can.). 311.5.

Via: (Wallingford), Meriden, Berlin, Hartford, S. Windsor, Enfield in Conn.; Longmeadow, Springfield, Holyoke, Northampton, (Hatfield), Deerfield, Greenfield, Bernardston in Mass.; Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, Windsor, White River Junction, Norwich, Newbury, St. Johnsbury, Lyndonville, Barton, Orleans & Newport in Vt. RR. & bus conns. throughout. This route follows Conn. R. & only turns away in Northern Vt.

Sec. 1: NEW HAVEN to MERIDEN. 20. (see New Haven Trip I.)

Sec. 2: MERIDEN to HARTFORD. 19. (see Hartford Trip VI.)

Sec. 3: HARTFORD to CONN.-MASS. LINE. 20.

0. HARTFORD. US5 crosses Conn. R. & runs along E. side of R. **1.5. E. HARTFORD** (see Hartford). **2.5. J.** with Rd. Tour cont. on latter (L) straight ahead. (For John Fitch Mon., see Hartford.) **5.5. S. WINDSOR**, whose chief industry is handling of tobacco grown in vic. On Main St., from S. Windsor to E. Windsor Hill (see below), is series of int. old Hs. **6. CONGR. CH.** (1802). **7. (R) SITE OF JON. EDWARDS BIRTHPL.** A short distance (N) on hy. is **Mem. Gateway** to cemetery in which parents of this famous divine are buried. **8. E. WINDSOR HILL.** (R) Handsome **Watson-Bancroft H.** (1785.Col.), with old farm bldgs. J. with US5 on which tour cont. Hy. now passes through tobacco growing countryside. **17. ENFIELD.** On Mem. Boulder on **Site of Jon. Edwards Ch.** is inscription reading: "In this Meeting House on July 8, 1741, during 'The Great Awakening,' Jonathan Edwards preached his celebrated sermon 'Sinners in the hands of an angry God.'" **Town Hall** (1775.Gr.Rev.). **Congr. Ch.** (est.1683.bldg.1849.Gr.Rev.). **20. CONN.-MASS. LINE.**

Sec. 4: CONN.-MASS. LINE to NORTHAMPTON. 23.

2.5. LONGMEADOW (sett.2nd half 17th cent.). 697 Longmeadow St., **Storr's Parsonage** (O.summer); coll. of Col. antiques; houses Longmeadow Hist. Soc. 674 Longmeadow St., **Eleazer Williams H.** (18th cent.), where Eleazer Williams lived; supposed to be Lost Dauphin, son of Louis XVI (see Green Bay, Wis.). **5. SPRINGFIELD** (see US20). US5 now crosses Conn. R. again. **6.5. W. SPRINGFIELD** (see US20).

15. HOLYOKE (sett.mid-18th cent.), known as the "paper city" for its chief industry. Int. plants are Whitney Paper Co. & Skinner Silk Co. Power for factories comes from **Holyoke Dam**, best seen from Prospect Pk. At 335 Maple St., handsome **Pub. Lib.** (Class.); Mus. (O.wks.); outstanding hist. coll., Ind. & war relics & paintings, incl. Ital., Fr., Dutch & Amer. schools. At Appleton & Maple Sts., lovely **Skinner Mem. Chapel** (O.Goth.). Cabot & Pine St., **Wistariahurst** (O.Fri.aft.tickets at Skinner Silk Co. office); Belle Skinner Coll. of Musical Instruments, which are played for visitors by attending musician. **Mt. Tom** (1,214') in Mt. Tom Pk. (O), is reached from US5 at a pt. several miles (N) of town. Dinosaur tracks in Pk. Beyond Pk. 2^m (N) on US5 is **Mt. Tom St. Reserv.** (pic.). **23. NORTHAMPTON** (sett.1654). Beautiful residential, but also industrial, city. Home of Smith College for Women. Here Jon. Edwards had pastorate in 1700's until he removed to Stockbridge, & from here he

inspired the "Great Awakening." City took prominent part in Shays's Rebellion, 1786. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Bridge St., in Masonic Temple, **Calvin Coolidge Law Office**. (2) 58 Bridge St., **Cornet Parsons H.** (O.1658.rem.d.c.1806); int. coll. of antique furnishings & other items. (3) 46 Bridge St., **Isaac Damon H.** (O.Wed.aft.summer.appl. at Parsons H.1813.rem.d.1825), built by Isaac Damon, famous New England architect & bridge builder; has Damon's drawing instruments, models of his bridges, musical items & Jenny Lind coll. (4) Court St., **Wiggins Tavern** (1786) & **Northampton Hotel**. In rear is **Country Store** (c.1797), moved from North New Salem, reconstructed & opened to public (1947). Tavern is Mus. of Americana, incl. famous coll. of Currier & Ives prints, household & other utensils. Store is stocked with early-day merchandise; Civil War barber shop. (5) Main St., **Mem. Hall** (O.Wed.Sat.) houses Northampton Hist. Soc. (6) On Round Hill Rd., **Clark School for the Deaf** (O.appl.) where Mrs. Calvin Coolidge taught before her marriage. (7) West St., **Forbes Lib.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.); has portraits of Pres. & Mrs. Coolidge & coll. of miniatures. (8) On street (R) from High St., **The Beeches**, home of Calvin Coolidge, where he died. (9) 21 Massasoit St., **1st Coolidge home**. (10) On Prospect St., **Capen H.** (O.during academic yr.1825.rem.d.1883) is owned by Smith College & is dormitory of Capen School. (11) On Main St., **Old Smith College Campus** (est.1871). College was founded by Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, who wrote in her will: "It is my opinion that by the higher . . . education of women what are called 'their wrongs' will be reduced, their wages adjusted, their weight of influence in reforming the evils of society will greatly increase . . . their power for good will be incredibly enlarged." Campus extends on both sides of Conn. R., which has been dammed to create Paradise Pond. **Grecount Gates** (1924), ent. from Main St., replica of those of Château at Grecount, France, comm. work of Smith College Relief Unit during & after World War I. Beyond is towered **College Hall** (Coll.Goth.). On rear wall is Tablet, with bas-relief by Alice Wright, comm. a beloved night watchman. On Elm St., **Tryon Art Gallery** (O.wks.Sun.aft.1926); canvasses by Amer. landscape painter D. W. Tryon & other exhibits. Near-by is **Dewey H.** (O.1827.rem.d.). Also on Elm St., **Hillyer Art Gallery**; Amer. art coll. & auditorium. 109 Elm St., **Sessions H.** (O.acad.yr.), built by Lt. Jon. Hunt, whose daughter married Rev. Gen. Seth Pomeroy; secret stairway supposedly was used by Gen. Burgoyne. In Students' Bldg. is **Theater Workshop** & small theater where student plays are presented. Northampton is at J. with St.9 & St.10.

Sec. 5: NORTHAMPTON to MASS.-VT. LINE. 32.

4. WEST HATFIELD. J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (R) on latter 2^m to **Hatfield** (sett.1661) which suffered from Ind. attacks 1675-77. Many settlers were taken captive to Canada. In 1677-78, Ben. Waite & Stephen Jennings paddled to Quebec to ransom their kidnapped families. **Old Ch.** (1844, by Isaac Damon). 75 Main St., **H. of Sophia Smith** (O.c.1790), owned by Smith College.

12. S. DEERFIELD, scene of Bloody Brook Massacre, 1675 (see Deerfield below). J. with St.116.

SIDE TRIP: St.116 (W) to Adams in the Berkshires (see St.2). Route runs through sparsely populated hill country bet. St.2 & St.9. 6.5^m **Conway**. On Elm St., **Marshall Field Mem. Lib.** (O); hist. coll. At 7^m, J. with Rd. [Take latter (L) to fine Covered Bridge across South R.] At 12^m J. with Rd. [Take latter (L) 2.5^m to lovely **Chapel Falls**.] 13.5^m **Ashfield Town Hall** (1814); formerly Ch., with fine steeple.

17. DEERFIELD (sett.1673). In 1704, Deerfield was practically wiped out by Ind. raid. Town's mile-long street is lined with lovely old Hs. & ancient elms. PTS. OF INT.: (1) SE. cor. of Common, **Frary H.** (oldest portion 1689), built by Sam. Frary, who was massacred by Inds. Became a tavern, in barroom of which Benedict Arnold is supposed to have closed deal for 15,000 lbs. of beef for his troops. (2) On Old Deerfield St.: **The Old Manse** (Willard H.O.1694.Georg.Col.rest.1768); antique items & old wall-paper; named for Sam. Willard, early Unit. minister, & was home of Rich. Hildreth, early Amer. historian. It is recorded that 3 daughters of the house were married here in identical blue-gray silk gowns & pink bonnets. (3) **Ch.** (1824, attrib. to Isaac Damon). (4) **Indian H.** (O.wks.exc.Tues.Sun.aft.sm.fee.1929), reprod. of John Sheldon's Ind. H. (1698); furnished in period; coll. of antique items & paintings by native artists. (5) To rear is **Old Bloody Brook Tavern** (O.1700), moved from S. Deerfield (see above) where massacre of Capt. Lothrop & 85 men occurred (1675).

All were buried in a common grave. (6) **Bardwell-Stebbins-Abercrombie H.** (1714), once home of best broom-maker in Conn. valley. (7) On Albany Rd., **Deerfield Academy** (est.1797) & (8) **John Williams H.** (O.appl.Academy.1707). Rev. Williams was kidnapped by Inds. & taken to Canada, but survived to write "The Redeemed Captive." H. has secret stairway & witch's cross on door & windows, as protection against evil spirits, finest doorway in Deerfield. (9) On Memorial St., **Mem. Hall** (O.wks.Sun.aft.1798), now Mus. (10) **Ephraim Williams H.** (O.appl.Academy.1760.add.1794), built by J. P. Bull, gunsmith & armorer in Col. Ephraim Williams' regiment (see Williamstown). (11) **Nims H.** (O.appl.Academy.1710).

20. GREENFIELD. J. with St.2 (see). **26. BERNARDSTON.** J. with St.10 (see N.H. St.10 & 12). **32. MASS.-VT. LINE.**

Sec. 6: MASS.-VT. LINE to BELLOWS FALLS. 33.

In Vt. through RR. parallels route. Through bus conns. From Brattleboro to Barnet, numerous bridges across Conn. R. to pts. in N.H.

9. BRATTLEBORO (sett.c.1753). (Accoms.: All types. Info.: C. of C. & Booth on Main St.). Busy commercial & industrial city, at J. of West & Conn. Rs. Manufactures autos, rugs, optical instruments, textiles, furniture, wooden heels & sports goods. Birthpl. of Amer. painter, Wm. Morris Hunt, & his brother, architect Rich. Morris Hunt (see Newport, R.I.), of W. R. Mead, of McKim, Mead & White, architects, & his brother, Larkin Mead, sculptor.

PTS. OF INT.: 200 Main St., **Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.); coll. of early Amer. antiques & art, incl. canvas by Hunt. On Main St., Center Ch. (Congr.1842), & also **All Souls Ch.** (Goth.) in which is copy of Mead's "Recording Angel," which, as a young man, he first modeled in snow. In **Town Hall** is Summer Theater. W. of Cedar St., **Brattleboro Outing Club & Ski Jump.** On St.9 (see) is **Hogback Mt.**, ski area.

SIDE TRIP: St.30 (NW) to J. with St.11, E. of Manchester (see US7). This picturesque route is a diagonal link with US7. At 6^m, **W. Dummerston**, which, in 1774, protested against Brit. encroachment on Amer. liberty. Near-by is **Black Mt.** of solid blue-white granite. **Quarries** (O). On **Furnace Brook** are fine cascades. 12.5^m **Newfane**, site of early battle with Inds. Eugene Field, whose grandfather was early settler, spent boyhood days here. **County Cth.** (1825), one of finest in Vt. **Congr. Ch.** (1839). **Newfane Inn** (late 18th cent.); still hotel. **Union Hall** (1832). (N) 6^m from Newfane is **Brookline. Round Schoolh.** (1822) was built by Dr. John Wilson, believed to have been Capt. Thunderbolt, highwayman, wanted for murder in Eng. 17^m **Townshend**. Father of Pres. Taft was born here. **Congr. Ch.** (late 18th cent.). 19^m J. with Rd. (L) into **Townshend St. For.** (pic.trls.); trl. to **Bald Mt.** (2,000';skiing). 27^m **Jamaica. Bapt. Ch.** (early 19th cent.). Near Jamaica are **Hamilton Falls** (124') & **Ball Mt.** (1,745'). St.30 cont. to J. with St.11, at 42.5^m.

12.5. J. with Rd. [Take latter (L) 2^m to **Naulahka**, where Rudyard Kipling lived. He married Caroline Balestier, a Vt. woman. Eventually he had differences with his neighbors & moved away.] **27.5. WESTMINSTER** (sett.1734). In 1774-75, when rival claims of N.Y., N.H. & Vt. were being fought out, several conventions were held here. When N.Y. authorities tried to hold court in town, fight resulted in which 1 man was killed & 3 mortally injured. Ethan Allen married his 2nd wife, Fanny Buckman, in this town. **Community H.** (Westminster Institute.1923) has Mus. of Vt. hist. material. Marker on **Site of Old Cth.** **33. BELLOWS FALLS** (sett.early 18th cent.) at Great Falls of Conn. R., facing Mt. Kilburne, N.H. In mid-19th cent., a canal was built around Falls to accom. river traffic. Hetty Green, eccentric millionairess & once thought to be richest woman in the world, had her home here. Today, city & vic. are paper-making district. 65 Westminster St., **Rockingham Pub. Lib.** (O); has coll. of hist. relics & paintings. [In Bellows Falls is J. with St.121 leading (L) 4.5^m to **Saxton's River. Vt. Academy for Boys.** At 13^m, **Grafton. The Tavern** (O.summer.1835;remod.1865). To SW., **Grafton St. For.** (pic.camps.).]

Sec. 7: BELLOWS FALLS to WHITE RIVER JUNCTION. 43.5.

3.5. J. with St.103.

SIDE TRIP: From J. with US5 to J. with US7, S. of Rutland, 44. St.103. Via Rockingham, Chester, Ludlow, Cuttingsville & E. Clarendon. This tour links US5 & US7 following Williams & Black Rs. & then crossing high mt. reg. & finally descending into valley (W) of Green Mts. At 2^m **Rockingham village. Rockingham Meetingh.** (O.1787.Col.rest.1906.

int.exter.& inter.) is a splendidly preserved example of the period. It is characteristic of a certain type of northern New England architecture in having no steeple. Special services in Aug. 9^m **Chester**, charming old village. (Ski trl.ski jump.ski tow.). **Bapt. Ch.** (1st half 19th cent.). **Congr. Ch.** (1st half 19th cent.). 9.5^m **Chester Depot**, which also has some fine old bldgs. **Universalist Ch.** (1st half 19th cent.). St.103 now threads its way through fine **Proctorville Gulf** passing (L) **Proctor-Piper St. For.** (1,500 as.pic.trls.). 22^m **Fletcher Farms** (late 18th cent.), arts & crafts summer school & meetingplace for discussion of various social problems. 24^m **Ludlow** on **Black R. Black R. Academy**, where Calvin Coolidge went to school. **Home of J. G. Sargent**, Attorney Gen. in Coolidge's cabinet. St.103 now passes (L) **Okemo St. For. Pk.** (4,400 as.skiing.pic.trls.). Rd. almost to summit of **Okemo Mt.** (3,372'). 26^m J. with St.100 (see US4). 42^m J. with **Long Trl.** Take latter (L) (S) distance to impressive **Clarendon Gorge**. 44^m **Pierce's Corner**. J. with US7.

11. is J. with St.11. 12. **CHESHIRE TOLL BRIDGE** across Conn. R. near Charlestown, N.H.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.11 from J. with US5 near Cheshire Toll Bridge 4^m to **Springfield** on **Black R.**; machine tool mfg. plants (most of them O.). 1st settlement was at Eureka, a few miles (N) of city. The orig. grantees, among other duties, had to pay 1 ear of corn on Dec. 1 annually to the grantor. However, **Black R. Falls** called by Inds. "Comtu" (great noise) lured settlers to site of present city to use water power of the Falls. Town is center for amateur telescope makers who have local assoc. which corresponds with like-minded hobbyists throughout the country. On Main St., **Congr. Ch.** (1st half 19th cent.alts.). On Park St. **Holt H.** (early 19th cent.). On Summer Hill Ave., **Old Chimney H.** (Col.). From Falls Bridge, fine view of **Black R. Gorge**. Side Trip conts. (N) from Springfield on St.10 to **Reading** (Felchville) near which are stones comm. spot where Mrs. Johnson, kidnapped by Inds. in Charlestown, N. H., gave birth to a daughter. From Reading, St.106 cont. N. to Woodstock (see US4).

14. **GEN. LEWIS MORRIS H.** (late 18th cent.fine example). 21. **WEATHERS-FIELD BOW.** Wm. Jarvis, Consul to Portugal, imported the 1st merino sheep to America & pastured them on his land here. 23. **WILGUS ST. FOR.** (pic.trls.). 24. **ASCUTNEYVILLE**, from which view of Mt. Ascutney (see below). 29. **WINDSOR**; manufactures machinery, castings, rubber goods. Here in 1777 was adopted Constitution of Vt. as an independent state. Town was birthpl. of V. L. Rice who invented roller process of making flour. On Main St., **Old South Ch.** (1798.by Asher Benjamin) & **Green H.** (1791), now Masonic Lodge. Other int. Hs. on N. Main St. are: **Harriet Lane H.** (1804.attrib.to Asher Benjamin), now a shop; **Old Constitution H.** (O.c.1772), in which st. constitution was adopted; coll. of hist. relics, mss., old furniture. Vt. **St. Prison & House of Correction** (O.exc.Sat.aft.& Sun.). **Concord Toll Bridge** (c.1866), longest covered bridge in Vt.

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (L) & then (S) to Mt. Ascutney (3,320') in **Ascutney St. For. Pk.** (pic.camp.trls.ski runs); Rd. runs nearly to summit.

34. **HARTLAND** (sett.1763). **Summer-Steele H.** (early 19th cent.Georg.alts.); antique shop. Near village is **Hartland Community Fair Horse Show Grounds** (Aug).

40. **N. HARTLAND**, at falls of Conn. & Ottaquechee Rs., where Rogers' Rangers, on their retreat from Canada (1759) were stranded. 43.5. **WHITE RIVER JUNCTION**, a RR. center. J. with US4. On White R. is J. with St.14.

SIDE TRIP: From White R. Junction to Barre. St.14. This Rd. runs through Williamstown Gulf, following White R. & its branch. 13^m **Sharon**, on White R. is another mt. enclosed village. **Old Congr. Ch.** & **Old Town Hall** are both charming. J. with Rd. [Take latter (R) 4^m to **Downer St. For.** (pic.f.)] 17^m J. with Rd. [Take latter (R) 2^m to **Jos. Smith Mon.** on site of birthpl. of Mormon prophet (see Carthage, Ill.) **Guest H.** (O) contains coll. of relics.] 18^m J. with St.110.

(1) Just (S) across the R. from this pt. is **S. Royaltown**, where is **Mon. to Hannah Handy**, whose daring saved her children from Ind. Massacre, 1780.

(2) Take St.110 (N) 5.5^m to **Tunbridge**. Hilarious "World's Fair" in Sept., featuring harness races, stock exhibits., etc.

20^m **Royalton. Granite Mon.** comm. burning of village in 1780. **Old Bowman H.** **Old Meth. Meetingh.** (Old Academy Bldg.) **Congr. Ch.** & **Episc. Ch.** (all early 19th cent.). Royalton Academy was a famous institution in its day & many of its graduates figured importantly in national hist. **Old Lyman H.** (late 18th cent.). 25.5^m **E. Bethel. Old Bapt. Ch. Hexagonal School H.**, still in use. (Both 1st half 19th cent.). 27^m **S. Randolph. Antique Shop** (O.late 18th cent.). 37^m **E. Brookfield.** J. with Rd. [Take latter (L) & bear (L) to **Brookfield** at 2.5^m. **Sunset L.**, noted for unique floating bridge. (W) c.2.5^m of Brookfield is **Allis St. For. Pk.** (pic.camp.). Rd. runs to summit of **Bear Hill.** Fine view.] St.14 now traverses scenically fine Williamstown Gulf. 41.5^m **Ainsworth St. For. Pk.** 45^m **Williamstown. Mon.** to Thos. Davenport, inventor of electric motor. **Old Congr. Ch.** 48.5^m J. with Rd. leading (R) 2^m to **Graniteville** with impressive views of quarries (see Barre), 51^m **Barre** (see US2).

Sec. 8: WHITE RIVER JUNCTION to ST. JOHNSBURY. 66.

17. E. THETFORD. J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: 2.5^m (L) to **Thetford Hill. Congr. Ch.** (late 18th cent.), reputedly oldest in state. At 3.5^m **Abenaki L.** (recr.).

22.5. ELY. J. with Rd. which leads (L) 2.5^m to **Fairlee L.** (recr.). **27.5. FAIRLEE** (resort); has several fine old Hs. Birthpl. of Sam. Morey who claimed to have invented steamboat in 1793, long before Fulton. (L) to **Morey L.** (resort), where Morey in despair at failure to win recognition, sank his steamboat. **32. BRADFORD** (sett. early 18th cent.), at pt. where Waits R. joins Conn. R. Town was birthpl. of Adm. Chas. E. Clark who brought the battleship "Oregon" around the Horn in time to take part in Battle of Santiago de Cuba in Sp. Amer. War. Several int. old Hs. **39.5. S. NEWBURY.** Here is beautiful **Ox-Bow Cemetery.** **40.5. NEWBURY.** Ox-Bow Antique Shop in home of Rev. hero, Jacob Bayley, to whom there is a Mon. in town. **Congr. Ch.** (1794). Several other int. old bldgs. **45.5. WELLS RIVER** (sett. 2nd half 18th cent.), on R. of same name near its J. with Conn. R.; was founded by Gen. Jacob Bayley (see above). **Congr. Ch.** (late 18th cent.). J. with US302.

SIDE TRIP: Take US302 (W) from Wells River. 10^m **Groton**, on Wells R., lumber & granite center. 11^m J. with dirt Rd.

Take latter (R) 1.5^m to **Ricker Mills**, old sawmill on Lund Pond. Beyond extends **Groton St. For.** (15,300 as.camp.pic.trlrs.swim.f.h.ski trlrs.), with 3 mt. pks. & 6 ponds. Rd. winds uphill to summit of **Owl's Head**, 3^m.

Cont. (W) from J. (above) on US302 past **Wm. Scott Mem.** (L) comm. Vt. Civil War soldier condemned to death for sleeping on sentry duty but pardoned by Lincoln & later killed in action. 26.5^m **E. Barre Dam** on branch of Winooski R., of earth, 1,410' long. 27^m **E. Barre**, at J. with St.110, running (S) to J. with St.14 (see above). From J. with St.110, US302 cont. (NW) to **Barre** at 30^m & at 35^m J. with US2 (E) of Montpelier 2^m.

56.5. BARNET (sett.1770), at Stevens Falls. [(L) 4.5^m to **W. Barnet**, near **Harvey Pond** (resort). **Old Covenanters Ch.**, only remaining Ch. of this sect in state.] **59. E. BARNET**, near J. of Passumpsic & Conn. Rs. [2.5^m (R) here to **Great Fifteen-Mile Falls Dam** (O), across Conn. R., which generates 300,000 h.p., greatest E. of Niagara.] Route now leaves Conn. R. & follows Passumpsic R.

66. ST. JOHNSBURY (Through RR. & bus conns. Mun. airport. Accoms.: All types. Info. Booth & C. of C.) is located at confluence of the Passumpsic, Moose & Sleeper's Rs. Last was originally known as the West branch but was given present name when Thos. Todd, surveyor employed by Jon. Arnold, was found asleep on the riverbank. Arnold, who had represented R.I. in the Continental Congress, was the orig. settler, 1787. He had received a large grant covering the present city site. The town was literally hacked out of the forest & till the late 1820's remained an isolated cross Rds. connected with outside world only by post-riders. Stagecoaches came no closer than Haverhill, N.H. The 1st boom began with manufacture of platform scales invented by Thaddeus Fairbanks, who because of his invention was made Knight of the Imperial Order by the Austrian Emperor & Comdr. of Nishan el Iftihar by the King of Siam. Soon after est. of the Fairbanks Plant, Geo. Cary, who had been traveling to sell groceries, began making maple sugar products. He started his business by persuading a customer to use maple instead of cane sugar for cementing together & flavoring plug tobacco. From these small beginnings, the business developed a \$2,000,000 annual output & has made the city the Maple Capital of the World. John G. Saxe, Vt. poet, celebrated maple sugar as one of Vt.'s 4 famous products:

Men, women, maple sugar & horses;
The first are strong, the latter fleet,
The second & third are exceedingly sweet
And all are uncommonly hard to beat.

The RR. came in 1850 & industries thereafter multiplied—flour milling, farm implements, knife blades, iron foundries. One of the most curious early products was hoop-skirts—until they went out of fashion. Today the city's plants turn out—in addition to platform scales & maple sugar—flour, furniture, farm implements, bowling pins, etc.

PTS. OF INT.: On Main St.: **Civil War Statue** by Vt. sculptor Larkin Mead; **Mus. of Nat. Sciences** (O.1891.Richardson.Romanes.); **Athenaeum Lib. & Mus.** (O); art

coll.; **Old South Congr. Ch.** (mid-19th cent.); **Paddock Mansion** (1820). At cor. Main & Winter Sts., **A. G. Chadwick H.** (1845). On Central St., **Meth. Ch.**, with Tiffany window. The bell in the orig. church on the site was used to sound alarms for fires in key of E, which clashed so with other church bells tuned in the key of F, that something had to be done to resolve the discord. Portland St., **Cary Maple Sugar Co.** (O). Central Ave., **Fairbanks Co.** (O). At Four Cors., **Century H.** (late 18th cent.). Eastern Ave., **Octagon H.** (middle 19th cent.). Old Gov. E. Fairbanks H. which became **Maple Grove Inn**. 3^m distant, in St. Johnsbury Center, is **First Congr. Ch.** (1804), 5 of whose members were appointed to keep dogs out on Sundays. At Emerson Falls, W. of town, Gov. Fish Hatchery, where 2,000,000 trout are raised annually. In St. Johnsbury is J. with US2.

SIDE TRIP: Take US2 (E) & then turn (S) on St.18 to **Lower Waterford** on **Fifteen-Mile Falls**. (R) from Waterford several miles is the great **Fifteen-Mile Dam** (O.see above).

Sec. 9: ST. JOHNSBURY to DERBY LINE. 55.

Route cont. along Passumpsic R. 9. LYNDONVILLE. On Depot St., **Cobleigh Pub. Lib.**; various colls. On Elm St., **St. Peter's Ch.** (Episc.by Henry Vaughan). **9.5. J.** with St.114.

SIDE TRIP: (N) (R) on St.114 to Canadian Border (S.of Sherbrooke, Can.). This route passes through wild & unsettled country & by several fine Ls. At 5.5^m **E. Burke. White Schoolh.** (O.1817); hist. coll. (R) from E. Burke, 5^m to **Burke Mt. Reserv.** (17,000 as.pic. camp.). Toll Rd. 3^m to **Summit** (3,267'). For balance of St.114 (N), see Newport Trip A.

17. W. BURKE. Take Rd. 2^m (R) here to **Burke Hollow**; where are several old Hs. & **Union Meeting H.** (O.1st quarter 19th cent.very int.). In W. Burke is J. with St.5A.

SIDE TRIP: St.5A & St.105 to **Derby**. An easterly alternate route through primitive country of fors. & Ls. (good f.). At 11.5^m, **Willoughby L.**, (bath.boat.f.in L.& near-by brooks), dominated by **Mts. Pisgah** (2,654') & **Hor** (1,592'). At 19^m is J. with St.105, on which trip cont. (L) to **Derby Center**, where is J. with Main Tour, US5, at 26^m.

22. WILLOUGHBY ST. FOR. 25.5. WILLOUGHBY, center for winter sports, on Crystal L. where is **Pageant Pk.** (recr.camp.winter sports). In Pk., trl. to **May Falls**.

30. BARTON. Orleans Cty. Fair (Aug.) is held in **Roaring Brook Pk.** Route follows Barton R. **35.5. ORLEANS.** [L. here to **Brownington**, birthpl. of Stephen P. Joselyn, noted Ind. fighter; at 3^m **Old Stone H.** (O.fee.1828); coll. of antiques.] US5 now follows Black R. of the North, trout stream. **47. NEWPORT** (sett.1793), resort. Through RR. & bus conns.; steamer for L. trips. Town is on **L. Memphremagog** (bath.boat.f.) 30^m long & 4^m wide; popular starting pt. for Canada. View of **Mt. Owl's Head** (3,360'). Rogers' Rangers made this first stop on their retreat, 1759, after raid on St. Francis in Canada (see above). On Main St., **Goodrich Mem. Lib.** (O); exhibits.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Loop Tour from Newport to St. Johnsbury & return, 171. US5, St.111, St.114, St.102, US2, US5. Via: Derby Center, Morgan, (Island Pond), Norton, Canaan, Bloomfield, Maidstone, Guildhall, Lunenburg. St. Johnsbury, Lyndonville, West Burke, Barton, Orleans, Coventry.

Tour circles sparsely populated NE. cor. of Vt., a forested & mountainous reg. (good f. & h.), bordering upper Conn. R. At 5^m on US5, **Derby Center**, just (S) of which route turns (SE) (L) on St.111. 12^m **Morgan**, on Seymour L. (f.) in hill-encircled valley. At 24^m J. with St.114, which route follows (N) over "Roller Coaster Rd." 33^m **Norton Pond** (f.). (E) is **Gore Mt.** (3,300'). 40^m **Norton Mills**, near Canadian border. RR. Customh. St.114 cont. (E) along border, past **Averill. Great Averill L.** (accoms.) & near-by **Little Averill Pond & Wallis L.** (good f.). 54^m **Canaan**. Customh. Good fish. & hunt. in vic. J. with St.102, which trip takes (S) along Conn. R. At c.62^m, (R) **Monadnock Mt.** (3,140'). At 83^m J. with Rd. (R) to beautiful **Maidstone L.** (pic.boat.swim.). 92^m **Guildhall** (sett.2nd half 18th cent.). **Old Town Hall & County Cth.** 98^m J. with US2, which route follows (W) to **St. Johnsbury**. 124^m (see US2 for this stretch). J. with US5, return route to Newport, (see US5) 171^m. (B) Loop Tour from Newport to Hardwick & return, 79. US5, St.12, St.15, St.12B, US5. Via: Coventry, Orleans, Barton, Glover, Greensboro Bend, Hardwick, Craftsbury, Albany, Irasburg. Tour follows US5 to **Barton**, 16^m. (For this stretch see US5.) In Barton is J. with St.12 which tour follows (S). 22.5^m J. with Rd. (W) to **Shadow L.** (resort). Hy. now passes several ponds. 32.5^m **Greensboro Bend**. [Take Rd. (NW) here 3^m to **Greensboro** (resort) on Caspian L., in unusually beautiful setting of wooded hills.] St.12 follows course of Lamoille R. At 37^m J. with St.15, with which St.12 unites for a few miles (W). 40^m **Hardwick**, another of st.'s "granite" towns. On Main & Church Sts., **Mem. Bldg.** of Vt. granite & marble, comm. soldiers of Rev. & Civil Wars. Route now turns (N) from Hardwick on St.12B, passing **Hardwick L.** At 52^m **Craftsbury**, named for Rev. Col. Ebenezer Crafts, orig.

grantee. Birthpl. of Fanny (Burnham) Kilgore, said to be 1st woman admitted to practice law in U.S. At 53.5m **Craftsbury Common**, charming village. **Congr. Ch.** (1st quarter 19th cent.). **Old Covenant Ch.**, now part of Craftsbury Academy. Just (N) off hy. (R) are **Little & Great Homer Ponds**. St.12B winds along Black R. to **Coventry** (see above) & near J. with US5 at 72m which leads back to **Newport**, 79m. (For this stretch, see US5.) C. Newport to Morrisville. St.105, St.100, St.15 & St.100.

This tour closely parallels the northern Green Mts. & Long Trl. & makes J. with St.15 near Morrisville. 0m **Newport**. Take St.105 (W) to J. with St.100 at 4m. Tour cont. (S) on St.100. 13m **Westfield**. J. with country Rd.

Take latter (R) 5m to **Jay** & then Rd. (L). At c.7m, steep trl. runs c.2m to **Jay Peak** (3,861'); magnificent view. Both to (S) & (N) are pub. camps on the Long Trl. 24.5m charming **Eden L.** (L) 41m **Hyde Pk.** J. with St.15, which tour follows (SE) to eastern J. with St.100 at 43m. Tour cont. (S) on St.100 to **Morrisville** at 44m. Here is Rd. leading (L) 4.5m to **Elmore St. For. Pk.** (pic.bath.facils.boat.f.trls.). St.100 cont. (S) to **Stowe** (see Waterbury, US2).

US5 now climbs past **DERBY POND. 55. DERBY LINE. LEGION PK.**, at frontier, is Internat. World War I Mem.

MASS. ST. 10, N.H. ST. 10 & 12 & US 302—NEW ENGLAND

BERNARDSTON, MASS. (N) to TWIN MOUNTAIN, N.H. 167. Mass. St.10, N.H. St.10, St.12 & US302

Via: Northfield, Mass.; Winchester, Keene, Walpole, Charlestown, Claremont, Plainfield, W. Lebanon, Hanover, Lyme, Haverhill, Woodsville Junction, Bath & Littleton in N.H. On side trip, St.10 from Keene to W. Lebanon, via Newport & Lebanon. RR. parallels route from Keene to Claremont. From Claremont to Woodsville, RR. runs along W. side of Conn. R. in Vt. & is easily accessible. From Woodsville to Littleton, RR. parallels route. RR. conn. at Twin Mt. Bus conns. at chief centers. Accoms.: At short intervals.

N. of Keene, route clings close to Conn. R. along W. border of N.H., paralleling US5 on Vt. side; linked by good Rds. with other tours. There are bridges to Vt. & J. with US5 at numerous pts.

Sec. 1: BERNARDSTON, MASS. to KEENE, N.H. 24. St.10

0. BERNARDSTON (see). J. with US5. **3.5. MT. HERMON SCHOOL FOR BOYS** (whose parents could not afford to give them educational opportunities) founded 1881 by Dwight L. Moody. Hy. crosses Conn. R. **6. NORTHFIELD** (1714) one of most attractive old towns & birthpl. of D. L. Moody, famous evangelist & founder of Bible Institute in Chicago. St.10 follows Main St. under arching elms. Accoms. Info. at Northfield Inn. This little town has a few int. old Hs. **Dwight L. Moody H.** (O). N. of town on St.10 is **Northfield School for Girls**, founded by Rev. Moody for girls without means for higher education. On grounds are birthpl. of the founder & graves of Mr. & Mrs. Moody. **8. St.10 crosses MASS.-N.H. LINE. 14. WINCHESTER** (1733) on Ashuelot R. This was a frontier town in 18th cent. & consequently suffered from Ind. raids. **Nelson Bird Mus.** (O). J. with St.119.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) On St.119 (E) 14m to **Fitzwilliam** (see below).

(B) St.119 (W) & (NW) 13m along Ashuelot R. to Brattleboro, Vt. 2m **Ashuelot**, where is picturesque Covered Bridge. Near-by is **Harvard For.** with primeval hemlock & pine. 6m **Hinsdale** (1742), nicely situated mfg. village. 9m **Squire Hinsdale H.**, built by owner of 1st grist mill. 13m **Brattleboro**, Vt. at J. with US5 & St.9 (see); on latter return trip may be made to Keene & J. with main tour.

From Winchester, St.10 cont. (N) along Ashuelot R. **21.5. WEST SWANZEY; Grave of Denman Thompson**, author of "The Old Homestead," the orig. of which still stands in Swanzey (E.2m across old covered bridge). **24. KEENE**, a wood-working town. Accoms. On Drumalock Hill is 1,000' ski tow. Summer Theater & Spring Music Festival. On Central Sq., **First Congr. Ch.** (1786.Georg.remold.). **Teachers College** (1901.Georg.bldgs.), one of largest in New England. Among college bldgs. are **Hale Adm. Bldg.** (1860.beautiful inter.) & **President's H.**, formerly Miss Fiske's Seminary (1814). **N.H. Arts & Crafts Shop. Robin Hood Pk.**; fine view from tower. Keene is at J. with St.101, St.12 & St.9.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) 53m (NE) on St.9 to **Concord** at J. with US3, US4 & US202 (see US4, Concord for this trip).

(B) 19m (W) on St.9 to **N.H.-Vt. Line** (N) of Brattleboro (see N.H. St.101 & St.9).

(C) (SE) on St.12. Popular route through Monadnock Reg. Trls. & Rds. lead to mt. slopes & peaks & to Mt. Monadnock St. Reserv. At 9.5^m **Troy**, at J. with St.124, the route to E. Jaffrey through popular winter & summer sports area giving access to Grand Monadnock (see US202). Accomms. at various centers. 13^m **Fitzwilliam** (sett.2nd half 18th cent.). Accomms. Lovely **Congr. Ch.** (1817) & several int. old Hs. A half-mile from town is **Rodman Gallery** (O.summer); good coll. of Mod. art. 3^m (W) is **Rhododendron St. Reserv.** At 20^m is **N.H.-Mass. Line** (Winchendon, Mass.).

Sec. 2: KEENE to WEST LEBANON. 68. St.12

Main tour cont. from Keene on St.12.

SIDE TRIP: Alt. route: St.10 (N) to J. with St.12 at W. Lebanon. 64. Alt. to St.12. Via: Gilsum, Marlow, E. Lempster, Newport, Grantham, Lebanon. At 14^m is J. with St.123, which leads (E) past **Pitcher Mt.** (2,153'). At 15^m **Marlow**, near North J. with St.123 (see Main Tour below). At 31^m just S of Mill Village is J. with St.31, which leads (SE) (R) 4.5^m & then (L) 1^m to **Pillsbury St. Reserv.** (no f.h.;pic.& camp.at May Pond). 3,005-a. wilderness incl. several ponds; game sanctuary. 36^m **Newport** (1766), mfg. town on Sugar R. in lovely L. Sunapee dist. Accomms. Here Sarah J. Hale wrote "Mary Had a Little Lamb." **Old South Ch.** (Congr.1822.rest.1937), considered beautiful Col. type. On Main St., **The Lafayette**, now apt. bldg., named for famous Fr. general entertained here (1825). **Ski Club trls.**; **Pine Needle Ski Jump.** J. with St.11 (E) (see US4) to L. Sunapee. At 59^m, J. with US4. [E. a few miles on US4 is L. **Mascoma** (see US4).] US4 unites with St.10 (W) along Mascoma R. to **Lebanon**, mfg. center & excellent summer & winter sports country. Accomms. At 64^m in **West Lebanon** is J. with St.12A. From this pt. (N) St.10 becomes main tour (see below).

From Keene St.12, main tour angles (NW) ascending gradually. **7. EAST WEST-MORELAND.** In highest part of Westmoreland (S. on St.63) is **Park Hill**, a cluster of Col. Hs. around hilltop. Notable **Ch.** (2nd half 18th cent.Class.Rev.adds.1827). **18. WALPOLE** (sett.1749), a distinguished old town. **Allen H., Bellows H. & Rowe-Bradley H.** (all 2nd half 18th cent.). **Knapp H. & Old Colony Inn;** old Fr. wallpaper. (Both Hs. date from 1st quarter 19th cent.). **19. (L) BELLOWS MANSION** (2nd half 18th cent.). **21. J.** with St.123.

SIDE TRIP: (R) on St.123 to **Alstead** (sett.late 18th cent.) at 5^m, past old Covered Bridge (L). Here some of N.H.'s earliest paper mills were est. Handsome **Shedd-Porter Mem. Lib.** (O.Mon.Wed.Fri.& Sat.). St.123 returns (SE) to J. with St.10 at **Marlow** (see alt. route above). About 1^m beyond Alstead is **Vilas Pool** (O.summer), beautiful pic. & recr. area on Cold R. St.123A branches (NE) near this pt. to **South Acworth.** (L) on country Rd. is **Acworth** with lovely **Ch. & Button Mus.** (O). St.123A cont. (NE) to J. with St.10 (see alt. route above). Cont. from Alstead on St.12A (W) to J. with St.12 at S. Charlestown.

27. SOUTH CHARLESTOWN. Here St.12A provides alt. route (S) to Keene. **31. CHARLESTOWN**, where once stood a ft. which was besieged by Fr. & Inds. (1744). Fine Col. Hs. line town's elm-shaded streets. **Marker** on Site of H. from which Mary Johnson was kidnapped by Inds. (1754) (see Felchville, Vt.). **43. CLAREMONT.** Accomms., tourist & sports facils. Largest town in Dartmouth-L. Sunapee area. Important industries along Sugar R. whose swift current powered early mills. On Broad St. are **Soldiers' Mon.** (by Martin Milmore) & **Fiske Free Lib.** (O.wks.); art, natural hist. & antique colls. Notable among town's old Hs. are a number in S. Col. style, incl. 4 on Central St., now owned by St. Mary's Ch. (Cath.) & one at 5 Central St. & one on Broad St. At J. with St.11 (E) 15.5^m on latter to L. Sunapee reg. (For this sec. of St.11, see Potter Place, US4.) St.12 unites (W) with St.103 from Claremont to Conn. R. where St.103 crosses bridge to Ascutneyville, Vt. (see). Main tour cont. (N) here on St.12A.

51. BIRTHPL. OF SALMON P. CHASE, Pres. Lincoln's Secy. of Treasury & Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court. Just beyond are **Wellman H.** (2nd half 18th cent.), **Old Weld H.** opp. **Trinity Ch.** (1809). In cemetery, graves of Rev. soldiers. At c.52. J. with Rd. (L) to **Old Covered Bridge** (sm.toll) across Conn. R. to Windsor, Vt. (see), one of finest covered bridges in New England. **54.5. Marked Rd.** leads (R) to **Saint-Gaudens Mem.** (O.May 30-Oct.15.sm.fee), on former estate of noted Amer. sculptor who attracted art & literary colony to Cornish & vic. Here are his former home (orig.furnishings) & studios, with replicas of his work. By pool in garden is "Pan" by Saint-Gaudens. At the small Temple is altar above ashes of Mr. & Mrs. Saint-Gaudens. St.12A curves along Blow-Me-Down Pond. **68. WEST LEBANON.** J. with US4 (see) & St.10 (see alt. route, above). From here main tour follows St.10 (N).

Sec. 3: WEST LEBANON to WOODSVILLE. 42. St.10.

5. HANOVER

RR. conns. at Norwich, Vt. & White R. Junction, Vt. Ledyard Bridge on Tuck Dr. to Wilder, Vt. (see US5). Lebanon Airport, (S) c.5^m, for Dartmouth Airways, conn. with through lines. Accomms. Info.: 33 Main St., Hanover Inn & N.H. Auto Assoc. Trl. info.: Dartmouth Outing Club. Outstanding winter sports facils. Winter Carnival (Feb.).

The village of Hanover, overlooking Conn. R., has its main interest in Dartmouth College, founded 1769 for Inds. (see Columbia, Conn. US6 Alt.). Dan. Webster, in the Dartmouth College Case (1818) defended his alma mater against hostile action of the st. legislature & Chief Justice Marshall's epoch-making decision guaranteed survival of the private college & the inviolability of charters. Dartmouth is traditionally an undergrad., liberal arts college with associated medical, engineering & business schools. PTS. OF INT.: **Dartmouth College** (guide at Hanover Inn): Most bldgs. on **College Green** are Col. in style. Notable are (1) **Baker Mem. Lib.** (1927-28. Col. by Jens F. Larsen. beautiful inter.); in Tower Rm. is part of orig. college lib. & other rare books. In Reserve Rm. are the famous **Murals** (1932-34) illustrating Aztec mythology & development of Amer. civilization by José Clemente Orozco, Mex. artist. (2) **Carpenter Fine Arts Bldg.** (1929); art & archaeology colls. & lib. (3) **Sanborn English H.** (1929. beautiful inter. & exter.), in which is Sanborn Mem. Rm., reprod. of Prof. E. D. Sanborn's study. (4) **Parkhurst Hall** (1911), adm. bldg. (5) **College St., Webster Hall** (1901) with auditorium for academic occasions; coll. of Webster portraits. (6) Near-by, **Dartmouth Row**, nucleus of the Old College, incl. Dartmouth Hall, reconstruction of orig. bldg. (1784), twice wrecked by fire (last reconstructed 1936), **Wentworth & Thornton Halls** (1829) & **Reed Hall** (1840). (7) **Wilson Mus.** (O. Mon.-Fri. academic year. otherwise appl.). (8) In College Pk. are **Shattuck Observ.** (1854); **Medical Bldg.** (1811); **Bartlett Tower** (fine view). (9) **College St., Ch. of Christ** (1935. early N.E.). (10) **Rollins Chapel.** Of unusual int. are: (11) **Dick's H.**, infirmary, which has a lib. consisting of books inscribed by each donor to E. K. Hall who gave the building. The volume "Have Faith in Massachusetts" bears this inscription by Calvin Coolidge: "To Edward K. Hall in recollection of his son & my son, who have the privilege by the grace of God to be boys through all eternity." (12) **Tuck School of Business Adm.** (13) **Cummings Mem.**, Thayer School of Engineering. (14) **Mem. Field**, near Gymnasium. (15) On Occom Pond, **Outing Club H.**, one of hqs. of the Dartmouth Outing Club which maintains trls., ski trls. & cabins & shelters & is host at winter carnival. (16) The Dartmouth **Ledyard Canoe Club** is named for the son of Dartmouth, who in 1773 paddled from Hanover down the Conn. R. in a dugout. Dartmouth College owns 27,000 as. of undeveloped land at N. tip of N.H.

Across Conn. R. in Norwich, Vt. is J. with US5 (see), 16.5. on St.10, **LYME** (sett. 2nd half 18th cent.). Accomms. **Congr. Ch.** (early 19th cent.). 22. **ORFORD**, where Sam. Morley built & operated a steamboat in 1793. Attractive old Hs. J. with St.25A, running E. 7^m to **Mt. Cube Hotel** & trl. up Cube Mt. (2,911'), & at 15^m **Wentworth** (see Plymouth, White Mt. Tour). 28. **PIERMONT**. A country Rd. follows (E) from here past **Tarleton L.** (clubh. recr. facils.), to **Warren** (see Plymouth, White Mt. Tour). 33. **HAVERHILL**. On or near Common are **Haverhill Academy** (early 19th cent.); **Cth.** (1st half 19th cent.), now Alumni Hall; **Haverhill Lib.**; **Col. Johnston H.** (2nd half 18th cent.) & **Green Door Inn** (O. late 18th cent.), an old stage-coach stop. Just N. of town on St.10 is **Montgomery H.** (late 18th cent.) which now houses a concern manufacturing "Koch recorders" (O. appl.). 34. J. with St.25 leading (SE) through Oliverian Notch (see Plymouth, White Mt. Tour). 38. **NORTH HAVERHILL**, with good view of **Black Mt.** (2,836'). 42. **WOODSVILLE JUNCTION**. J. with US302, which turns (W) through near-by **Woodsville** & over bridge to Wells R., Vt. (see). St.10 unites (E) with US302 & main tour cont. over this hy.

Sec.4: WOODSVILLE JUNCTION to TWIN MOUNTAIN. 33. US302.

4. J. with St.112, which follows Wild Ammonoosuc R. (SE) through picturesque Lost R. reg. of White Mt. Nat. For. to J. with US3 (see N. Woodstock, N.H.). 5. **BATH** (1765), on Ammonoosuc R. Long **Covered Bridge** (1st half 19th cent.). Near Common are **Brick Store** & **Stone H.** (both 1st half 19th cent.). **Colonial Inn**, called sometimes "Payson's Folly" because it cost so much to build in early 19th cent. 6. **UPPER BATH**, also has many Hs. of early Col. & early 19th cent. periods. 10.

LISBON, extending among hills on Ammonoosuc R. Winter sports center. Accomms. Woodworking industries. About 1^m beyond on US302 is **Cobleigh Tavern** (O.mid-18th cent.), one of oldest Hs. in reg.; an early **Blockh.** is incorporated in bldgs.; adj. is ancient **Barn. 12**. J. with St.117. A country Rd. leads (L) here to lovely **Ogontz L.** St.117 leads (R) to **Franconia** (see Echo L., White Mt. Tour). Hy. cont. along R. to **LITTLETON, 20**, at edge of White Mts. Resort & winter sports center. Good accoms. J. with St.18 & St.116.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) On St.18 (NW) c.6m to J. with Rd. (L) to **Partridge L.**, resort. At 8^m J. with St.135 running (SW) along **Fifteen Mile Falls** of Conn. R. (see St. Johnsbury, Vt.). St.18 cont. to J. with US2, E. of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

(B) On St.116 (E). At c.6m is Rd. (L) to **Forest L. St. Pk.** (pic.swim.bathh.); trls. into Dalton Mts. 12^m **Whitefield**, J. with US3 (see White Mt. Tour).

22.5, on US302 is (E) J. with St.18 which leads (S) 13^m to **Echo L.** (see White Mt. Tour). **25. BETHLEHEM STREET**, all-yr. resort. Excellent accoms. RR. & bus conns. From here Mt. Agassiz Rd. (toll.auto July-Oct.) leads (S) to summit of **Mt. Agassiz (2,394')**. **33. TWIN MOUNTAIN**. J. with US3 (see White Mt. Tour).

MASS. ST. 28 (N)—NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON, MASS. (N) to MANCHESTER, N.H. St.28. 56.

Via: In Mass.: (Somerville), (Medford), Stoneham, Reading, (Wakefield), Andover, Lawrence, Methuen. In N.H.: Salem Depot, Derry, N. Londonderry. B.& M. RR. & bus lines parallel route. Good accoms.

Sec. 1: BOSTON to SHAWSHEEN. 26. (see Boston for this sec.).

Sec. 2: SHAWSHEEN to MANCHESTER. 30.

3. LAWRENCE, woolen & worsted center deriving power from Bodwell's Falls on Merrimack R. RR. & bus conns. Mun. Airport, through conns. In 1912 town was scene of great strike in which I.W.W. & its leaders, Haywood, Ettor & Giovanitti, were involved; strike resulted in Congressional investigation. **33 Haverhill St., Bodwell H.** (early 18th cent.), only relic of early settlement. **Lawrence Print Works**, one of largest in world; **Wood Worsted Mills**, largest in world (neither O.). Great stone **Lawrence Dam (1845-48)**. At N. edge is **METHUEN** (sett.1st half 18th cent.). **Nevins Mem. Lib.** In vic. is **Vacation Farm for Horses (O).** **5.5. MASS.-N.H. LINE.** **9. SALEM DEPOT.** Near-by is **Rockingham Pk.**; summer horse races. **11. CANOBIE LAKE** near L. of same name (amusements.facils.). At **17**, hy. forks, Bypass 28 running (N), skirting Manchester, to J. with US3. Tour follows St.28 through **DERRY, 18.5.**, on Beaver Brook, originally, as name implies, sett. by Scotch-Irish, shoemaking village in charming setting of hills & meadows near Beaver L. (resort). **25. WHITE'S TAVERN** (early 19th cent.int.exter.). At **26**, hy. forks again, St.28A by-passing, & St.28 entering **MANCHESTER** (see White Mt. Tour), largest city in N.H. at **30**. J. with US3 & St.101. St.28 cont. (N) united with US3 to Suncook where it swings away (NE). (See White Mt. Tour.)

MASS. ST. 28 (S)—NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON (S) to BOURNE (Cape Cod). 62. St.28

Via: Milton, Randolph, Avon, Brockton, W. Bridgewater, Bridgewater & Buzzards Bay. St.28 is shortest route from Boston to Cape Cod.

Sec. 1: BOSTON to J. with St.128. 14.

(For this sec. see Boston Trip II.)

Sec. 2: J. with St.128 to BOURNE. 48.

3. RANDOLPH, named for Peyton Randolph, 1st president of Continental Congress. Union & S. Main Sts., **Town Hall** (early 19th cent.Class.Rev.). N. of Town Hall, **Old Bass H.** (pre-1810). Further (N), at N. Main near West St., **Old Jon. Belcher H.** (O); period furniture. S. Main St., near Maple St., **Birthpl.** (c.1840) of Mary Wilkins Freeman, author of New England stories. Take street (L) 2^m to **Holbrook**. 324 N. Franklin St., **Nath. Belcher H.** (1754), home of Rev. patriot & tavern for Rev. soldiers. Union St. near Cedar Hill Rd., **Bernard H.** (1746); Union St., opp. Dalton Rd., **Jordan H.** (1763). **9. BROCKTON**, great shoe manufacturing center.

815 Belmont St., **Bryant H.** (O.appl.), where Wm. Cullen Bryant wrote early poems. White Ave. & Main St., **Pub. Lib.** (O); important Copeland Coll. of Amer. paintings. 82 Perkins Ave., **Walk-Over Shoe Co.** (O.appl.). 133 Spark St., **Douglas Shoe Co.** (O.appl.). 14. **WEST BRIDGEWATER** (sett.mid-17th cent.). 162 Harvard St., **Bridgewater Hist. Soc.** (O.appl.); rare books & documents incl. deed to 1st settlers by Massasoit, Ind. Sachem who welcomed Pilgrims when they landed (appl.at local bank). 58 South St., **Judge Baylies H.**, where Bryant studied law. On River St., **Keith H.** (1680) built by 1st settlers for Jos. Keith, 1st pastor. Local Pk. (pic.). 17. **BRIDGEWATER** (sett.mid-17th cent.). School St., **Unit. Ch.** (1845) with fine steeple. Opp., **Bridgewater Teachers College.** At Common, **Washburn H.** (early 18th cent. rest.), home of a stubborn Tory. On High St., **Deacon Jos. Alden H.** (early 18th cent.) built by descendant of John & Priscilla Alden. 23. J. with US44 (see). 42. J. with US6 (see) with which St.28 unites for several miles. 46. **BUZZARDS BAY.** 47.5. Handsome bridge (by Cram & Ferguson) spanning Cape Cod Canal. A project for a canal at this point was broached as early as 1676. Waterway connecting Buzzards with Mass. Bay would shorten route from L.I. Sound to Boston & also avoid perils of circumnavigating the Cape. (Bet. 1900 & 1920 there were 974 wrecks in Cape Cod waters). In 1909, Aug. Belmont started building a canal & in 1918, Fed. Gov. took over & completed the waterway. Total cost was c.\$40,000,000. St.28 branches off (S) here, crossing bridge to **BOURNE** (sett.1st half 17th cent.) at 48. Named for Jon. Bourne, descendant of Richard Bourne who did missionary work among Mashpee Inds. Largely due to Bourne's influence, these Inds. refused to join King Philip in his uprising. Near Shore Rd., **Aptuxet Trading Post** (O.exc. Mon.Ap.-Nov.1) is a reprod. of Plymouth Colony's 1st trading post (1627); hist. relics & reprod. of furnishings of Pilgrim period. (For St.28 beyond this point, see Cape Cod.)

US 1, MASS. ST. 3, ST. 3A, & US 6—NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON (S) to J. with St.28 near BOURNE at Cape Cod Canal. 65. US1, St.3, St.3A & US6

Via: Quincy, Weymouth, (Norwell), (Hanover Center), (Pembroke), Hingham, Nantasket, Cohasset, Scituate, Marshfield, (Duxbury), Kingston, & Plymouth.

Tour skirts picturesque "South Shore," passing hist. fishing & shipping towns with int. old bldgs. & many beaches & harbors (swim.yacht.f.facils.). Tour makes J. with US6, which runs along N. shore of Cape Cod, at Sagamore Bridge, & with St.28 which runs along S. shore of Cape from near Bourne (see Cape Cod tour).

Sec. 1: BOSTON to QUINCY. 10. US1.

(For this sec. see US1 & Boston Trip II.)

Sec. 2: QUINCY to J. of St.3A & St.3 near KINGSTON. 31.

1. J. of St.3A & St.3.

SIDE TRIPS: Take St.3 (R) here. At 3m from Quincy is **Weymouth** (see Boston Trip II). At 11m, J. with St.123 at **Assinippi**. Cor. Main St. & Jacob's Lane, **Jacob's Farmh.** (O.Mon. Thurs.c.1726.adds.); fire apparatus dating from 1760 to early 1900's.

(1) Take St.123 (L) here 3m to **Norwell** (sett.1634), famous for "North River" ships it built. **Kent Mem. Bldg.** (O.2nd half 17th cent.); Hist. Soc. & hist. materials. River & Wall Sts., **Old First Parish Ch.** (Unit.). Stetson Rd., off River St., old "**Cornet**" **Rbt. Stetson H.**, former home of high official of Plymouth colony. On St.123, Main St. near Second Herring Brook, **Bryant-Cushman H.** (1698). At Oak & High Sts., **Early Shoe Shop.**

(2) Take St.123 (R) 7m to **Abington** (sett.c.1668), an industrial town. On St.18, bet. Elm & Niles Sts., **Congr. Ch.** (1849). St.18, near Elm St., **Ch.-Masonic Hall**, formerly 2nd Meetingh. **Island Grove Pk.** (pic.); here is boulder on spot where Wm. Lloyd Garrison & other abolitionists, 1846-65, held mass meetings. Also **Mem. Arch** comm. Soldiers & Sailors of Civil War.

At 13.5m J. with St.139.

Take latter (R) c.1.5m to **Hanover Center** (sett.1st half 17th cent.). Near the Green, "**Drummer**" **Sam Stetson H.** (O.wks.Sun.appl.sm.fee.c.1694.adds.1716) with Briggs Mem. Room.

Just S. of last J. on St.3 is **Quaker Meetingh.** (O.summer on certain occasions.1706.rest.). At 23m on St.3 is J. with St.3A.

6. from Quincy on St.3A, J. with North St.

SIDE TRIP: (R) here to **Hingham** (sett.1633), once important fishing town. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) On Main St., **Old Ship Ch.** (Unit.1681) said to be oldest functioning Ch. in state. Its name derives from fact that lookout for ships was kept in steeple. (2) Adj., **Hingham Cemetery**, incl. grave of Rev. Gen. Lincoln. (3) 19 Lincoln St., **Old Ordinary** (O.wks.aft.Ap.19-Nov.1.sm.fee.c.1650); antique furnishings. Fine example of wayside inn. (4) North & Lincoln Sts., **Third Congr. (New North) Ch.** (O.appl.1807.by Bulfinch). (5) North & Lincoln Sts., **Ben. Lincoln H.** (1667), occupied by Rev. Ben. Lincoln, alleged ancestor of the President. Gen. Lincoln received Cornwallis' sword at surrender at Yorktown. (6) North St. & Fearing Rd., **Cushing H.** (18th cent.). (7) On Main St., beyond Hingham Center, St.128, **Rainbow Roof H.** (c.1690) so called because of unusual roof lines (see Cape Cod Tour).

Just beyond last J., St.3A makes J. with Summer St.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to **Nantasket Beach** (bath.recr.exursion boats from Boston). In **Hull**, near end of Nantasket Peninsula, are several int. houses incl.: On Main St., near Natasco Ave., **First Rectory** (1644) now Town Lib.

9.5. J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Here (L) 1.5^m to **Cohasset** (sett.1690), formerly famous cod & mackerel fishing port. Name is contraction of Ind. "Quonohassit." Elm & S. Main Sts., **Hist. H.** (O.Wed. Fri.Sat.aft.June-Aug.;1810); hist. items. N. Main St. & Highland Ave., **First Parish Meetingh.** (1747); very fine. On S. Main St., **St. Stephen's Ch.** (Episc.Goth.by Cram, Ferguson & Goodhue); fine windows & 50-bell carillon. At **Landing Cove**, c.1^m from town's center, at Border St., on harbor, **Marker** on spot where Capt. John Smith landed in 1614. Jerusalem Dr. along rockbound shore is scenically int.

13.5. J. with First Parish Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) here 2.5^m into **Scituate** (inc.1636), old seafaring & shipbuilding town, now summer resort. On First Parish Rd. at High School, **Cudworth H.** (O.wks.July 1-Labor Day.1729); hist. relics. Barker Rd., Scituate Harbor, **Garrison Inn** (1634) now Hatherly Inn. Old Oaken Bucket Rd., **Home of "Old Oaken Bucket"** & Well, comm. by Longfellow. **Old Mill** near J. of St.3A & Country Way.

20. MARSHFIELD (sett.1st half 17th cent.). Caswell & Webster Sts., **Winslow H.** (O.June 15-Sept.15.sm.fee.1699.rem.1756); **Dan. Webster Room.** (At c.2.5^m from town, on Webster St., Winslow Burying Ground with **Grave of Dan. Webster.**) **26.5. J.** with St.14 leading (L) short distance to **Duxbury** (sett.1st quarter 17th cent.), founded by John Alden & others of Plymouth Colony; old seafaring town. Alden St., near RR. sta., **John Alden H.** (O.1653) built by John Alden, 3rd son of John & Priscilla Alden; antique furnishings. On Standish St., **Alex. Standish H.** (O.when owner is in residence.1666.rem.1946) built by son of Miles Standish; panelling, pewter. Chestnut St., **Old Burying Ground** where are buried Miles Standish & his 2 daughters. (John Alden is supposed to be buried here also). On Crescent St., **Standish Mon.** (O) 130'; fine view. **31. J.** with St.3 on which tour cont. (S).

Sec. 3: J. with St.3A to J. with St.28, near Bourne. 24.

1. KINGSTON, sett. early 17th cent. by colonists who came to Plymouth on 1st ships from England, 1620. Main St., **First Congr. Ch.** (Unit.early 18th cent.). Landing Rd. near St.3 & St.3A, **Maj. John Bradford H.** (O.wks.July 1-Labor Day.Sun.appl.sm.fee.1674.rem.1720.rest.1921), furnished in style of Pilgrim home. Brewster Rd., near inters. of St.3 & St.3A, **Brewster H.** (O.wks.June-Oct.sm.fee.1690), built by son of Gov. Bradford; period furnishings, family relics. St.3 now skirts shore to **PLYMOUTH** (see US44) at 5. & cont. to J. with US6 at **SAGAMORE BRIDGE** spanning Cape Cod Canal, at 21. From this point take US6 (R) to J. with St.28 near Bourne at 24.

WHITE MOUNTAIN TOUR—NEW ENGLAND

From BOSTON, Mass., through Franconia Notch, Crawford Notch, (Pinkham Notch) & return via N. Conway & Conway to PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

308. US3, US302, St.16A & St.16

Via: in Mass.: Cambridge, Arlington, (Woburn), Burlington, Billerica, Lowell, (Tewkesbury), Tyngsborough; in N.H.: Nashua, Merrimack, Manchester, Suncook, Concord, Boscawen, Franklin, Laconia, L. Winnepesaukee, The Wiers, Meredith, Holderness, Ashland, Plymouth, Woodstock, N. Woodstock, Franconia Notch, Twin Mountain, Fabyan, Bretton Woods, Crawford Notch, Bartlett, Glen, Intervale, N. Conway, Conway, Chocorua, W. Ossipee, Ossipee, Center Ossipee, Sanbornville, Milton,

Rochester & Dover. Good accoms. at chief resort pts. RR. parallels route from Boston to Plymouth & from Twin Mountain to Portsmouth. Bus conns. throughout.

This route, with its side trips, takes in the high spots of the L. Winnepesaukee & White Mt. regs. L. Winnepesaukee circuit is made by a side trip from The Wiers. A side trip out of Glen, on St.16 (N), takes in Pinkham Notch. Otherwise chief pts. of int. lie along the main route or on short side trips from it.

Sec. 1: BOSTON to MASS.-N.H. LINE. 36. US3

0. BOSTON. 4.5. CAMBRIDGE, at Harvard Univ. **8. ARLINGTON** (see Boston Trip III for this sec.). **11.5. J.** with St.128.

SIDE TRIP: On St.128 (R) c.2^m to **Woburn** (1640). On Pleasant St., **Winn Mem. Lib.**, one of H. H. Richardson's bldgs.; in tower, "Antique Kitchen" (O.wks.); mineral & ornithological colls.; Statue of Count Rumford (see below). Park & Center Sts., **Old Burying Ground** (1642); graves of ancestors of Presidents Pierce & Garfield. 90 Elm St., **Count Rumford's Birthpl.** (O.wks.1714), born Ben. Thompson (1753-1814), scientist & administrator; made Count of Holy Roman Empire; antiques & portrait of the Count.

15.5. BURLINGTON. Old Marion Tavern (O). **18. PINEHURST PK.** (recre.). **23.** on Chelmsford Rd. (L) a short distance, **Manning Manse** (late 17th cent.O.tearoom). **25. LOWELL** (sett.1653), at confluence of Concord & Merrimack Rs., owes its industrial position to water power of the Merrimack. Formerly great textile mfg. center, now has diversified industries. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) 243 Worthen St., **Birthpl. of J. M. Whistler**, Amer. artist (O.except Mon.1824), now home of Art Assoc. (2) Jefferson & Lewis Sts., **Greek Orthodox Ch.** (Byzantine). (3) Colonial Ave. & Moody St., **Lowell Textile Institute**; exhibit (O). (4) 275 Pawtucket St., **Spaulding H.** (2nd half 18th cent.rest.). (5) 850 Broadway, **Lowell St. Teachers College**. (6) In Lincoln Sq., **Lincoln Mem.** (by Bela Pratt). **36. MASS.-N.H. LINE.**

Sec. 2: MASS.-N.H. LINE to CONCORD. 42. US3

4. NASHUA (Info. C. of C.), 1st settlement in southern N.H., was chartered 1673 as Dunstable & renamed 1842; suffered from Ind. attacks, 1675-1725. Town was abandoned during King Philip's War. A canal around the falls permitted shipping to reach town. City is located near confluence of Merrimack R. & Nashua R. which bisects it. Water power helps make Nashua 2nd city of N.H. Nashua produces a variety of products; plants employ c. 12,500. **PTS. OF INT.:** On Main St.: (1) No. 120, **Old Town Hall** (1843). (2) No. 182, **Arts & Crafts Shop**; classes; articles for sale. (3) No. 341, **Amer. Shearer Co.** (O.appl.). In rear is **Bird Meeting H.** (1746), now used by plant. (4) No. 322, **Marsh Tavern** (early 19th cent.). (5) Main & Lock Sts., **Pub. Lib.**; has Charter granted town of Dunstable by George II; art exhibits. (6) 1 Abbott Sq., **Colonial H.** (early 19th cent.fine example.int.inter.). (7) Concord & Manchester Sts., **Christian Science Ch.**, former home of Rev. Gen. John Stark (see Manchester). (8) 27½ Concord St., **H.** (1st half 18th cent.), supposed to have been haunted. (9) On Ferry Rd., **Proctor Animal Cemetery** (1929). (10) Broad St., **U.S. Fish Hatchery**. (11) Many of city's factories may be visited. Consult C. of C.

SIDE TRIP: On St.111 (E) 1.5^m to **Hudson**, seat of Revier College for Women (Cath). At 3^m is **Benson Wild Animal Farm** (O.yr.round to sunset.sm.fee.pic.amusements), circus & carnival.

10.5. HORSESHOE POND (pic.). **12. MERRIMACK** [At 6^m (L) is **Baboosic L.**, resort.] Near Merrimack are **Atherton Falls**. **20. BEDFORD GROVE** (resort.pic.). **23. MANCHESTER** (sett.1722) (Mun.Airport.Accoms.Winter carnival.Info. C. of C.). Industrial development of St.'s largest city & commercial center was due to Amoskeag Falls on Merrimack R. & the Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (1810), largest cotton-textile concern in world until it went bankrupt in 1935. Other companies now occupy the huge plant which city has taken over & subleased. Gen. J. Stark, hero of Bennington, was a native & led N.H.'s men in both Fr.-Ind. & Rev. Wars.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Pine & Amherst Sts., **Manchester Hist. Assoc.** (O.Tues.Thurs. Sat.aft.); extensive hist., Ind., portrait & print colls. & hist. lib.; especially notable are **John Rogers Groups** (terra cotta) showing early Amer. life in miniature. (2) 405 Pine St., **Carpenter Mem. Lib.** (Ital.Ren.by E.L.Tilton), founded in late 18th cent. (3) Pine & Concord Sts., **Institute of Arts** (O.wks.), courses in literature & arts; exhibits of handicrafts. (4) 52 Concord St., **Canado-Américaine Bldg.**, with noteworthy lib. on French in Amer. (5) Orange & Beech Sts., **Currier Art Gallery**

(1927. by Tilden & Githens); Ital. mosaics, by Salvatore Lascari; Fountain by Harriet Frishmuth. In (1st fl.) Gallery, showing Col. furniture, notable glass & pewter, is the famous **French Wallpaper** from Vaughan H. in Thetford, Vt. In arcade & on 2nd fl. are colls. of paintings, prints & etchings. (6) Canal St. at Amoskeag Bridge, **Home of Gen. John Stark** (see above). (7) In Derryfield Pk., **Observatory**, fine view. (8) In Stark Pk., **Grave of Gen. Stark**. Near Manchester is **Crystal L.** (swim.). (9) Just outside city is **St. Anselm's College**, of Benedictine Order (est. in N.H. 1889). (10) On St. 101, 4^m (E) **Massabesic L.** Manchester is at J. with St. 114 (see US4), St. 101 & St. 28, which last unites with US3 to **Suncook** (short distance (W) of US3) at 34.

SIDE TRIP: St. 28 runs (NE) from Suncook through pleasant country of streams & ponds to **Alton Bay** on L. Winnepesaukee at 32^m & cont. along E. side of L. to **Wolfeborough**. St. 109 circles lake (N) from this pt. to J. with St. 25 at **Moultonborough** & from there St. 25 follows along L. to J. with US3 at **Meredith** (see below). St. 28 cont. (NE) through **Ossipee** to J. with St. 16 (S) of Center Ossipee (see below).

42. CONCORD (see US4). J. with US202 (see US4) & with US4, with which US3 unites for c. 10^m.

Sec. 3: CONCORD to PLYMOUTH. 60. US3

6. PENACOOK. **Washington Hotel**, century-old inn. On island in Merrimack R. is **Mon. to Hannah Dustin** (see Worcester, Mass.). **9. BOSCAWEN** (sett. c. 1733). On Main St., **Tablet** marks Site of Dan. Webster's Law Office; near-by, **Webster Homestead** (1805).

SIDE TRIP: (R) 8.5^m on Rd. through Canterbury, to **Shaker Village** (Main bldg. late 18th cent.), home of sect founded by "Mother" Ann Lee, & named for the "shaking" in religious ecstasy. 11^m **Worsted Ch.** (1839), decorated with int. worsted embroideries.

9.5. US4 branches (NW) here. **15.5. (R) WEBSTER PLACE (O)** where Dan. Webster lived as a boy; surrounded by bldgs. of **N.H. Orphans' Home**. **17.5.** Rd. leads (L) here c. 3^m to **Dan. Webster's Birthpl.** (O. summer. c. 1762-65); relics & antiques. **19. FRANKLIN** (sett. 2nd half 18th cent.), at meeting of Pemigewasset & Winnepesaukee Rs., which form the Merrimack & furnish water power for paper, textile & other mills. In **Mortar Lot** is granite block used by Inds. for grinding corn. **Congr. Ch.** (early 19th cent. rest.), in which is Dan. Webster's pew. On grounds, **Bust of Webster** (by D.C. French & his daughter). Near Franklin is Hogback Ski-track. J. with St. 11 which leads (W) past **Webster L.** at 2.5^m to L. Sunapee reg. (see US4).

SIDE TRIP: On US3A (N) to **W. Plymouth**. 26^m. Scenic & shorter alt. route follows Pemigewasset R., on which at 10.5^m is **Profile Falls**. At 12^m **Bristol**, center for recr. area. 15^m **Newfound L.** (f.h. beaches, winter sports), mountain-enclosed. 17^m **Bridgewater** (accoms.); music & drama colony in summer. 21^m **E. Hebron & Hebron** (where is early 19th cent. Ch.) are at N. end of L. (pic. camp. cabins. inns). 26^m **W. Plymouth**, J. with St. 25 which leads (E) to Plymouth & J. with US3 (see below).

22. TILTON (1768). **Tilton School & Jr. College.** (R. short distance to Tilton Arch, reprod. of Arch of Titus, Rome, Italy, comm. Tilton family.) Hy. now crosses **WINNISQUAM L.** At **29. LACONIA**, bet. Winnisquam & Winnepesaukee Ls., industrial, trade & recr. center. (Airport. Accoms.). Church & Main Sts., **Gale Mem. Lib.**; E. P. Jewell Ind. Coll. 10 Gilford Ave., **Jewett Homestead** (1780). Steamer trips on L. Winnepesaukee, largest in N.H.

SIDE TRIP: On St. 11A (E) 4^m to **Gilford** (accoms. facils. winter sports). Rd. runs from here into Belknap Mts. (recr. area. winter sports. facils.). Chair Tramway.

32. LAKEPORT. **A. L. Drake Ind. Coll.** (O) at 40 Prospect St. **35. THE WEIRS**, popular center for Lakes Reg. on 22^m-long L. Winnepesaukee. **Endicott Rock Pk.** (beach. bathh.). Steamer tours of Is. & resorts; speedboats from Board Walk. J. with St. 11B running SE. along L. to Alton Bay (see above). US3 now runs close to Winnepesaukee L., with fine views. **40. MEREDITH**, bet. L. Winnepesaukee & L. Waukegan, with hills in background. J. with St. 25 (see above). Hy. cont. through lovely mt. & lake country to **SQUAM L.**; many resorts in vic. **48. HOLDERNESS**, bet. Little Squam & Squam Ls., with views of lofty peaks. **Trinity Ch.** (late 18th cent.) was built by Sam. Livermore, N.H. chief justice, 2nd oldest Episc. Ch. in state. **60. PLYMOUTH** (sett. 1764), sports center in Baker R. valley (skiing). Juckins Hill & Frontenac Ski Development near-by. **Pub. Lib.** was formerly Cth., where Webster tried his 1st jury case. **Plymouth Normal School**, outgrowth of pioneer Academy (1808).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.25 (W) from Plymouth. 4m W. **Plymouth, J.** with US3A (see above). 5.5m **Polar Caverns** (O.s.m.fee); worth a visit. 7.5m **Rumney Depot.** [Take Rd. (R) here 5m to **Stinson L.** with view of high peaks.] 20m **Warren. Morse Mus.** (O.summer); allegedly world's largest shoe coll. From near Warren a Rd. runs (R) to trl. to summit of **Mt. Moosilauke** (4,810'); finest view in White Mts. J. with Appalachian Trl. 23m **Glenciff** at S. end of Oliverian Notch. 32m J. with St.10 (see) N. of Haverhill.

Sec. 4: PLYMOUTH to TWIN MOUNTAIN. 46. US3

US3 conts. (N) through fine scenery of the Pemigewasset Valley & Franconia Notch. 17. **WOODSTOCK** & 22. **N. WOODSTOCK**, summer resorts. Near latter (L) is **Fay Reserv.** (recr.) J. with St.112.

SIDE TRIP: St.112 (W) & (NW) to J. with US302, E. of Woodsville at 17m. Picturesque route through **Kinsman Notch.** At c.2m J. with St.118.

Take latter (L). At c.8m J. with Rd. (R) to **Ravine Cabin** from which trl. runs to summit of **Moosilauke Mt.** (see Hanover). St.118 cont. to **Warren** (see above) at c.13m. At 5.5m **Lost River Reserv.** Here are **Glacial Caverns** (O.s.m.fee). Just beyond, on St.112, trl. runs (L) to **Mt. Moosilauke.** Another trl. runs (R) to **Mt. Kinsman** (4,363') & **Mt. Cannon** (Profile) (see below). 17m J. with US302, E. of Woodsville (see St.10-12-US302).

27. INDIAN HEAD (tourist camp at foot of mt.). US3 from here on is the only hy. through beautiful **Franconia Notch** (accoms.at various centers). At S. end is **Franconia Notch Reserv.** **28.5. FLUME GORGE** (tea house), with fine mt. view. Trls. lead along & across deep narrow chasm to head of Flume & over **AVALANCHE FALLS.** At c.29. (L) on US3 is **WHITEHOUSE BRIDGE.** Trl. leads (L) to **Cascades.** Liberty Spring Trl. leads (R) to Mt. Liberty (4,460'). **31.5. LAFAYETTE CAMP-GROUND** (facils.); trl. (L) 1.5m to beautiful **Lonesome L.,** where is Appalachian Club cabin (O.summer). **33.** Above Profile L. towers **PROFILE MT.** (Cannon Mt. 1,500' above L.), from side of which the stern Old Man of the Mountain surveys the valley, inspiration of Hawthorne's "Great Stone Face." From parking place, short distance beyond, is best view. Trls. to summit & to **Eagle L. & Mt. Lafayette.** **35.** Rd. (L) here short distance to **Cannon Mt. Aerial Tramway** (takes passengers up c.2,000' to top of mt.). On Cannon Mt. is **Richard Taft Ski Run.** Just beyond this pt. on US3 is **Eagle Cliff** & lovely **Echo L.** **35.5.** J. with St.18 which runs through fine scenic reg. to J. with US302 E. of Bethlehem Street (see St.10-12-US302) at 10m. **41.5. GALE R. CAMP** (facils.), from which trl. leads (R) to **Mt. Garfield** (4,488'). Hy. now swings (NE) to important summer resort of **TWIN MOUNTAIN** at 46. Splendid views of **Mt. Washington** (6,288') & other peaks of Presidential Range. J. with US302 which main tour now follows (SE). For US302 (W) from Twin Mountain, see St.10-12-US302.

SIDE TRIP: From Twin Mountain (N) to **Third Connecticut L.** by US3. At 9m **Whitefield** (accoms.resort). J. with St.116 which leads (S) 3m. Here take country Rd. (R) 2m to **For. Lake St. Pk.** (recr. winter sports). At 15m on US3, take Rd. (E) here to **Mt. Prospect St. Pk.** (pic.bldgs.). Mt. ski tow. 18m **Lancaster,** at meeting of Israel & Conn. Rs. Accoms. Some int. old Hs. **Mon.** comm. pioneers. At N. end of town are **Fair Grounds.** J. with US2. Bridge across Conn. R. (see Newport, Vt., Trips).

55m **Colebrook,** farm & tourist center (accoms.). J. with St.26 which leads (E) along Mohawk R. through scenically fine **Dixville Notch** to J. with St.16 (see below & Me. St.26). US3 swings (E) with Conn. R. 74m **Pittsburg,** at (W) end of L. Francis. Hy. winds (NE) through wild country past **First & Second Conn. Ls.** (on latter is Camp Idlewild) & then **Conn. Ls. St. Reserv.** (pic.camp stay limited;swim.f.) near **Third Conn. L.** Just beyond Third Conn. L. at 97m is **Canadian Boundary,** 4m S. of Chartierville, Canada.

Sec. 5: TWIN MOUNTAIN to GLEN. 30. US302

0. TWIN MOUNTAIN. 2.5. ZEALAND FOR. CAMP. 3. LOWER AMMO-NOOSUC FALLS. 5. FABYAN (resort). **6. BRETTON WOODS** (resort), scene July 1944 of U.N. Monetary & Financial Conference which developed Internat. Monetary Fund & Internat. Bank for Reconstruction & Development. Here is **MT. PLEASANT H.**

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (R) here 1m to **Mt. Washington Hotel;** fine view. At 2.5m **Upper Ammonoosuc Falls.** 4m **Marsh-Field** (cabins.&restaurant), sta. of **Mt. Washington Cog Railway** (July 1-Oct.12), 1st of kind in world, which climbs 3.5m to summit of **Mt. Washington,** highest peak in White Mts., affording magnificent view. (Summit also reached by **Mt. Washington Automobile Rd.** from J. with St.16 at Glen House, see below). At summit are **Summit H.** (room.meals) & **Tip Top H.** (bunks).

9. CRAWFORD H. (hotel.swim.boat.sports facils.). (1) Here take Carriage Rd. (L) (on foot or by burro) to **Ledge of Mt. Willard** (marvelous view). (2) Take Crawford Bridle Path (R) here 8^m to **Summit of Mt. Washington**. **10. N. end of CRAWFORD NOTCH.** Splendid view. Just beyond, on US302, are **Flume & Silver Cascades**. **12. WILLEY CAMPS.** Here occurred in 1826 destructive avalanche described in Hawthorne's "The Ambitious Guest." **15.5. J. with Trl. (R) 1.5^m to Arethusa Falls,** highest in N.H. **22. View of Mt. Parker,** near Sawyer Rock For. Camp. Next, hy. affords view of **Mt. Carrigain (4,647').** **24. BARTLETT** (resort. winter sports), with views of mts.

SIDE TRIP: From Bartlett, Bear Notch Rd. runs (R) around **Bear Mt.** (ski-trl.) 9^m to J. with Swift River Rd. which runs (E) to J. with St.16 near Conway (see).

30. GLEN. J. with St.16 on which main tour cont. (S).

SIDE TRIP: St.16 (N) to Errol. Chief feature of this side trip is scenically fine **Pinkham Notch.** 1.5^m **Goodrich Falls.** 3^m **Jackson,** resort & ski center (slopes.trls.lift.jump.skating rink); fine scenery; accessible to pts. in Pinkham & Crawford Notches. Hy. now enters **Pinkham Notch.** 12^m Parking here for **Glen Ellis Falls,** reached by marked path (R), short distance; among most beautiful in N.H. 13^m **Pinkham Notch Camp** (lodging.meals), ski trl. center.

From Pinkham Notch Camp take Tuckerman Ravine Trl. short distance (L) to beautiful **Crystal Cascade.** 2^m **Hermit L.,** overshadowed by high cliffs. Just beyond is entrance to scenically notable **Tuckerman Ravine,** mighty glacial cirque. 2.5^m **Snow Arch,** formed by piled-up snow, one of most spectacular sights in White Mts.

14.5^m Path leads (R) here short distance to **Thompson's Falls.** View of the Ravine. 16^m **Glen House** (hotel), with impressive view of Presidential Range. J. with Mt. Washington Automobile (Toll) Rd. 8^m to **Summit** (see above). 17^m **Dolly Copp For. Camp** (pic.shelters. camp.swim.). Fine view. Js. with trls. to mt. pts. 24^m **Gorham,** at confluence of Androscoggin & Peabody Rs. RR. & bus conns. Accomms. Summer & winter resort (ski trls.jump.tow). Surrounded by impressive mts., Gorham is one of best starting pts. for excursions into Presidential Range. Union St. leads (L) to marked trl. 2.7^m long, to **Pine Mt.** (2,440'; fine view). In Gorham is J. with US2 (see).

Route now follows Androscoggin R. 31^m **Berlin** at J. of Dead & Androscoggin Rs., with pulp & paper mills. RR. & bus conn. Accomms. Near town are ski tow, shelters & jump & ski & hik. trls. to near-by mts. 58^m **Errol,** at J. with St.26 [see Me. St.26 for St.26 (NE).] St.26 turns (W) from Errol through fine Dixville Notch to J. with US3 at Colebrook (see above). St.16 cont. (NE) around **Rangeley Ls.** to **Rangeley** (see Maine St.100-St.4).

Sec. 6: GLEN to PORTSMOUTH. 94. St.16.

0. GLEN (RR. conn.). **4. INTERVAL,** in narrow valley dominated by Presidential Range (NW), at J. with trl. to **Mt. Bartlett,** 1^m & **Mt. Pequawket,** 3.5^m . **6. N. CONWAY,** yr.-round resort (accoms.) on Saco R. Fine view of Presidential Range. **Skimobile-Tramway** takes skiers in winter, sightseers in summer, to top of **Cranmore Mt.** (fine view). Rds. & trls. run to many scenic pts. of int.: **Echo L. St. Pk.** (pic.swim.); **Cathedral Ledge St. Reserv.;** **Thompson Falls & Diana's Baths.**

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (N) from N. Conway 1.5^m to **Kearsarge Village** (hotel).

(1) Kearsarge Trl. leads 3^m to summit of **Mt. Pequawket.** Splendid view.

(2) Rd. from Kearsarge cont. (E) to **S. Chatham** & from there (N) through fine **Evans Notch** to J. with US2 (see Fryeburg, Me.).

8. South J. with US302 which runs (E) from here to Fryeburg, Me. (see) & from there to Portland, Me. (see). **11. CONWAY** (sett.1764-66) at J. of Saco & Swift Rs., yr.-round resort (summer theater. ski trls. & jump) with fine views of Mt. Chocorua, Sandwich Range & Mt. Washington.

SIDE TRIP: Take Swift R. Rd. (R) along scenic Swift R. past several For. Camps to mt. hamlet of **Passaconaway** (accoms.), near **Passaconaway For. Camp** & near J. with Bear Mt. Rd. (see Bartlett above). Trl. branches off Swift R. Rd. up **Mt. Passaconaway** (4,060').

16. WHITE LEDGE FOR. CAMP. 19. PEQUAWKET, J. with Piper Trl. leading (R) 4^m (2 camps) to summit of **Mt. Chocorua** (3,475'), named for Ind. chief; magnificent view. St.16 now passes **Chocorua L. 23. CHOCORUA,** near mt. of same name (see above). J. with St.113. (E. on latter is **Silver L.**).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.113 (W) 4^m to **Tamworth,** on Swift R. From Tamworth (R) 2^m to **Hemenway St. Reserv.** (2,000 as.camp.tower lookout). Rd. cont. to **Chinook Kennels** (fee), at 5.5^m with sledge dogs & exhibit of sledging equipment. Rear Adm. Rich. E. Byrd's Antarctic expedition dogs were trained here.

26. WHITE L. ST. PK. (258 as.pic.camp.trls.swim.bathh.f.). **27. W. OSSIPPEE,** on Whittier R. Near here poet Whittier spent summers & wrote. North J. with St.25

(see Suncook, US3 above). **28.5. J.** with paved Rd. leading (L) 0.5^m to **Ossipee L.** (swim.f.seaplane bases). **33. CENTER OSSIPEE**, South J. with St.25 which runs (E) & then (SE) to Portland, Me.

37. Here is J. with St.28 (see above) near Ossipee (S. of J.). **49. SANBORNVILLE**, scene of fight bet. Capt. John Lovewell & Inds. in 1725, at end of **Lovell L.** **60. MILTON**, still mill town. **70. ROCHESTER.** J. with US202 (For towns & pts. of int. from Rochester to Portsmouth, see Portsmouth Trip I). **94. PORTSMOUTH.**

ME. ST. 26—NEW ENGLAND

PORTLAND (NW) to ME.-N.H. LINE (Errol, N.H.). **100. St.26**

Via: Gray, Sabbathday, Poland, (Norway), S. Paris, Bethel, Newry & Upton.

This route runs through scenically mountainous, river & lake country culminating in Grafton Notch & Umbagog L. of the Rangeley Chain.

Sec. 1: PORTLAND to J. with St.11. 33.

(For this sec., see Portland Trip I).

Sec. 2: J. with St.11 to ME.-N.H. LINE. 67.

12. J. with St.117 which leads (L) short distance to **Norway** (resort), on **Pennesseewassee L.** In vic. is **Little Pennesseewassee L.** **Norway L.** is a few miles (W). **13.5. SOUTH PARIS** on Little Androscoggin R. **15. J.** with Rd. which leads (R) 1.5^m to **Paris Hill.** **Old Stone Jail** (1st quarter 19th cent.). **Birthpl. of Hannibal Hamlin** (see Portland). **Hubbard H.** (1806) & several other int. old Hs. **Bapt. Ch.** (early 19th cent.). **19.5. SNOW FALLS** of Little Androscoggin R. **22. MAINE MINERAL STORE;** mineral coll. **29.5. BRYANT POND.** **33. LOCKE'S MILLS.** In vic., **North, South & Round Ponds.** On a side Rd. (W) 3^m are **Greenwood Ice Caves.** **38.5. BETHEL.** J. with US2 (see). **45. NEWRY** (see US2). **50. NORTH NEWRY**, on Bear R. along which are many fine cascades. **54.5. SCREW ANGUS FALLS.** **57.** Impressive **GRAFTON NOTCH.** To W., **Old Speck Mt.** (4,250'), after Mt. Katahdin, highest pt. in state. To (NE), **Bald Mt.** (4,080'). **58. J.** with Appalachian Trl. **65. UPTON**, at Umbagog L., one of Rangeley Chain (guides avail.). **Bragg H.** (1838). **67. ME.-N.H. LINE**, c.7.5^m (E) of Errol, N.H. St.26 in N.H. traverses scenically fine Dixville Notch. (See White Mt. Tour.)

THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

For detailed information, guide books & maps, etc., covering the trail, apply to the Appalachian Trail Conference, Washington, D.C. This organization & its allied bodies have available at reasonable cost publications which will enable the hiker easily to follow any section of the trail.

THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL extends from Mt. Katahdin, Me., to Mt. Oglethorpe, Ga., a distance of some 2,050 miles. It traverses 14 states, is well marked throughout & offers camping facilities & shelters at reasonably frequent intervals. It crosses through 8 National Forests & several National Parks. Starting in Maine at Mt. Katahdin (5,267'), it crosses some of the highest peaks of the Appalachians: Mt. Washington (6,288') in New Hampshire, & if its branch, the Long Trail, be included, Mt. Mansfield (4,393') in Vermont, & Greylock (3,505') highest in Massachusetts. After crossing through New York, Pennsylvania & Maryland, it climbs the Blue Ridge, paralleling the Skyline Drive of Shenandoah National Park, & the Blue Ridge Parkway all the way to Great Smokies National Park. The greatest height it climbs to is Clingman's Dome (6,641') in the Great Smokies. **NEW ENGLAND SECTION.** The trail starts from New York St.22 at Webatuck, & crosses from there into Connecticut, where it runs NE. & N. along mountain ranges, reaching its greatest altitude, at Bear Mt. (2,355'), highest in Connecticut, near the state line, which it crosses, via beautiful Sage's Ravine. In Massachusetts, it climbs along the Taconic Mts. & over Mt. Everett (2,624') & in the N. sec. of the state, Mt. Greylock, & then crosses into Vermont, where it is known as the Long Trail & travels along the ridges of the Green Mountains for 100 miles to Sherburne Pass. Here the Long Trail branches off (N) & climbs eventually to the summit of Mt. Mansfield & continues (NE) to Jay Peak (3,861') & the Canadian Line.

At Sherburne Pass, the Appalachian Trail proper turns (E) across Vermont, into New Hampshire near Hanover, & continues passing Mt. Moosilauke (4,810'), through Crawford Notch & over the Presidential Range, culminating in Mt. Washington, to Gorham, New Hampshire, from where it crosses the Maine line to Grafton Notch. From there, Old Speck (4,150') is easily reached. The trail continues over Baldpate (3,996') in Maine.

From here it traverses a wilderness of forests, mountains, rivers & lakes. Some of the outstanding scenic points of interest are: the Rangeley Lakes, Sugarloaf (4,237'), third highest in Maine, Moosehead Lake (accessible from trail by road), White Cap (3,707') with fine view & Mt. Katahdin, highest in the state, where the trail ends. US7 parallels the trail fairly closely in Connecticut & Massachusetts & less closely to the (W) in Vermont, to Sherburne Pass. It parallels the Long Trail from that point (N) to New Heaven Junction. Vermont St.100 parallels the Long Trail on the (E) all the way from Ludlow, Vt., to Newport, Vt. Numerous highways cross the trail in Connecticut & Massachusetts. In Vermont, East-West highways cross it at frequent intervals, connecting US7 & St.100. In New Hampshire, the trail is accessible from numerous main highways. In its W. section in Maine, the trail is accessible at frequent intervals by main highways coming up from the S. In its middle Maine section, one main highway running from Bangor to Greenville, on Moosehead Lake, crosses the trail at Blanchard & Monson. Otherwise, in the middle & E. Maine sections, only a few secondary roads reach the trail.

BOSTON

RR. Stas.: 120 Causeway St., North Sta. for B. & M. RR.; Rutland, Cent. Vermont & Can. Pacific; at Summer St. & Atlantic Ave., South Sta. for N.Y., N.H. & H.; 145 Dartmouth St., Back Bay Sta. for N.Y., N.H. & H.; Trinity Place Sta. for B. & A. Through bus consns. to all parts of U.S. & Canada. Airport in E. Boston, via Summer Tunnel. Sightseeing tours from Copley Plaza & Statler hotels: around Boston & Cambridge; to Lexington, Concord & Cambridge; along South Shore, via hist. Quincy to Plymouth; along North Shore to Gloucester & Rockport, Marblehead & Salem. Boat trips: around Charles R. basin from the Esplanade, near Hatch Mem. Shell; Harbor trips: by Airport Speed Ferry; at Rowe Wharf, excursion trips to Nantasket (pub.amusements). Steamers from Foster's Wharf (370 Atlantic Ave.) to Provincetown. Pub. bath. beaches along shore front: (N) Revere Beach, Winthrop, Lynn, Nahant, Swampscott, etc.; (S) Columbus Pk., Savin Hill Beach (Dorchester), Quincy Shore Dr. (near Quincy), Hough's Neck (near Quincy & Weymouth), Nantasket, etc. Recr. facils. in various metropolitan Pk. areas: (S) Jamaica Pond, Stony Brook & Blue Hills Reservs., & Franklin Pk.; (W) Charles R. Reserv., Mystic R. Reserv. & Mystic Ls., etc. (N) & (NE) Middlesex Fells, Breakhart Reserv., Lynn Woods, etc. Amusement resort at Revere Beach. Baseball: Braves' Field (Cambridge). Amer. League Field at Brookline Ave. near Kenmore Sq. Running races at Suffolk Downs Race Track (summer & fall seasons), reached by Summer Tunnel. Intercollegiate sports at Harvard Stadium (Cambridge). Sports events at Boston Garden near North Sta. Four theaters at which plays, musicals, etc., are given. Burlesque house. Symphony concerts at Symphony Hall & during summer at Hatch Mem. Shell, on Esplanade. Accoms.: All types. Flower shows, in Horticultural Hall at Mass. & Huntington Aves. Info.: C. of C., 80 Federal St.; New England Council, Statler Bldg., 20 Providence St.

Boston (sett.1630) is still called "the hub of the universe" by its C. of C., using phrase coined by Oliver Wendell Holmes, who also intimated that the flowers of the metropolitan area inclined from all sides in direction of Boston Common, hub of the hub. Bostonians consider Boston, in any event, as the hub of "their" universe, & standard of measurement of things & values. Wall Street they speak of as N.Y.'s State Street & they take the slow milk train home from megalopolis rather than spend a night away from their own tight little metropolis. But not so little either. Boston is, at any rate, the hub of New England. It is financial capital of a highly industrialized region, one of country's greatest ports, a mighty industrial beehive, world's greatest center for shoes & leather, country's greatest fishing, fish-packing & distributing port, its greatest woolen market, focus from which are disseminated products of New England's cotton spindles, 1/4 of all spindles whirling busily in the 48 states, & last but not least, a cultural center, perhaps 2nd only to New York. City proper has about 750,000 inhabitants, but metropolitan district with its great adj. suburbs has some 2,500,000. The "old town" is crowded into E. end of the crooked finger that juts out into Boston Harbor. This quasi-peninsula is bounded by Charles R. on the N., & a Channel on the S., bet. it & S. Boston. Beacon Hill rises to a small hump (c.300') in the NE. Within this small area are concentrated city's chief financial & business institutions, largely around State Street, & its two chief RR. stas., as well as most of town's hist. pts. With a natural instinct for conservation, Bostonians have managed to preserve against encroachments of builders & city planners alike, their chief hist. landmarks as living & visual proof that here was born American freedom & independence. They have even managed to keep intact many private houses of the Bulfinch period & some of their finest old churches.

And much of what has been added in the 19th & 20th cents. has been in harmony with the great architectural tradition. Sometimes the instinct toward conservation takes a slightly whimsical turn, as when Beacon Hill fights for & wins right to keep brick sidewalks against the intrusion of concrete.

Boston now includes some 40 former suburbs, not counting independent municipalities. There remains still a small fashionable residential area for Boston's socially elite on Beacon Hill & in sec. to N. & S. of Commonwealth Ave. Poorer districts are largely to E. & S. of city center. Subways enable vast majority of pop. to live at some distance from its jobs. Traffic problem is perhaps even more troublesome than N.Y.'s, although a partial solution has been had by putting streetcars underground until they reach a comparatively uncongested dist. near Copley Square.

With City's vast expansion in 19th cent. came a radical change in racial make-up. Influx from abroad which arrived to fill new factories & do heavy manual work, brought people from all over the globe, while a considerable part of the "natives" trekked west. Earlier newcomers were mostly Irish, some of them refugees from famine. Henry Adams in his autobiography tells how antipathy bet. old & newer elements led to day-long battles bet. Latin School boys & Irish youngsters. The Irish went into politics in a big way, although "native" stock still figures prominently enough in the Hoars, Cabots, Lodges & Saltonstalls, who became governors, senators, congressmen. Financial control, however, of banks, utility companies, & industrial enterprises has remained to a greater extent in hands of "old" Boston families. But Boston is by no means an Irish city: in fact, the combined groups of other stocks far outnumber the Irish—French Canadians, Italians, Jews from various European countries, Greeks, Armenians & even some Chinese. Once you have left the city's center, you are apt to find yourself among foreign accents. Nevertheless, Boston has preserved a distinct flavor of old New England, especially in the downtown sec. Sensible zoning laws have kept the Boston skyline reasonably low & uniform. Visitors from abroad are apt to remark that Boston is most "European" of our cities.

Like other New England cities, Boston, in early 19th cent., as a port, became one of casualties of Erie Canal, which lured shipping away to N.Y. More recently, building of Cape Cod Canal has somewhat compensated for the earlier disadvantage. Railway rate discrimination resulted from competition of Erie Canal, & this even today is cause of complaint.

Boston's cultural advantages are many: Harvard Univ., Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston Univ. & near-by Tufts, outstanding art galleries, an opera season, the Boston Symphony, the Lowell Institute lectures, a public lib. architecturally far surpassing New York's & of equal quality in contents, a number of country's great publishing houses. The Metropolitan District is notable for pks. & pkwys. with which central city has been ringed. Full advantage has been taken of various Rs.—the Charles, the Mystic, etc., that debouch into Boston Harbor & Mass. Bay. The sea-coast has been similarly reclaimed for recr. purposes.

Boston's history is largely that of New England. Although Norsemen, Champlain & the Dutch are said to have visited Boston harbor, & Capt. John Smith left us a map of it, & Miles Standish explored it for the Pilgrim Fathers, no actual settlement was made until late 1620's. Colonists had already est. themselves on outer fringes at Medford, Weymouth, Quincy, Hull, Dorchester, & on some of the harbor's Is. But the 1st settler is usually conceded to have been William Blackstone, former Anglican clergyman who put up log cabin on Shawmut (Beacon Hill). In 1630 he persuaded Gov. Winthrop, who had already migrated with a company to marshy neighborhood of Charlestown, to remove to site of present-day city. Blackstone recommended particularly excellent spring near his house. On September 17, 1630, Winthrop with an augmented band of colonists passed over to the "Hill."

Settlement soon became capital of Mass. Bay Colony, governed by a theocracy which rigidly dictated to citizens in matters of religious dogma & private conduct. Dissenters were persecuted. Roger Williams & his Quaker followers were driven out, as were Anabaptists and Antinomians (latter led by indomitable Anne Hutchinson). When Quakers returned, they were severely punished. In 1659-60, 3 men & 1 woman were executed on Common for thus offending. Nevertheless, culture & education (if orthodox) were valued by Puritans. In 1635 General Court est. 1st free school in Boston & about same time set up Harvard University in near-by Cambridge.

Never much of a farming community, city from beginning prospered greatly as port & trading center. Immigration to New England funnelled through Boston harbor. In 1631, Boston-built vessel, the tiny "Blessing of the Bay," was launched, & from then on shipbuilding continued as important industry down to Civil War era. After Stuart restoration, in 1660, Boston, which had actively sympathized with the Cromwell Regime, became scene of monarchical reprisals. In 1684, Court of Chancery sitting in Town H. (on site of which now stands old State H.), voided orig. colonial charter. Presiding Chief Justice Dudley declared when citizens invoked their rights under Magna Carta, that "they must not expect the laws of England to follow them to the ends of the earth." Governor Andros, sent by James II, est. virtual dictatorship. He attempted to break down religious & political monopoly of Puritans by widening the franchise & establishing right of free worship. He had Anglican services celebrated, to community's great scandal, in Old South Church & ordered building of King's Chapel, to be dedicated to Anglican worship.

Boston put on a curtain-raiser to witchcraft hysteria in 1688, but when epidemic broke out in full force in 1692, suffered perhaps less from its ravages than other towns, largely because sinister accusations finally were leveled at wife of Governor Phipps, who, naturally enough, thereupon bore down on witchbaiters. But at one time at least 100 persons were in jail, charged with illicit supernatural activities. By this time, Boston's population had grown to 7,000. City's trade boomed mightily with development of Rum-Slave-Molasses Traffic: rum to Africa in exchange for slaves, slaves to W. Indies in exchange for sugar & molasses & molasses & sugar back to Boston to be distilled into rum. By 1666, 300 ships, mostly Boston-owned, plied out of port. Gradually commerce became diversified; ships sailed to the Canaries, Azores, & Europe. Bet. 1714 & 1717 some 1,267 vessels cleared from Boston. During the 18th cent. wars, that ended in expulsion of the Fr. from N. America, struggle against the Crown never actually came to a head, because colonists were cooperating with home country in common effort.

When peace finally came, struggle with Crown was renewed & Boston became stage on which revolutionary drama reached its climax. In old State H., Jas. Otis, in 1761, made his great oratorical attack upon the Writs of Assistance, & sitting in Boston, the General Court, after passage of Stamp Act, issued call for 1st Continental Congress. In 1775, Brit. ships & troops arrived in Boston Harbor to enforce obedience to Townshend Acts. On March 5th occurred Boston Massacre, port was closed & General Gage, accompanied by a fleet, occupied city. In rapid succession came Battle of Lexington, provoked by dispatch of soldiers from Boston across Charles R. to seize patriot arms stored in Concord, Battle of Bunker Hill, Siege of Boston under Washington's direction, & Brit. evacuation. Rev. left Boston with its pop. reduced from 25,000 to 10,000, its commerce ruined. But recovery was rapid.

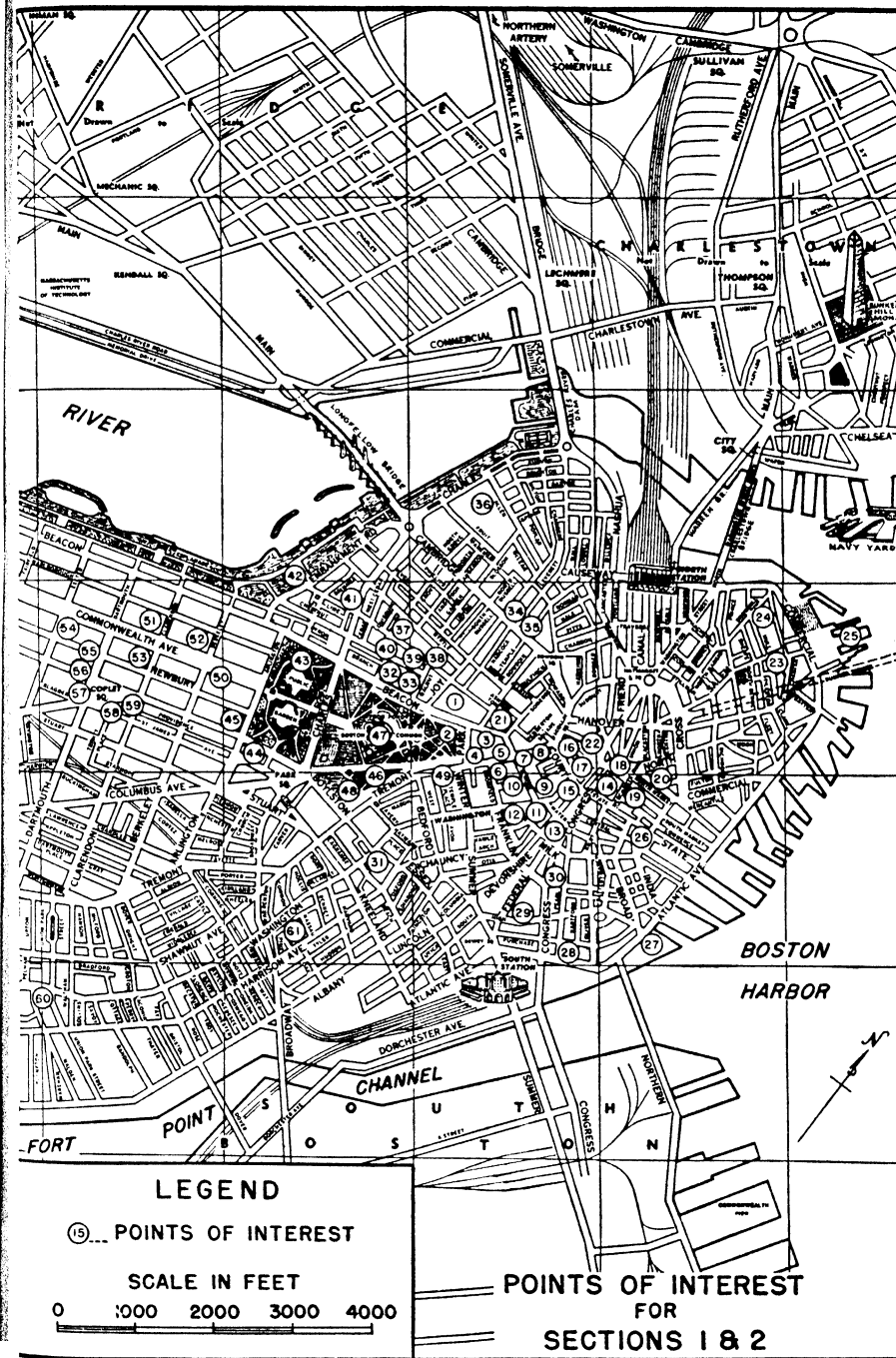
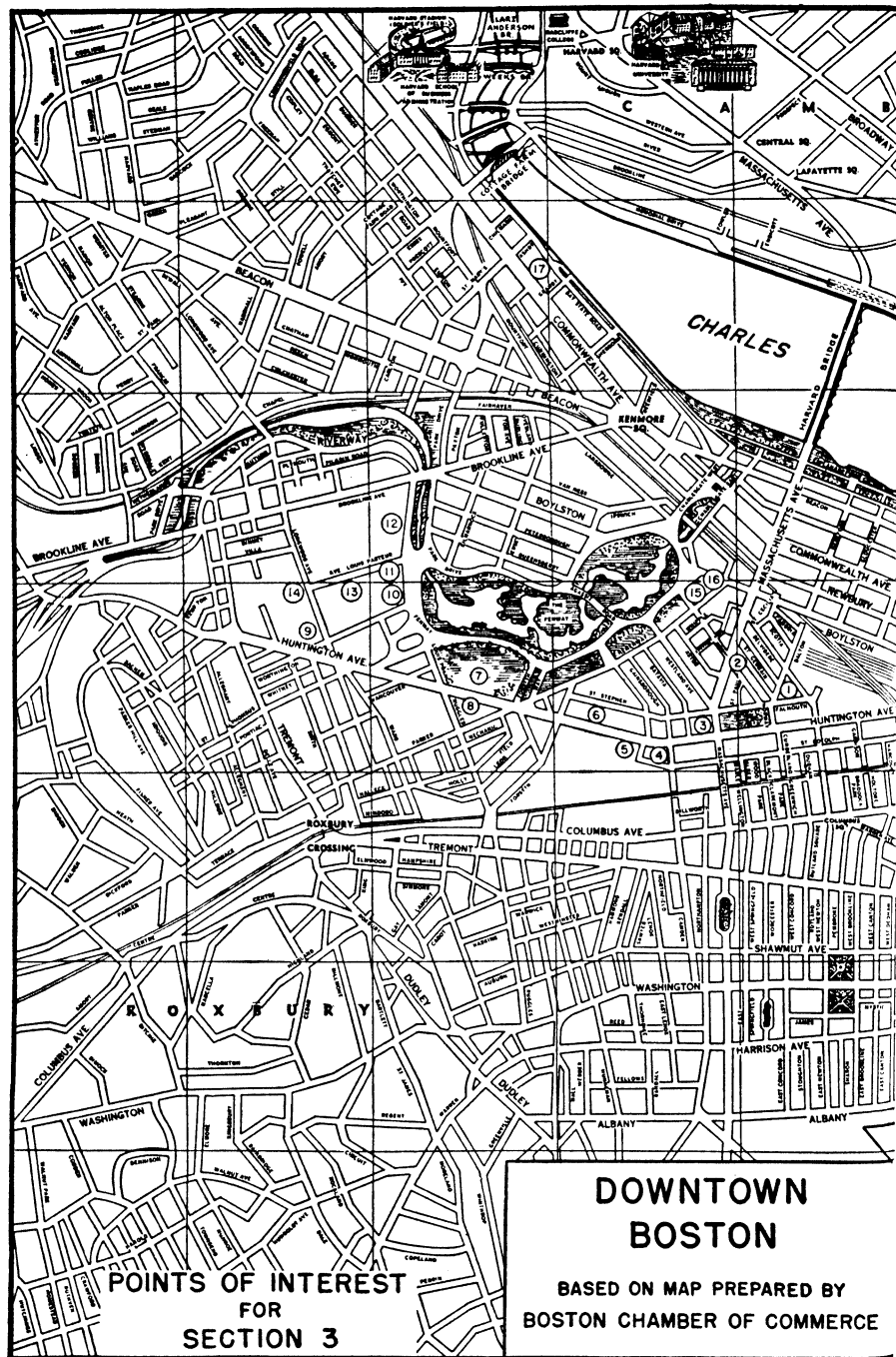
During troubles that followed French Rev., Boston ships successfully evaded Brit. fleets & traded with continental ports. But Jefferson's Embargo Act, & then Mr. Madison's War (as War of 1812 was known), threw city back into stagnation. That war became so unpopular that in 1814, General Court, sitting in Boston, issued call for a New England Convention, later held at Hartford, to consider secession from Union. With War's end, commercial expansion resumed. In 1790, 1st ship to ply in the China trade, sailed from harbor. City's commerce now covered seven seas. Among chief exports was salt cod, of which 1,000,000 quintals were sent abroad annually. Its merchants largely monopolized Amer. coastwise trade. With development of clipper ships, Boston commerce reached its apex. But already city's primacy was being challenged by the Erie Canal, & the RRs. & the steamship gave N.Y. & ports to the (S) great advantage. But Boston's growth continued. Industrial age made New England nation's workshop & Boston became great mfg. center. Prosperity of 19th cent. brought a great literary & cultural flowering which centered in Boston. And this was accompanied by a religious revolution. As early as 1787, Rev. Jas. Freeman swung King's Chapel congregation to the new faith. Eventually Unit. liberalism captured Harvard Univ. & many of Boston's churches. Perhaps most memorable social & political phenomenon of mid-19th cent. was antislavery movement, launched in 1830's by a New Englander, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who made Boston, for a time, his propaganda hqs. By both the "rich & well-born" & the masses, Abolitionists were considered subversive radicals. Mob erected a gallows before Garrison's house at 23 Brighton Street as warning; later they hauled him out of the office of his abolitionist "Liberator" & would have lynched

him had not Mayor intervened & smuggled him away to city jail. As late as 1842, Boston mob rioted to prevent liberation of a fugitive slave. By mid-1850's the tide had turned. In 1854 a mob, led by Thos. Wentworth Higginson (later to become a prosperous banker & highly respected citizen) rioted, this time in an attempt to **liberate** a fugitive slave.

In those days, Boston must have seemed to rest of country much as Los Angeles appears today, the breeding place of isms & crack-pot ideas: Brook Farm, a communal experiment in Utopia, Thoreau refusing to pay his poll tax, Transcendentalism, prohibition, women's suffrage. Women played great rôle on the local scene. Margaret Fuller was figure of national importance, & Louisa M. Alcott no less so. Amy Lowell & Mrs. Jack Gardner later kept up tradition of feminine importance. During Civil War, Boston loyally supported Lincoln & the Union. The 1st blood shed in conflict was Boston blood, when Mass. Sixth was attacked by mob as it was passing through Baltimore in 1861. A Boston man, Col. Rbt. Gould Shaw led 1st Negro regiment to fight with Fed. armies. Although city had draft riots (1863), its Civil War record was outstanding. Out of a 178,000 pop., 26,175 served in Union armies. City's liberal tradition was carried on after Spanish War by arch-conservative, Senator Hoar, who organized Anti-Imperialist League to oppose America's annexation of Philippines. Although movement failed of its immediate objective, it had considerable influence on Amer. policy resulting in ultimate independence of islands. Boston has, perhaps unjustly, in recent years, been accused of turning away from its liberal past. Actually, Boston never was more liberal than rest of the country, except maybe during Rev. era. The tradition of the "rich & well-born" has continued here as elsewhere almost from the beginning. Liberals have always been in minority & have had to fight to get their principles into action. Old families, whose prominence dates for most part from later 18th & the 19th cents. when they became wealthy through foreign commerce, industry, Calumet copper & so forth, are naturally conservative & "exclusive." Because they have managed to hang onto their wealth, they are probably more exclusive than N.Y. society. Various political items—police strike which rode Coolidge into Vice Presidency, the Sacco & Vanzetti case & others—are cited by liberals to back their assertion that Boston is not a liberal town. The Watch & Ward Society with its index expurgatorius, is another item. Works by Whitman, Wells, Lewis, Dos Passos, Anderson, Dreiser, Hemingway & others have been banned from local bookshops. But this sort of morality as opposed to literary quality was practiced even before the Society began its sedulous watch. "The Boston Transcript" (now deceased) maligned Poe & when he died, carefully failed to mention fact that he was born in Boston. Some plays have been banned as salacious; but there is a flourishing burlesque theater. Rejection of MacMonnies' "Bacchante" because of her nudity, & acceptance of the statue by less squeamish N.Y., will be recalled. On the other hand, there are Faneuil & Ford Halls, dedicated expressly to free speech, & Boston Common where one may air any ism he fancies without interference by police. Boston, all in all, is as liberal as the average American city, & in many respects, more efficiently administered than most.

PTS. OF INT.: For convenience, the city has been divided into 3 secs.: Sec. 1 incl. all pts. of int. E. of an arc drawn from N. to S., starting at the North Sta., passing just W. of the State H., then E. of the Common, to South Sta.; Sec. 2 incl. all pts. of int. W. of Sec. 1 & up to Exeter St., in the Back Bay dist.; Sec. 3 incl. all pts. of int. W. of Exeter St. Secs. 1 & 2 are better traveled on foot. Sec. 3 can be covered by auto, or take Huntington Ave. streetcar at Boylston St. subway sta. & get off at Christian Science Ch.

Sec. 1: (1) On Beacon St., facing (NE) sec. of Boston Common, is the **State H.** (O. wks. 1795. by Chas. Bulfinch). This is one of finest Bulfinch bldgs., marred, however, by add. of 2 later wings. It is topped by a gilded dome & has handsome columned portico. In Ent. Hall, portraits of Mass. govts. & hist. murals. In Hall of Flags, st.'s regimental flags. In Hall of Representatives hangs the "Sacred Cod," st. emblem. (2) On Beacon St., facing State H., **St. Gaudens Mon.**, comm. Col. Rbt. Gould Shaw leading his Negro regiment during Civil War. Architectural setting by Chas. F. McKim. (3) 10½ Beacon St., **Boston Athenaeum** (O. appl. c. 1847. by Ed. C. Cabot), contains splendid lib. & colls. of hist. documents, mss., etc. Nucleus of coll. was Geo. Washington's private lib., purchased after his death. (4) Cor. Tremont & Park Sts., ("Brimstone Corner") **Park Street Ch.** (Congr. 1809. Gr. Rev.



by Peter Banner). Here Henry Ward Beecher preached his fiery sermons. (5) Around the cor., on Tremont St., **Old Granary Burial Ground** in which are graves of John Hancock, Sam. Adams, Rbt. T. Paine, signers of Decl. of Ind.; Paul Revere, Peter Faneuil (donor of Faneuil Hall, see below); parents of Ben. Franklin; victims of the Boston Massacre; & "Mother" Goose, claimed by some to be author of famous children's rhymes. (6) 82 Tremont St., **Tremont Temple** (Bapt.), founded 1839, famous place of worship. (7) Cor. Tremont & School Sts., **Kings Chapel** (Unit.O. Mon.-Fri.Sat.morn.1749, by Peter Harrison, see Providence & Newport.fine inter.). Bldg. is on site of earlier Ch. (1686) which was 1st Episc. place of worship in America. In 1787 Kings Chapel was taken over by Unitarians. (8) Adj. is **Burial Ground** (O.1630), in which are graves of Gov. Winthrop, Rev. John Cotton, Mary Chilton, believed to be 1st woman to step ashore from the "Mayflower." (9) Cor. School & Washington Sts., bldg. in which formerly was **Old Corner Bookstore** (1712), patronized by Emerson, Hawthorne & other literary lights. One of the late proprietors led fight against censorship of books. (10) 60 School St., Parker H., on whose wall is tablet marking **Site of Latin Sch.** (1635) alleged to be 1st in U.S. (see Sec.3, below). The original Parker H. on this site was popular with Harvard students & once, when a stranger inquired his way to the Univ., a wit replied, "Look in the bar of the Parker H." (11) Cor. Washington & Milk Sts., **Old South Meeting H.** (O.exc.Sun.sm.fee.1729, by Rbt. Twelve). Here Rev. history was made. Jas. Otis, Sam. Adams, Jos. Warren & John Hancock held forth here, & from here Boston Tea Party set out. It is still used for public meetings. During Rev., Brit. turned it into riding academy. Contains considerable coll. of hist. relics. (12) Near-by, at 17 Milk St., is **Site of Birthpl. of Ben. Franklin**, whose bust decorates bldg. front. (13) At Milk & Congress Sts., **U.S. P.O.** (by Cram & Ferguson). (14) 30 State St., **Site of Boston Massacre** (see intro.above). (15) At Washington & State Sts., **Old State H.** (O.Mon.-Fri.Sat.morn.1713.rest.), noteworthy bldg.; coll. hist. items, incl. last cocked hat worn in Boston. Bldg. stands on site of hist. Old Town Hall, where Provincial Legislatures & Courts met. From balcony, Decl. of Ind. was proclaimed. In 1895 it was proposed to pull the Old State H. down. This aroused considerable protest. A Chicago visitor remarked: "And do I understand that Massachusetts people are going to permit the destruction of this Capitol? If they do, all I have to say is just give us people in Chicago a chance & we will buy it and we will move it piece by piece as we did the Libbey Prison, and we will put it up in our city as the very choicest relic there." Tablets on S. & N. sides of Old State H. comm. hist. events. Near-by, in the old days, stood pillory, whipping posts & stocks.

(16) At 17 Court St., **Tablet** marking site of shop where Ben. Franklin worked as apprentice in printing trade. (17) 175 Washington St., **Tablet** marking site of Paul Revere's Goldsmith Shop. (18) At N. Market St. & Dock Sq., **Faneuil Hall** (pronounced Fun'-el), known as "Cradle of Liberty" (O.Mon.-Fri.Sat.morn.Sun.aft.1742. From design by John Smibert, painter, see Newport). In 1761, orig. bldg. was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt soon after. It was enlarged by Bulfinch & 3rd story added, 1805. On Tower is grasshopper weathervane, by Drowne, who figures in Hawthorne's "Drowne's Wooden Image"; coll. portraits & paintings, incl. G. P. A. Headley's of "Webster's Reply to Hayne." Faneuil Hall was gift of Peter Faneuil, descendant of Huguenot refugees from vic. of LaRochele, France. One record of him says that "his cellar was bursting with good wine, arrack, cheshire & gloucester cheeses . . . & he died owner of 8 bldgs. . . with many vessels & parts of vessels." Hall is dedicated to free speech & free meeting. Today practically any group may use bldg. In it, probably, Boston Tea Party was hatched. Protest meetings against the Stamp Act & other Rev. demonstrations took place here & later anti-abolitionist & abolitionist gatherings. On an upper fl. are Hqs. of The Ancient & Honorable Artillery Co. (O.wks.,Sat.morn.) which has Military Mus. This org. dates from 1638 & still takes part, in its ancient costumes, in parades. (19) Adj. to Hall, is **Quincy Market** (1826.Class.Rev.by Alex. Parris). (20) Near-by, at N. Market St., **Durgin & Park Restaurant**, famous old eating place. At 41 Union St., **Union Oyster H.**, another famous old restaurant. (21) 9 Ashburton Pl., **N.E. Hist. Genealogical Soc.** (O.wks.exc.Sat.); important lib. & coll. of int. items incl. Atkinson-Lancaster Coll. of antique furnishings & materials gathered in East India trade, etc. (22) At 19 North Sq., **Paul Revere H.** (O.wks.exc.Mon.,Sun.aft.sm.fee.c.1676.rest.); old furniture, furnishings, old fireplaces, old Eng. scenic wallpaper, relics. Supposedly oldest frame house in Boston. Paul Revere was descended from Huguenot

family named Rivoire. Became famous gold- & silversmith & manufacturer of church bells, many of which still hang in New England churches. He supplied copering for dome of State H. & various equipment for "USS Constitution." Most remembered for famous ride at time of Battle of Lexington. (23) 187 Salem St., **Old North (Christ.) Ch.** (Episc.1723.by Wm. Price, in style of Sir Chris. Wren. Steeple by Bulfinch.1808.int.inter.). From belfry of Old North, on Ap. 17, 1775, lanterns were hung signalling to Paul Revere: "The British are coming." (24) Charles & Hill Sts., opp. Old North, **Copp's Burying Ground**, in which are buried eminent Puritan divines Cotton & Increase Mather, Edmund Hart, builder of the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides") & Rbt. Newman, who signalled to Paul Revere from tower of Old North. (25) 409 Commerce St., at end of Hanover St. on waterfront, **Constitution Wharf** (O.1797) where "Constitution" was launched. Along waterfront are some good sea-food restaurants. (26) N. State St., off Atlantic Ave., **U.S. Customs H.** (O.1847.Class.Rev.by Ami R.Young & Isaiah Rogers.490' tower.by Peabody & Stearns.1915.over orig.dome.elevator.fine view). (27) 344 Atlantic Ave., **Rowe's Wharf**, where in 1680 Gov. Andros was seized. (28) At (NE) cor. of Atlantic Ave. & Pearl St., Griffin Wharf, **Site of Boston Tea Party**, Dec. 16, 1773, marked by tablet on wall of bldg. at Atlantic Ave. (29) 140 Federal St., **U.S. Shoe Machinery Corp.**, in which is Shoe Mus. (O.wks.). (30) 60 Congress St., **Marker** on site where Wm. Lloyd Garrison in 1831 began publication of "The Liberator." It was from his office here that he was dragged out by proslavery mob & narrowly escaped lynching. (31) Cor. Washington & Boylston St., marker on **Site of Liberty Tree**, set up by Rev. patriots.

Sec. 2: (32) 45 Beacon St., **Wadsworth H.** (1807.Fed.by Bulfinch). (33) 40 Beacon St., **Women's City Club** (O.appl.1818. attrib.to Bulfinch). (34) 141 Cambridge St., **Harrison Gray Otis H.** (O.wks.Sat.a.m.sm.fee.1795.attrib.to Bulfinch.rest.). Hqs. of Soc. for the Protection of New England Antiquities. Contains period furnishings, costumes, glass, ceramics. (35) On Cambridge St., near-by, **Old West Ch.** (1806.by Asher Benjamin), now branch pub. lib. (36) Allen St. & Charles R. Embankment, **Mass. General Hospital** (main bldg.by Charles Bulfinch). Here anesthesia was 1st used in an operation; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., while staff member, published important paper on "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever"; & R. H. Fitch invented operation for appendix. (37) 85 Mt. Vernon St., **Sears H.** (1800.by Bulfinch). (38) 59 Mt. Vernon St., **Thos. Bailey Aldrich H.**, home of the author. (39) 13 Chestnut St., **Home of Julia Ward Howe**, (attri.to Bulfinch), author of "Battle Hymn of the Republic" & later, of John S. Sargent, Amer. painter. (40) 29A Chestnut St., **Home of Edwin Booth**, America's most famous actor, & brother of John Wilkes Booth who assassinated Lincoln. (41) Cor. Charles & Mt. Vernon Sts., **Charles Street Ch.** (1807.Fed.by Asher Benjamin). (42) to (W) is Esplanade with Hatch Mem. Shell (summer concerts). (43) Take Charles St. (S) to **Pub. Gardens**. In Pub. Gardens is **George R. White Fountain**, by D. C. French. Across Pub. Gardens on (S) side are several more Mems., in Boylston St. Mall: **Wendell Phillips Mon.** (by D. C. French comm. famous Boston clergyman); **Kosciuszko Mon.** (by A.R. Kitson). Kosciuszko volunteered to serve in Amer. Rev. Army. After Rev. he was killed fighting in Polish rebellion against Russia. He is comm. in Campbell's lines: "And Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell"; **Charles Sumner Mon.** (by Thos. Ball). Sumner was Civil War Sen. from Mass. At Arlington & Boylston Sts., **Wm. Ellery Channing Statue**. Channing, friend of Emerson, & himself a philosopher, was one of leaders in Unit. revolt against Congr. Ch. (44) **Boylston St. Sta.** of subway which runs underground to Huntington Ave. (see Sec.3). (45) Boylston & Arlington Sts., **Arlington Street Ch.** (O.Ren.) has some fine Tiffany windows & tablets comm. Wm. Ellery Channing & other notables. (46) **Crispus Attucks Mon.** Attucks was Negro & one of those killed in Boston Massacre.

(47) **The Boston Common** was orig. bought by Gov. Winthrop as pasture for cows & as training field. Here stood pillory & stocks in which offenders were placed for punishment. Here also Quakers & other dissenters were punished & "witches" executed. It was gathering place for protests against Brit. tyranny before Rev. & used as parade ground for Brit. & Amer. troops. Brit. started from here to Lexington & Bunker Hill. It has always been used as forum for free public discussion & the right to use it thus was recently definitely confirmed. (48) In Common is **Cemetery** in which are buried Gilbert Stuart, portrait painter, & some Rev. soldiers. (49) On Tremont & Winter Sts., **St. Paul's Cathedral** (1819-20.Class.Rev.by Alex.

Parris & Sol. Willard). Dan. Webster was pew holder. (50) In the Mall, Commonwealth Ave. near Berkeley St., is **Statue of Alex. Hamilton** by Wm. Rimmer. (51) 115 Commonwealth Ave., **St. Botolph's Club**, (N.O.) one of most exclusive in Boston. Named for St. Botolph's Ch., Boston, Eng. Has some int. relics of Brit. city for which Amer. Boston was named. Also has occasional art exhibits (O.appl.). (52) Cor. Berkeley & Marlboro Sts., at Park St. Subway Sta., **First Ch.** (Unit.) in Boston, est. 1630, has statue of Gov. Winthrop, its founder, by R.R. Greenough & tablets & statues comm. various Col. worthies. (53) Proceed (W) on Commonwealth Ave. to Clarendon St., **First Bapt. Ch.** (Romanes. early H.H. Richardson), with frieze on tower by Bartholdi, sculptor of Statue of Liberty. (54) Further (W) on Commonwealth Ave., is **Statue of Wm. Lloyd Garrison**, abolitionist, by Olin Warner. (55) 138 Newbury St., **Institute of Modern Arts** (O.wks.exc.Mon.;Sun.aft.); loan exhibits, lectures, concerts. (56) 645 Boylston St., on Copley Sq., **Old South Ch.** (1875), with 246' campanile (rebuilt 1940). Orig. tower, soon after it was built, began to lean. When asked why, a wit replied: "I don't know, but if I did, I would take some myself." Copley Sq. was named for John Singleton Copley, 18th cent. Amer. portrait painter, & is largely filled-in land. In building the old Westminster Hotel, on the Sq., 6,000 piles had to be driven for the foundation. (57) on (E) side of Sq. is **Boston Pub. Lib.** (Ital.Ren.by McKim,Mead & White). In arches above entrance, panels by St. Gaudens; reliefs on bronze doors, by D. C. French; above inter. stairway, fine mural by Puvis de Chavannes, only one in U.S. by this artist. In Main Reading Room are murals depicting "The Quest of the Holy Grail," by Edwin Abbey. Lib. also contains int. court inspired by Palazzo della Cancellario in Rome, J. S. Sargent's murals "The Triumph of Religion," & important colls. of rare books, documents, incunabula, etc. (58) On Copley Sq. also is **Trinity Ch.** (O.Episc.1877. Romanes.). One of H.H. Richardson's finest bldgs., it was also erected on filled-in land & 4,500 piles had to be driven as support. Some of windows were designed by Burne-Jones. (59) On Huntington Ave., adj. to Ch., St. Gaudens' **Statue of Phillips Brooks & Christ**. (60) At Washington & Malden Sts., **Cathedral of the Holy Cross** (Early Goth.), probably largest Cath. Ch. in New England. (61) 136 Harrison Ave., new home of **Tufts College Medical & Dental Sch.**, occupied fall of 1948.

Sec. 3: For this sec. take Huntington Ave. street car at Boylston St. Subway Sta. & get off at the Christian Science Ch. (1) **Christian Science Ch.** consists of two churches, the Mother Ch. (1894), around which is built the Main Ch. (1904.Ital.Ren.very ornate). Main Ch. has huge nave, topped by 108' dome. (2) Near Ch. is **Christian Science Publishing H.** (O), where "Christian Science Monitor" is published; richly equipped & decorated inter. with "mapparium" in a spherical room whose walls of colored glass are a map of the world. Near-by is Horticultural Hall (Flower show). (3) At Huntington & Mass. Aves., **Symphony Hall** (1900.by McKim, Mead & White). Casadesus coll. of ancient musical instruments is accessible during concerts by Boston Symphony Orchestra. (4) Proceed (W) on Huntington Ave. At cor. Gainsborough St., **New England Conservatory of Music**, (O) founded 1867. In lobby, Statue of Beethoven, by Crawford. Int. coll. of musical instruments. (5) 360 Huntington Ave., **Northeastern Univ.** (coed.) with colleges of Liberal Arts, Engineering & Bus. Admin., an adult education program at Lincoln Tech. Institute, & Law Sch. at 47 Mt. Vernon St. (6) Cor. Opera Place & Huntington Ave., **Boston Opera H.** with limited winter opera season. (7) At 465 Huntington Ave., **Mus. of Fine Arts** (O. wks.exc.Mon.Sun.aft.). At entrance to bldg., statue: "Appeal to the Great Spirit" by Cyrus Dallin. Mus. contains outstanding art colls.: Egyptian, Greek, Roman & Near Eastern, Ind., Chinese & Japanese art, paintings of European & Amer. schools incl. works by Bellini, Titian, Van der Weyden, Dürer, Rubens, Poussin, Rembrandt, Ruisdael, El Greco, Velasquez, Watteau, Tiepolo, Gainsborough, Stuart, Copley, Sully, Corot, Delacroix, Millet, Courbet, Degas, Monet, Renoir, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Whistler, Sargent. Spaulding coll. incl. import mod. Fr. canvasses by Degas, Pissaro, Monet, Utrillo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Cézanne. Int. also are period rooms, colls. of decorative & minor arts, & E. D. McCormick coll. of costumes & embroideries. Mus. has fine lib., lectures, concerts. In courtyard is Replica of MacMonnies' "Bacchante." Orig. (now in N.Y. Metropolitan Mus.) was rejected because its nudity shocked Boston. (8) 550 Huntington Ave., **Wentworth Institute** (O.Sept.-May.exc.Sat.Sun.), founded by Arvid Wentworth, himself a mechanic at one time, gives training in the "Mechanical Arts." (9) Huntington Ave. & Worthington St., Mass. **College of Pharmacy**. (10) 280 The Fenway, **Isabella S. Gardner Mus.**

(O.Tues.Thurs.Sat.sm.fee;Sun.aft.free;closed Aug.& hols.1902 by Edwin H.Sears). Bldg. is in Ital. style & contains notable coll. of art & art objects. Ital. Schools particularly well represented. Among these canvasses are some by Botticelli, Raphael, Pinturicchio, Fra Angelico, Bellini, Mantegna, Tiepolo, Veronese, Titian, Tintoretto, Giorgione, Bronzino, Masaccio, Correggio, etc. There are a bust by Cellini, terra cottas by Della Robbia, & works by Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Vermeer, Rubens, Velasquez. Concerts. Motion pictures. (11) 300 The Fenway, **Simmons College**, pioneer in giving women business training. (12) 400 The Fenway, **Emmanuel College** (Cath.for women). (13) Louis Pasteur Ave. off The Fenway, is **Boston Pub. Latin School** (est.1635.see above), oldest of this type still functioning in U.S. (14) At Longwood & Louis Pasteur Aves., **Harvard Medical-Dental-Public Health Schools**. Medical School founded 1782 (present bldgs.1906.mod.Class.of white marble by Rutan, Shepley & Coolidge). (15) Return to The Fenway. At No.8, **Boston Medical Lib.** (O). (16) 1154 Boylston St., **Mass. Hist. Soc.** (O.Wed.aft.); outstanding colls. of hist. documents, mss., relics. (17) Commonwealth Ave. & Granby St., fronting on Charles R., is new campus of **Boston Univ.** (est.1869.coed.). This is main campus but many departments are in different secs. of city. Univ. has Liberal Arts College, professional schools, etc.

TRIPS OUT OF BOSTON

L (NW) of BOSTON, just across Charles R. to CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge (reached by subway from Park St.), founded by Gov. Winthrop, 1630, as "New Town" & chosen capital of Mass. Bay Colony. A few wealthy colonists built homes around what is now Harvard Sq. When Harvard College was founded, 1636, town's name was changed to Cambridge, thought more appropriate for an academic center. Settlement was a strict Puritan theocracy, sharply repressing dissident elements—Baptists, Anabaptists, Quakers—which generally sprouted in New England scene. A Synod, meeting in Cambridge in the 1640's, adopted "Cambridge Platform" establishing dominance of the church in the state & over the individual. Before Rev., Cambridge took part in demonstrations against the Brit. encroachments on colonial liberties. On Ap. 19, 1775 Brit. troops marched through town to Lexington. Cambridge citizens took part in battle & later sent 1000 men to Bunker Hill. Washington assumed formal command of Continental Army & made hqs. here during Siege of Boston. In 19th cent. Cambridge developed as cultural center of New England whither poets, philosophers, scholars & scientists gravitated: Oliver Wendell Holmes, Margaret Fuller, Longfellow, Geo. Tichnor, Jas. Russell Lowell, Agassiz, Francis Parkman, Wm. Prescott, John Fiske, Charles Eliot Norton, Wm. James & many others. In 1879, Radcliffe College for women was founded & in 1916, Mass. Institute of Technology moved to outskirts of city on splendid new campus facing Charles R. Meanwhile, an industrial Cambridge & suburb of Boston developed alongside academic city. In 1948 local plants produced more than \$255,000,000 worth of goods annually. Majority of pop. either work in these plants or in offices or crowd into the subway daily to jobs in Boston.

PTS. OF INT.: A good starting point for touring Cambridge is Harvard Sq. (Subway Sta.) which is bounded on one side by Harvard Univ. Yard. Brattle St. runs (NW) from Harvard Sq. & has many fine old houses, which caused it to be called Tory Row, incl.: (1) 42 Brattle St., **Brattle H.** (O.Mon.-Fri.c.1735.alt.s.int.inter.), once home of Margaret Fuller & one of finest mansions in Cambridge; owned by Cambridge Social Union. (2) Cor. of Brattle & Story Sts., Marker on **Site of Village Smithy**, celebrated in Longfellow's "The Village Blacksmith" & near-by, at 56 Brattle St., Cock Horse Tea-room (O), home of the "Village Blacksmith." (3) 105 Brattle St., **Craigie-Longfellow H.** (O.aft.exc.Mon.,June-Nov.;Wed.Sat.& Sun.aft. Nov.-June.1759.adds.) was built by Tory Major John Vassal, who left on eve. of Rev. H. was confiscated, & Washington made hqs. in it. Later Dr. Craigie lived here & Longfellow roomed here when he first taught at Harvard, & finally acquired H. as his lifetime home. Contains furniture, pictures, books, mss. Near-by is **Longfellow Pk.** in which is Mon. by D. C. French. 175 Brattle St., **Fayerweather H.** (c.1760), once housed a private school attended by Jas. Russell Lowell. (4) Cor. Mason & Gardens Sts., **Radcliffe College** (women), with undergrad & grad. schools, founded 1879 largely through efforts of Arthur Gilman with cooperation of Har-

vard's faculty & named for Ann Radcliffe, 1st woman to endow a scholarship at Harvard; 1st president was Mrs. Louis Agassiz. College became closely associated with Harvard, with its faculty drawn entirely from it. In 1943 it became integral part of Harvard Univ. Bldgs. are in Col. & Georg. styles. Fay H. (1807) is oldest & contains admin. offices. In Founder's H., 1st classes were conducted (1879). (5) Beyond Radcliffe College on Brattle St., is **Episc. Theological Seminary** which cooperates with Harvard Divinity Sch. Take Mason St. to Garden St., which runs along the Common. (6) Here is Marker on **Site of Washington Elm** under which Washington took command of Continental Army (1775); elm collapsed of old age, 1923. In Common is wooden-wheeled cannon hauled from Ft. Ticonderoga to help break Siege of Boston. (7) **Geo. Washington Mem. Gate** at Common.

(8) Opposite (S) end of Common, on Garden St., **Christ Ch.** (1760. by Peter Harrison, see Newport & Providence. fine inter.), oldest Ch. in Cambridge. Because of congregation's Tory sympathies, Patriots melted down organ pipes for bullets. Ch. was later rest. Washington's pew is preserved here. (9) In adj. **Old Burying Ground** (O. 1636) are buried Cambridge men killed during Brit. retreat from Lexington, & Dexter Pratt, "the Village Blacksmith." (10) On Mass. Ave. at Church St., **First Ch.** (Unit.org. 1633. built 1833) where Harvard Univ. commencements once took place. (11) On Linden St., **Apthorpe H.** (1760), home of 1st minister of Christ Ch. (see above). (12) At Boylston & South Sts., **Hicks H.** (O.appl. 1762), used as Army office by Washington & Putnam. (13) 5 Jarvis St., **Children's Mus.** (O.school days). (14) Cor. Mt. Auburn & Elmwood Ave., **Elmwood (Lowell) H.**, (1767), built by Thos. Oliver, last of Col. Deputy Govs. Used as hospital after Battle of Bunker Hill. Birthpl. & Home of Jas. Russell Lowell, distinguished poet, critic & Harvard professor. (15) **Mt. Auburn Cemetery** (O) with graves of notables incl. Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Mary Baker Eddy, Julia Ward Howe, Chas. Sumner, Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Ed. Everett, Wm. Ellery Channing, Louis Agassiz, Phillips Brooks, Francis Parkman & Chas. W. Eliot (perhaps best known of Harvard's Presidents). (16) 60 Garden St., **Harvard Observatory** (O.appl.). Has 400,000 glass photos of the sky—considered largest stellar lib. (17) Cor. of Garden & Linnaean Sts., **Harvard Botanic Garden** (O.exc.Sun.). Here is Gray Herbarium (O.Mon.-Fri. Sat.morn.), with over 1,000,000 sheets of plant specimens. (18) 21 Linnaean St., **Cooper-Frost-Austin H.** (O.Thurs.aft.sm.fee.c.1657), one of oldest in Cambridge. (19) Cor. Broadway & Trowbridge St., **Pub. Lib.** (O.Romanes.), contains copies of famous paintings; also murals.

(20) **Harvard Univ.**, founded 1636 (entrance on Mass. Ave.), is oldest Univ. in country; named for Rev. John Harvard of Charleston, Puritan clergyman who, in 1638, bequeathed his lib. & half his estate (approx. £779) to found college. Univ.'s activities cover many fields—an undergrad. college, professional & grad. schools, etc. Radcliffe College (see above) is part of the Univ. **The Yard**, at Harvard Sq., is oldest part of campus, for which overseers purchased an "eighth-acre house lot & one-acre cowyard behind it." Hence name. To (S) extending to Charles R., are a number of dormitories supervised by resident faculty. On (S) side of R., facing them, are School of Business Administration (by McKim, Mead & White), Central bldg. is Baker Lib. Near-by are Soldiers Field & Harvard Stadium. The Law School is on Mass. Ave., N. of the Yard as are the Physical, Chemical & Biological Labs., Engineering & Divinity Schools, the University, Germanic & Semitic Museums & the Institute of Geographic Exploration. Fogg Art Mus. is E. of Yard, on Quincy St. The Medical, Dental & Pub. Health Schools are located in Back Bay Boston (see). For Arnold Arboretum, see Boston Trip V. Also outside Cambridge are Univ. Observatories located in Blue Hills Reserv. (see Boston Trip V); at Oak Ridge Sta. (see Harvard, Mass.); at Mazelsport (South Africa); & at Climax, Colo. Harvard For. (2,287 as.) is located at Petersham, Mass. for practical study in forestry.

The Yard: 1341 Mass. Ave., opp. Holyoke St., **Wadsworth H.** (O.wks.exc.June through Sept.when closed Sat.1727.adds.1783.1810). Here Harvard Presidents lived for 123 yrs. Geo. Washington had hqs. here in July 1775. Facing Mass. Ave., **Widener Mem. Lib.** (O.wks.exc.Sat.in summer.1915.by H. Trumbauer); coll. of rare books, incl. a Gutenberg Bible, Shakespeare Folios, a single volume saved from John Harvard's Lib., & dept. of Printing & Graphic Arts. In halls & Treasure Room rare items are exhibited. There is also a reconstruction of John Harvard's Lib. Above stairway, Murals by John S. Sargent. Geo. Edw. Woodberry Poetry Room,

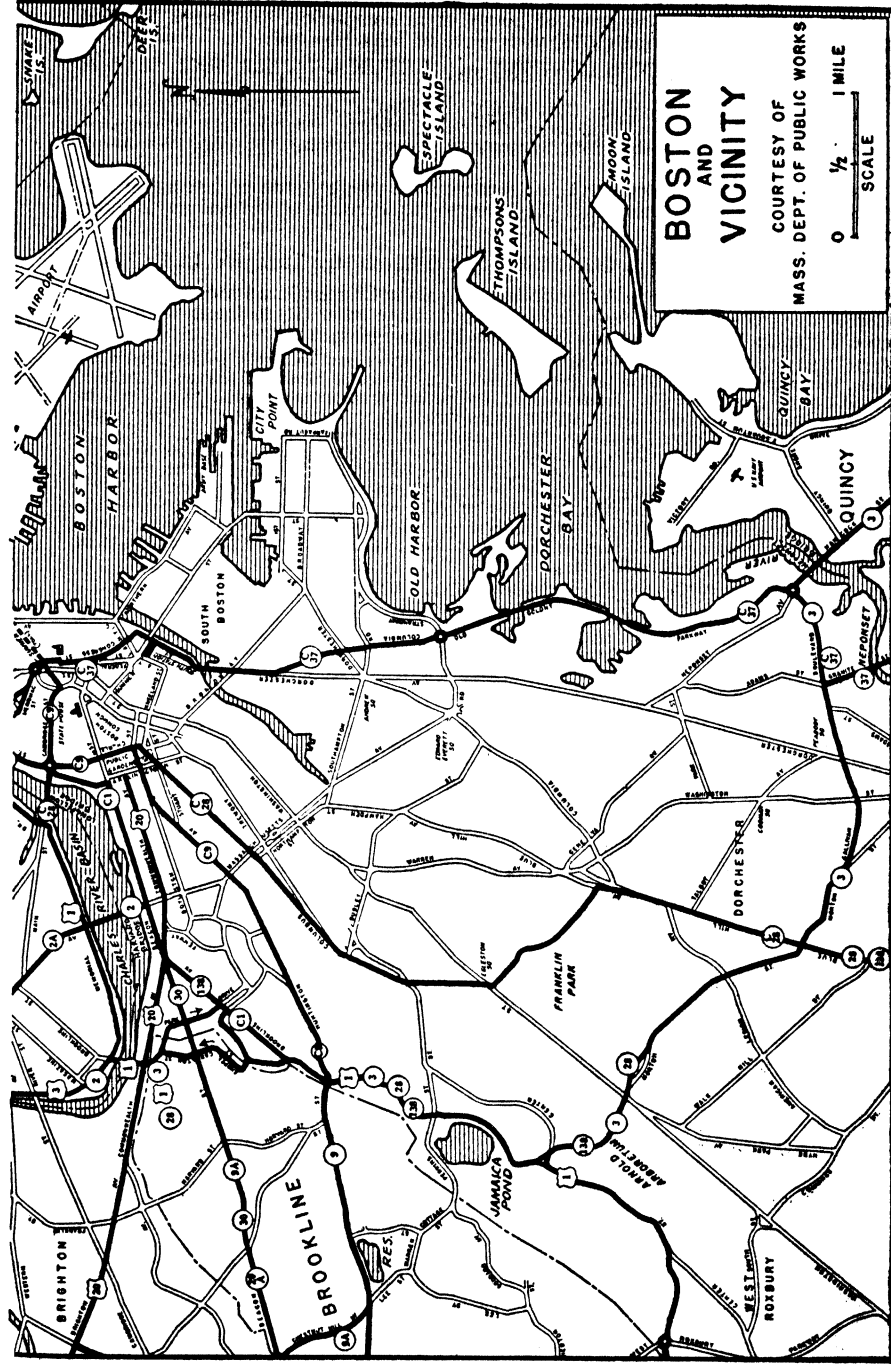
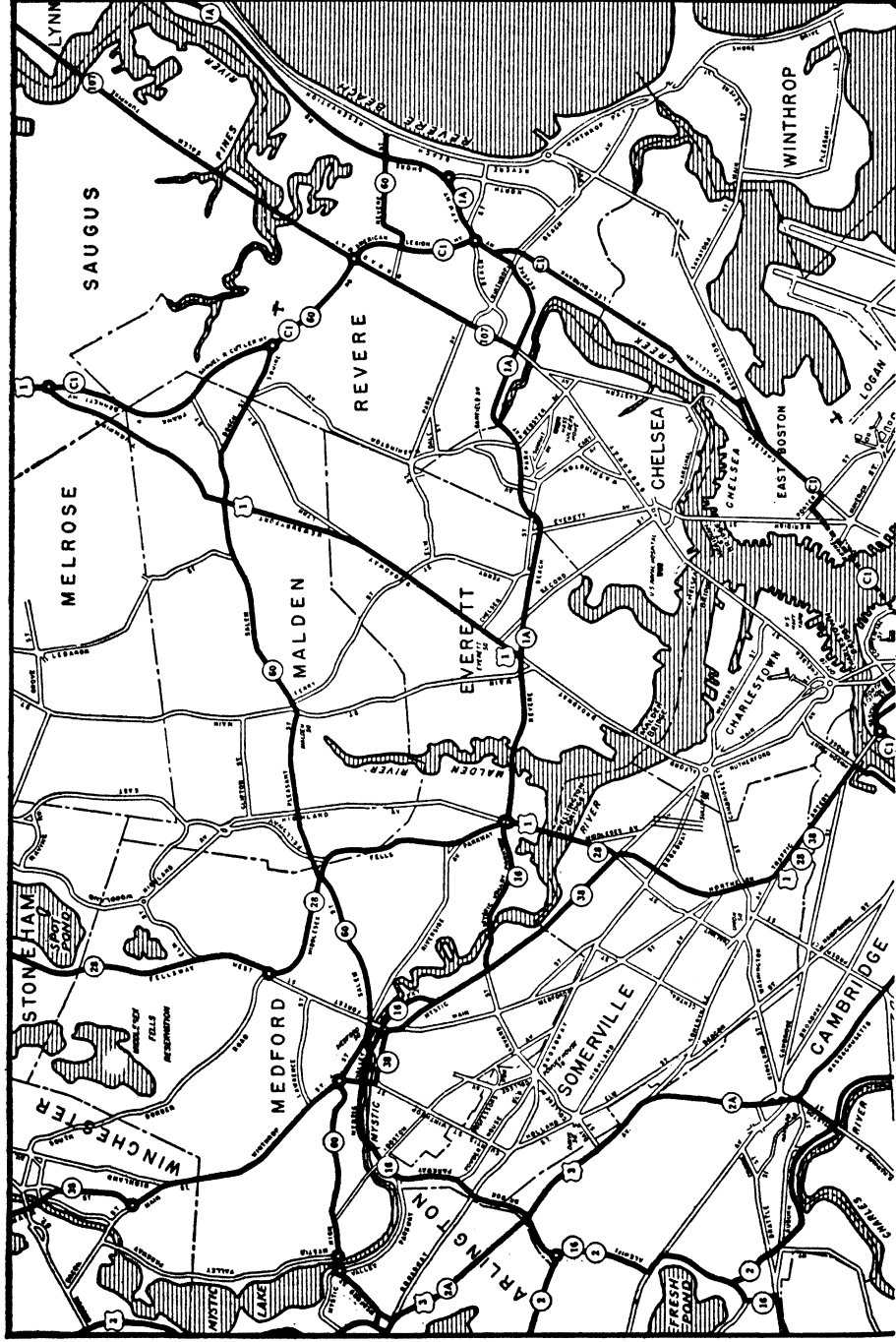
comm. poet & critic, contains Amy Lowell Lib., incl. unique Keats coll. In front of Lib. is **Chinese Student Mem.**, presented by Chinese alumni. Noteworthy old bldgs. in Yard are: **Univ. Hall** (1815.by Bulfinch), with many portraits, incl. a Copley, & **Statue of John Harvard** by D. C. French, in front. W. of Univ. Hall is **Mass. Hall** (1720.remod.& rest.1924). To N. of latter is **Harvard Hall** (1766.Georg. adds.1842.1870). And beyond it, **Hollis & Stoughton Halls** (1763), used by Continental Army in Rev. & **Holworthy Hall** (1812). Charming little **Holden Chapel** (1744.reconst. several times) in (NW) part of the Yard. E. of it, & N. of Univ. Hall, **Appleton (Mem.) Chapel** comm. Harvard men who died in World War I (O.1932.by Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott), contains Mem. Room, with figures by J. Coletti & sculpture by Malvina Hoffman. E. of Mem. Chapel is **Robinson Hall** (1901.by McKim, Mead & White), housing Schools of Arch., Regional Planning & Landscape Arch. to (S) of latter, **Sever Hall** (Romanesq.by Richardson). Its style clashes with architecture of other Yard bldgs. Cor. Mass. Ave. & Quincy St., **Dana-Palmer H.** (1820) once home of Rich. Henry Dana, author of "Two Years Before the Mast."

Other Harvard pts. of int.: At Quincy & Harvard Sts., **Harvard Union** (1901.by McKim, Mead & White), freshman center. On Quincy St. opp. Sever Hall, **Fogg Mus. of Art** (O.wks.Sun.aft.closed summer Sat.aft.& Sun.; 1895.by Chas.A.Coolidge & H.R. Shepley), contains outstanding coll. of classical sculpture, Greek vases, oriental sculpture, paintings, bronzes & pottery; Romanesque sculpture; Ital., Sp., Fr. & Flemish paintings; watercolors & prints. In triangle formed by Quincy, Cambridge & Kirkland Sts., **Mem. Hall** (1870.Vict.Goth.), comm. Harvard men who fell in Civil War, has some fine mem. windows. Contains Sanders Theater & concert hall. Cor. of Kirkland St. & Divinity Ave., (L) is **Germanic Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.). Houses important colls. of Germanic sculpture, paintings, & decorative arts from 15th to 20th cents. In courtyard is reprod. of Brunswick Lion (1166). (N) on same side of Divinity Ave. is **University Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.). Incl. Museums of Comparative Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology & Peabody Mus. of Archeology & Ethnology. Important among exhibits is Ware Coll. of Glass Models of Plants ("The Glass Flowers"). These marvellous examples of glass handicraft were executed by Leopold & Rudolph Blaschka from 1887 to 1924. Mus. also contains coll. of Fluorescent Minerals. Opp. on Divinity Ave., **Semitic Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.), devoted to Near Eastern Archeology. Oldest map in the world is exhibited in Assyrian Room. Just S. of Semitic Mus., **Institute of Geographical Exploration** (O.Mon.-Fri.Sat.morn.). N. of Semitic Mus. are **Biological Labs.** (O.exc.Sat.Sun.by Henry Shepley), fine example of modern design. Frieze by Kath. Lane. By same artist, rhinoceros & carving on doors. N. of Semitic Mus., is **Harvard Divinity Sch.** which dates from founding of college. School is free from denominational control & is affiliated with various other Schools of religion & divinity. Mass. Ave. & Jarvis St., **Harvard Law Sch.** (est.1815). Law Lib. is one of most complete in U.S. In Main Reading Room are portraits of notables incl. one of Isaac Royal, early teacher, by Rbt. Feke (1741). Another int. bldg. is Garnett H. (c.1830).

(21) Mass. Ave. on N. bank of Charles R., **Mass. Institute of Technology** (1861.coed. moved to present site 1916) gives combination training in undergraduate work & various branches of Science, Engineering, Architecture, Business Admin., etc. It also has a grad. school. Institute conducts evening courses in Lowell Institute Sch. An elementary military training course is obligatory for male students. Bldgs. class. in style. In various depts. are many int. exhibits: in Lib. (Bldg. No.10), ceramics; in Naval Arch. Dept. (Bldg.No.5), very int. Nautical Mus.; in Bldg. No. 33, Aeronautical Lab.; in Bldg. No. 44, great Cyclotron; & next to it Bldg. No. 46, Nuclear Research; in Bldg. No. 6, apparatus for Spectroscopy. Another bldg. worth a visit is Paper Mus. At SE. end of campus, is Walker Mem., center of student activities, with Mural by E. Blashfield. W. of Mass. Ave. is athletic field & parade ground.

II. From downtown BOSTON across Charlestown Bridge to CHARLESTOWN

Charlestown was settled c.1630. PTS. OF INT.: (1) **U.S. Navy Yard** (O), with U.S. Frigate, "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides") which may be visited, & berthed modern warships. (2) Near Navy Yard is **Bunker Hill Mon.** (O.sm.fee), 220' (1825-42). Hill on which Mon. stands was actually Breed's Hill. (3) At Mon.'s foot, **Statue of Col. Wm. Prescott** by W.W. Storey. (4) **Mus.** (O) with coll. concerning Battle of Bunker Hill. 2 of Dan. Webster's celebrated speeches were made here: at laying of corner-



stone, when Lafayette was guest of honor, & at completion. (5) Phipps St., **Old Charlestown Burial Ground** (1638) with grave of John Harvard.

III. Loop Tour. BOSTON to BEVERLY and RETURN. 71. St.2, St.62, St.1A & St.C1.

Via: Cambridge, (Arlington), (Lexington), (Lincoln), Concord, Bedford, (Andover), Wilmington, N. Reading, Middleton, (Danvers), Beverly, (Manchester), (Gloucester-Rockport), Salem, (Marblehead), Swampscott, Lynn, (Nahant), (Revere), (Winthrop), (Chelsea), Everett.

This takes in hist. territory in vic. of Boston; area where Battle of Lexington was fought; Danvers, one of most int. old Mass. towns, & much of the fine north shore with hist. seaports.

Sec. 1: BOSTON to CONCORD. St.2 & Cambridge Turnpike. 18.5.

St.2 crosses Harvard Bridge & then follows (L) along Charles R. on Memorial Dr. to Cambridge (see). Cont. to Alewife Brook Blvd. Take latter (R) to inters. with Concord Turnpike (St.2). Take latter (W) (L) to J. with Pleasant St.

SIDE TRIP: (R) into **Arlington** (sett.1630), which played part in Battle of Lexington, & cont. to ancient **Burying Ground** behind Unit. Ch., where is **Mon.** on graves of Amers. killed during Battle. At Ch., **Tablet** comm. Arlington Minutemen's exploits. On Pleasant St., **Spy Pond**, where old Mother Batherick captured Brit. soldiers, Apr. 19, 1775. Mass. Ave., **Site of Black Horse Tavern**, where Committee of Safety convened, Apr. 18, 1775. In Pk., in front of **Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.Ital.Ren.) on Mass. Ave., **Statue of Ind. Hunter** by C. E. Dallin. 7 Jason St., **Jason Russell H.** (O.Ap.-Nov.exc.Sun.Mon.1680); bullet holes made by Brit.; silverware by Paul Revere; hist. relics. Here Minutemen took refuge Apr. 19, 1775. Jason & some comrades were killed. On Appleton St., **St. Anne's Chapel** (O.1916 by Cram & Ferguson); antique furnishings. 338 Pleasant St., **Abraham Hill H.** (1693), Amer. refuge during Battle, in which 5 Hill brothers took part. Recr. areas are Mystic Ls. (boat.bath.) in Mystic Valley Pkwy. & Russell Pk.

12. J. with St.128 (Waltham St.) which runs (L) to Waltham (see Boston VI).

SIDE TRIP: (R) here into **Lexington** (sett.1642), where, on Ap. 19, 1775 began battle, curtain-raiser to Rev., where was fired "the shot heard around the world." Fighting began at Village Green, with Amer. farmers offering resistance to Gen. Gage's advance on Concord to destroy stored munitions. Patriots retreated & Brit. cont. march. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) Mass. Ave., **Lexington Battle Ground** (Green). Minuteman Statue by H. H. Kitson. (2) on N. side of Green, **Old Burying Ground** (1690) with graves of Rev. notables. (3) Bedford St., facing Battle Green, **Buckman Tavern** (O.wks.Sun.aft.Ap.-Nov.sm.fee.1690), where Minutemen gathered Apr. 19, 1775. Contains old bar, antiques, relics. (4) Clark St. (SW) of Green, **Belfry**, replica of one that sounded the alarm. (5) 35 Hancock St., **Hancock-Clark H.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.May-Oct.sm.fee.1698.adds.1734). Here John Hancock & Sam. Adams hid night of Ap. 18, 1775 when Paul Revere spread alarm. Extensive coll. of Rev. relics. (6) 1332 Mass. Ave., **Munroe Tavern** (O.wks.Sun.aft.Ap.-Nov.1695). Here Brit. officer Earl Percy had hqs.; coll. of hist. items & period furnishings. (7) 1605 Mass. Ave., **Cary Mem. Bldg.**, with painting of Battle of Lexington, by Sandham. (8) Cor. Elm & Bedford Sts., **Jonathan Harrington H.** (O.appl.). Harrington was shot on his doorstep during battle. (9) 955 Mass. Ave., another **Jonathan Harrington H.** This Harrington was 17-yr.-old fifer of Minutemen & survived to ripe old age.

14.5. J. with Lexington Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L). At 1.5m, **Lincoln**, village (sett.1st half 17th cent.). Sandy Point Rd., **Julian de Cordova H.** (O.Sp.style); coll. of paintings, tapestries, Chinese & Japanese material. Lincoln is a small place & the bequest to the town of the Mus., although a million dollars went with it for maintenance, is considered a burden on the taxpayers. The village has had at least 4 other bequests, the earliest dating back to 1761. One of the gifts was for "the silent poor" although Lincoln has no poor, silent or otherwise. Another bequest for local farmers' recr. is spent on 4th of July fireworks. At N. Lincoln, on Virginia Rd., **Old Wm. Hartwell H.** (1636-39), now an Inn.

17. J. with Cambridge Turnpike. (R) here, at **18.5. CONCORD** (inc.1635), on tranquil Concord R. Concord was place where Battle of Lexington culminated & "heart of the flowering of New England" during 19th cent. Here lived Ralph Waldo Emerson, & around him gathered the most fertile minds of the period—Hawthorne, the Alcotts, Wm. Ellery Channing, Margaret Fuller. Thoreau was a native & made his celebrated experiment in self-sufficient living at near-by Walden Pond. Many of Concord's literary great lie in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. When Rev. approached, Concord was a farming community. Minister, magistrate, artisans & tavern keepers each had some cows, sheep, hogs & land & "farmed." By early 19th cent. there was considerable mfg.—furniture, clock cases, pencils. Concord grape was developed

here, although no longer grown commercially in its birthpl. In 1774, Concord was meeting place of Provincial Congress. Delegates authorized training of Minutemen "for defense only," & collection of munitions & stores. This "stock pile" Brit. Gen. Gage wanted to capture, & his attempt precipitated battle. Warning of Brit. approach from Lexington was brought to Concord by Wm. Prescott, who had been riding with Paul Revere, but escaped capture. Brit. took Concord & occupied both North & South Bridges, the Minutemen having withdrawn across R. Finally Concord men, re-enforced by arrivals from near-by towns, approached & Brit. withdrew across North Bridge, where shots were exchanged. Brit. now began retreat & Patriots followed to Merriam's Corner. Here, with re-enforcements, full scale pursuit ensued, Amers. shooting from behind walls, houses & barns, until Brit. retreat became disorderly rout.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Concord (Mon.) Sq., **Civil War Mem.** Two boulders comm. respectively Sp. War & World War I soldiers. (2) Bedford St., **Sleepy Hollow Cemetery**, where lie Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Wm. Ellery Channing & the Alcotts. (3) 11 Concord Sq., **Colonial Inn.** (O.oldest part 1770). (4) 36 Monument St., **Bullet-Hole H.**, where Elisha Jones stored supplies for Minutemen. Orig. part of H. built by John Smedley, 1st settler. Bullet from bullet-hole made by Brit. in door is exhibited. Near-by on Monument St., **Old Manse** (O.wks.Ap.-Nov.exc.Mon.Sun. aft.sm.fee). Books, furnishings, unchanged since Hawthorne lived here. (See his "Mosses from an Old Manse"). Emerson's grandfather who built the H. watched battle from a window. End of Mon. St. is **Battleground** at North Bridge. "The Minuteman," by D. C. French. At dedication, Pres. Grant climbed off platform, when it showed signs of collapsing, & sat among the ladies. Louisa Alcott thought he looked so bored she wanted to offer him a big, black cigar. Tablet marking graves of Brit. troops is inscribed with verses by Lowell. (5) At Sq. (No. 2 Lexington Rd.), **Wright Tavern** (O.exc.Mon.1747), hqs. of Brit. Col. Smith & Maj. Pitcairn, Ap. 19, 1775, has old bar & Rev. relics. (6) On Main St., **Pub. Lib.** (O.) has Statue of Emerson by D. C. French & coll. of hist. & other items. (7) 75 Main St., **Thoreau-Alcott H.**, where Thoreau died. (8) On Lexington Rd.: **Hill Burying Ground** (L), 1677. Headstones of magistrates & ministers have particularly lengthy epitaphs & that of John Jack, Negro slave, who died before Rev., is famous. (9) **First Parish Ch.** (re-built 1901 after fire), on site of earlier Ch. where Provincial Congress met (1774). (10) No. 15, **Concord Art Assoc.** (O.Ap.-Oct.pre-1753.art exhibits summer), built by John Ball, goldsmith; coll. of hist. items. (11) No. 27, **Old Reuben Brown H.** (O.). At inters. of Lexington Rd. & Cambridge Turnpike. (12) **Emerson H.** (R) (O.Ap.-Dec.sm.fee.1828), Emerson's home, 1835 until death. Furnishings of Emerson's time, portraits & his lib. Same intersection (L) (13) **Antiquarian H.** (O.wks.exc.Mon.Sun.aft.Ap.-Nov.sm.fee.1929). Important coll. of antique furnishings, contents of Emerson's study, Thoreau coll., incl. Thoreau hut furniture, hist. relics, Paul Revere's lanterns, diorama of Concord fight. On Lexington Rd., (14) **Sch. of Philosophy** (L), where Bronson Alcott pontificated. Just beyond (15) **Orchard H.** (L) (O.wks.exc.Mon.Sun.aft.Ap.-Nov.sm.fee.1650 & 1730), home of Alcotts, preserved as at that time. Here Louisa wrote "Little Women." Beyond (L) is (16) **Wayside** (O. May-Oct.sm.fee.pre-1717.remold.1845), home at various times of Hawthorne (who wrote here "Tanglewood Tales" & "Marble Faun" as well as of Louisa M. Alcott & Margaret Sydney, author of "The Five Little Peppers." Int. exhibits. Further along on Lexington Rd. (17) **Grapevine Cottage** (O.summer.12-8:30), with antiques & grapevine grown from orig. planted by Ephraim Wales Bull, who never profited from grapes he developed. Cont. on Lexington Rd., Merriam's Cor. where Lexington Rd. becomes St.2A. Cont. on St.2A to J. with Bedford St. At c.1.5^m (E) of J. is pt. where Paul Revere was taken prisoner. Here is tablet on spot where Patriot pursuit intensified (see above).

SIDE TRIP: (S) from Concord on Walden St. (St.126) to Walden Pond St. Reserv. (bath. boat.f.tris.). Cairn on **Site of Thoreau's Cabin** built by his own hands. He has described his experiment in solitary living here in "Walden." Cont. on St.126 to Wayland. Near-by is Longfellow's **Wayside Inn & Red Schoolh.** of "Mary had a little lamb" fame in S. Sudbury (see Boston VI).

Sec. 2: CONCORD to BEVERLY. 32.5. St.62

0. CONCORD. 18. J. with St.28 which leads (N) c.5^m **Andover, home of Phillips Andover Academy** (see Boston Trip VII). 27.5. J. with US1. **Here is Birthpl. of**

Israel Putnam (O.1648.adds.1760 & later), famous Rev. Gen. Marker states that Jos. Putnam, son of orig. builder, opposed Salem witchcraft trials. Gen. Putnam's boyhood room has relics & wall paper dating 1800. H. occupied by 10th generation of Putnam descendants (1948). 30. J. with Conant St.

SIDE TRIP: (R) here to **Danvers**, figuring in witchcraft hysteria (1688-92) (see Salem). **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) 11 Page St., **Page H.** (O.Mon.Wed.& Sat.aft.Ap.-Nov.appl.sm.fee). Hist. Soc. hqs., with coll. of portraits, antiques. (2) 149 Pine St., **Rebecca Nurse H.** (O.wks.summer.or appl.1678), where lived Rebecca Nurse, old woman hanged as witch. Int. 17th cent. rooms. (3) Near new Town Hall, **Peabody Institute**, founded by Geo. Peabody, London banker, who also endowed Peabody Institute in Baltimore, left legacies for education in South, etc. (4) 171 Holten St., **Holten H.** (1670), hqs. of D.A.R. (5) Center St., Marker on **Site of Salem Ch.** Ministers' children launched witchcraft hysteria by tales about Old Tituba (see Salem). (6) 166 High St. (in Danversport), **Sam. Fowler H.** (O.summer.sm.fee.1810); antiques, early wall paper. (7) 42 Summer St., **Jas. Putnam H.** (O.1680.rem.1715), home of Jas. Putnam, prominent 18th cent. lawyer; now an Inn. (8) Also on Summer St., **Oak Knoll** (O), once home of Whittier, now home for aged.

32.5. BEVERLY (see Boston Trip IV).

Sec. 3: BEVERLY to BOSTON. 20. (see Boston Trip IV).

IV. BOSTON to PORTSMOUTH, N.H. 69. St.C1, St.1A & US1 in Mass. & St.1A in N.H. (Alt. to US1)

Via: (Marblehead), Salem, Beverly, (Gloucester & Rockport), Wenham, Hamilton, Ipswich, Newburyport & Salisbury in Mass., & Newcastle in N.H.

This is more interesting route than US1, since it skirts North Shore, famous resort area, & frequented N.H. shore region, & passes through or near number of hist. towns.

Sec. 1: BOSTON to MASS.-N.H. LINE. 47.

Take Sumner Tunnel & then St.C1 past Suffolk Downs Race Track to J. with Winthrop Ave.

SIDE TRIP: (R) here c.1.5m to **Winthrop** (sett.1635). At 40 Shirley St., is **Winthrop H.** (O.certain wks.in aft.1637) where Deane Winthrop, son of the Gov., lived. Pictures, relics & records of Winthrop family. About 1.5m from Winthrop is **Great Head**, with fine view. Cont. to Pt. Shirley (f.) which has a few int. old Hs.

Cont. on St.C1 to J. with St.1A. Take St.1A (R) here to **Revere** (sett.c.1636) & Revere Beach, Mass.'s Coney Island. Route now cont. on St.1A along the shore across Gen. Edwards Mem. Bridge to **LYNN** at c.12. (sett.1629) whose great shoe industry developed from early Col. beginnings. 12 Broad St., **Mary Baker Eddy H.** (O.wks.) where Christian Science leader is said to have written "Science & Health." 125 Green St., **Hyde-Mills H.** (O.one aft.wk.1838), home of Hist. Soc; hist. materials, antique furnishings & early shoe shop. On Western Ave., **Lydia Pinkham Med. Co.** (O.appl.). In **High Rock Pk.**, Tower with fine view. Lynnfield St., **Lynn Woods Pk.** (2,000 as.). Near Lynn, Lynn Beach (recr.amusements).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Turn (R) in Lynn to Lynn Shore Dr., & (S) on it & Nahant Rd. to **Nahant** (resort) on rocky peninsula jutting out into ocean. Fine views. Steamers to Boston. (B) Turn (L) on Lynn Shore Rd., to Swampscott (see below). From Swampscott, St.129 runs (NE) along shore to Marblehead (see below) & J. with St.1A in Salem (see below). This is scenically int. alternate to St.1A bet. Swampscott & Salem.

Cont. on St.1A to **SWAMPSCOTT** at c.13. (resort), once port of a considerable fishing fleet. 23 Paradise Rd., **Mary Baker Eddy H.** (O.wks.morn.Sun.aft.sm.fee) where Mary Baker Eddy began her healing career. 99 Paradise St., **Humphrey H.** (O.17th cent.int.inter.), coll. of relics.

At c.18. is **SALEM** (sett.1629), which derives from Hebrew word "Shalom," for peace. Roger Conant & company migrated to site in 1626 from Cape Ann. When Gov. Endicott arrived, a few yrs. later, disagreements arose & earlier group moved away to what today is Beverly. Salem was noted for religious intolerance. Roger Williams & his Quakers were persecuted & driven out. The witchcraft hysteria that swept much of early New England had its center at Salem (1692). It all began when some young girls were seized with delusions brought on by tales told them by a West Indian slave-girl servant, Tituba, who was convicted of witchcraft, with several other old women, on the strength of youngsters' accusations. In 18th cent., Salem's ships earned large profits in West Indies & China trade. Privateering, especially during Rev., brought added wealth. But Embargo Act & War of 1812 nearly ended

Salem's foreign commerce; moreover, city's harbor was not deep enough to accommodate largest vessels. Growth of industry made up for loss of shipping. From the beginning, handicrafts contributed to local prosperity. Shoemaking began in 1629, with importation of an Eng. cobbler. Old Salem furniture is prized today by collectors. Textile mills were est. early in 19th cent. Leather-tanning was one of 1st industries. City's plants now produce some \$57,000,000 worth of goods annually. Hawthorne, born in Salem, lived there as Surveyor of Port for several yrs. gathering material for his "Scarlet Letter," "House of the Seven Gables" & "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret." Also born in Salem was outstanding Amer. architect of late 18th & early 19th cents., Sam. McIntire, designer of city's finest structures.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) On Essex St.: 71, **Narbonne H.** (mid-17th cent. very fine); 128, **Pingree H.** (O.wks.fee.1804.by McIntire.int.inter.): furnishings of Salem merchant's home of period; 132, **Essex Institute** (O.wks.) with Ward China Lib. & colls. of paintings, antiques & hist. material. Adj., **John Ward H.** (O.wks.May 1-Nov.1.1684). 17th & 18th cent. furnishings & early 19th cent. apothecary shop. Also on grounds, reprod. of **Lye Shoe Shop** (O), with equipment of early 19th cent. shoe-maker. Also on Essex St., **Peabody Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.); nat. hist., ethnology, maritime items, ships' models, paintings of Chinese ports & portraits of East India merchants. Old Town Sq. & Essex St., **Town H.** (1816) on Site of 1st Town Hall where 1st Provincial Congress met. Here stood Hawthorne's old "Town Pump." Near-by on Washington St., **City Hall** in which is Ind. deed to town site. Cor. Essex & North Sts., **Witch H.** (O.sm.fee.rest.pre-1662), home of Judge Corwin, witchcraft judge. Near Witchcraft H., on Summer St., **Old Nath. Bowditch H.** (being rest.in 1948). 318 Essex St., **Ropes Mem.** (O.wks.exc.Mon.sm.fee.1719.very fine); china, glassware, antique furniture, portraits, etc.; 339 Essex St., **Salem Athenaeum** (O.by invit.only); rare books. 384 Essex St., **East India H.** (O.1706.by McIntire.int.inter.); chimney has so-called "Tory Hideout." Cor. Daniels St., **Stephen Daniels H.** (O.sm.fee.1667.wing added 1756. rest.1940); period furnishings.

(2) On Chestnut St., are number of beautiful houses, mostly of Fed. period, some by McIntire. Cor. Cambridge & Chestnut Sts., **Hamilton Hall** (1805.by McIntire.alts.), famous Assembly Hall. 18, **Hawthorne H.**, where writer lived while Surveyor of the Port (1846). (3) Cor. Pickering & Broad Sts., **Pickering H.** (alt.), said to be oldest in Salem City. (4) On Federal St., number of fine old houses, incl.: No. 4, **Old House** (O.fee.1684), incorporates frame & timber of old jail in which persons accused of witchcraft were imprisoned. Contains relics of old jail. 142, **Cook-Oliver H.** (1804. by McIntire). 138, **Assembly Hall** (1782.by McIntire.alts.). Here Washington & Lafayette were entertained. 80, **Pierce-Nichols H.** (O.certain days.aft.fee.1782.by McIntire); period furnishings. Further along on Federal St. is the Courth. in which are kept witch pins & many documents of the witchcraft hysteria. (5) **Salem Common** (Washington Sq.), est. after great fire, 1714, & used as militia training ground. In Sq., **Statue of Rbt. Conant**, city's founder, by H. H. Kitson. (6) On Mall St., H. occupied by Hawthorne for 3 yrs. & where he wrote "The Scarlet Letter." (7) 54 Turner St., **House of the Seven Gables** (O.wks.Sun.aft.fee.1668.rest.) which is said to have figured in Hawthorne's novel; antiques, furnishings, secret stairway, etc. On grounds, **Hathaway H.** (O.fee incl.main H.1682); two 17th cent. rooms & furniture. On grounds, **Retire Beckwith H.** (O.1652), now tearoom; antiques.

(8) Derby Wharf & Derby St., **Salem Maritime Nat. Hist. Site**, est. 1938 by Fed. Govt. which incl.: 168 Derby St., **Rich. Derby H.** (O.sm.fee.1761.int.inter.), probably oldest brick H. in Salem, built by Capt. Rich. Derby whose ships sailed to Russia, Cape of Good Hope & Canton; antique furnishings & family portraits. 178 Derby St., **Custom H.** (O.1819.Fed.). Here Hawthorne had office (1846); Hawthorne relics. Near Custom H., **Derby Wharf**, begun by Capt. Derby (1762). Here privateers were fitted out during Rev. Near-by, **Central Wharf** (1791-92), built by Simon Forrester, privateer Capt. **Old Forrester Warehouse**, owned by Capt. Forrester. Near Derby H. is **Hawkes H.** (O.c.1780.by McIntire), home of Capt. Ben. Hawkes, ship-builder & merchant. Also "Rum Shop" (O.c.1800). (9) 48 Bridge St., **Thos. Woodbridge H.** (lower floor O.c.1810.by McIntire.rest.). (10) Hawthorne Blvd., **Hawthorne Mon.**, by Bela Pratt. (11) Charter St., bet. Central & Liberty Sts., **Charter St. Burying Ground** where Gov. Bradstreet, Rich. More, who came over on Mayflower, & other notables are buried. (12) Near-by, on same side of St., is **Grimshaw H.**, figuring in Hawthorne's "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret." (13) 27 Union St., **Hawthorne's Birthpl.** (1692); author was born here 1804. (14) Congress St., **Pequot H.** (O.reprod.of mid-

17th cent.H.). (15) On Harbor, Forest River Pk., in which is **Pioneer Village** (O.June 15-Nov.11.sm.fee), reprod. of Salem when first sett. Among reprods. is **Ruck H.**, oldest bldg. Salem records give account of.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) From Salem take St.129 (R) (c.5^m to **Marblehead** (sett.1629). (Resort. bath.beaches.yacht.f.). Accomms.: All types, summer. Info.: C. of C. & Rotary Club. Marblehead is situated on a fine, rocky peninsula. Marblehead Neck is connected with main peninsula by narrow strip of land noted for its precipitous shores. 1st arrivals were Eng. fishermen. During Rev., shipping was tied up by Brit., but privateering flourished. Marblehead disputes with Machiasport, Me., claim of having captured 1st enemy ship in Rev. War of 1812 pretty much ended town's foreign commerce. During that conflict "USS Constitution" took refuge here under guns of old Ft. Sewall. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Washington Sq., **Abbot Hall** (O) has Willard's famous painting "Spirit of '76." (2) On Washington St. are number of fine old Hs., incl.: 161, **Jeremiah Lee Mansion** (O.wks.Ap.-Dec.;Sun. aft.July-Oct.sm.fee.1768), owned by Marblehead Hist. Soc.; antique furnishings, hand-painted wall paper. **Old Town H.** (O.1727). 44, **Elbridge Gerry H.**, birthpl. of E. Gerry, signer of Decl. of Ind. & Vice-Pres. of U.S. during War of 1812. **Old North Ch.** (O.1824. Col.Georg.). Cor. Washington & Summer Sts., **St. Michael's Ch.** (O.Episc.1714). (3) 8 Hooper St., **King Hooper H.** (O.aft.exc.Mon.sm.fee.1745); period furniture, panelling; home of Marblehead Arts Assoc. (4) Orne St., **Old Brig** (c.1720), birthpl. of Moll Pitcher, celebrated in Whittier's "Witch of Wenham." Also on Orne St., **Old Burial Hill** with grave-stones dating from 1638. (5) 7 Franklin St., **Parson Barnard H.** (pre-1716). (6) Front St., **Ft. Sewall** (O.early 18th cent.) in Seaside Pk. (7) 82 Front St., **Old Tavern** (1680). (8) 11 Glover St., **Glover's H.** (1762), home of Gen. John Glover (see Beverly, below).

(B) Take Boston St. (NE) out of Salem to **Peabody**, old leather mfg. center. 35 Washington St., **Gideon Foster H.** (O.summer.certain aft.& appl.c.1800); antique furnishings & houses Peabody Hist. Soc. Here also is **Peabody Institute**, founded by bequest of Geo. Peabody, London philanthropist (see above).

At c.20. on St.1A is **BEVERLY**, sett. c.1626 by Roger Conant & his company after leaving Salem. Men of Beverly & Marblehead, under command of Gen. John Glover, helped ferry Washington across Delaware. After Rev., town became important shipping center. Beverly claims several important "firsts": 1st ship of U.S. Navy, "The Hannah," sailed out of Beverly (1775) from America's 1st Navy Yard; 1st cotton mill in U.S. (1788); oldest drugstore (1796); 1st Britannia Ware (1808); & 1st Sunday Sch. in New England (1810). Among distinguished citizens were Nathan Dane, who presented in Congress "Ordinance of 1787" which abolished slavery in Northwest Territory, & Geo. Edward Woodberry, poet, critic & philosopher.

PTS. OF INT.: On Cabot St., are **First Ch.** (1656) & at No. 117, **Cabot H.** (O.wks. July & Aug.Sat.morn.1788), built by John Cabot; documents, portraits, furniture. 39 Hale St., **Hale H.** (O.wks.exc.Mon.& Sun.June 15-Sept.15; 1694), built by Rev. John Hale; Nathan Hale's fire brigade bucket, antiques. 448 Cabot St., **John Balch H.** (O.wks.appl.1638); Col. furnishings. Conant St., in N. Beverly, **Second Ch.** (1714). Inters. of St.62 & US1, **U.S. Shoe Machinery Co.** (O.appl.), largest of its type in world. Mingo Hill & Beach, named for Robin Mingo, Negro servant, whose master promised him freedom if ever the tide ran so low that one could walk dry-shod to Aunt Becky's Ledge. This happened & Mingo was free. St.1A has J. with St.127 c.0.5^m S. of Beverly.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) along shore front past public beach. At 4^m **Pride's Crossing**, named for John Pride, nephew of the regicide. 4.5^m **Beverly Farms**, former home of Oliver Wendell Holmes & his son, late Chief Justice of Supreme Court. 7^m, **Manchester** (sett. c.1626). Ch. (1809). 12 Union St., **Trask H.** (O.one aft.a wk.July-Aug.or appl.c.1830.rest.). 15^m **Gloucester** (sett.1623.resort). **Rockport** (sett.1690.resort).

Info.: In Gloucester, Info. Booth, summer. In Rockport, Bd. of Trade. Accomms.: All types, summer; limited, winter. (bath.beaches.yacht harbors.f.boat.) End of May or in June, 4-day fiesta in honor of Our Lady of Good Voyage & blessing of fishing fleet. In Aug., Mem. service at Fishermen's Mon. & casting of flowers on Annisquam R.

Both towns are on rocky, picturesque Cape Ann: Gloucester at lower end with good harbor in which are several islands; Rockport at New Harbor, crowded with fishing boats & yachts. Cape Ann has become a notable summer art colony. Gloucester has always been a great fishing town, & its fleets have for several hundred yrs. fished the treacherous Grand Banks on which, it is claimed, more than 8,000 of her fishermen have lost their lives. The old Yankee fishermen have been reinforced in recent years by Portuguese, mostly from the Azores. Gloucester today is still one of the great fishing towns of the East coast.

PTS. OF INT.: In Gloucester: (1) Legion Sq., **Amer. Legion Mem.** (former Town Hall), in front of which stands Statue of Jeanne d'Arc, by A. V. Hyatt. Orig. in Paris. (2) **Universalist Ch.** (1806) on site of 1st Ch. of this denomination in Amer. (3) 49 Middle St., **Sargent-Murray-Gilman-Hough H.** (O.wks.July & Aug.sm.fee.1768.fine panelling); shells, old furniture & portraits. (4) 27 Pleasant St., **Cape Ann Hist. Assoc. H.** (O. June 15-Sept.

sm.fee.c.1805); maritime, marine & antique items. Near-by, Y.M.C.A. is on Site of the Old Whipping Post. (5) On Esplanade (Western Ave.), **Mon. comm. Gloucester Fisherman**, by L. Kraskie. (6) On Prospect St., **Ch. of Our Lady of Good Voyage** from which starts procession for blessing of fishing fleet. (7) On St.127, bet. Gloucester & Rockport, **Jas. Babson Cooperage Shop** (O.Sat.aft.July & Aug.;1659), furnished as it was orig. Ebenezer, one of James's 10 children, was object of suspicion because he protected "witches" during witchcraft hysteria (1692). (8) On Washington St., to (N) of Gloucester, **Ellery H.** (1704). (9) Further (N) on Washington St., in Riverdale, is **Riggs H.** (O.appl.fee.log cabin sec.1638. main sec.1700), oldest in Gloucester; first schoolh., old household equipment. (10) 197 E. Main St., **North Shore Arts Assoc.** (O.wks.summer.Sun.aft.art exhibits). (11) Further along on E. Main St., take Rocky Neck Ave. (R) to **Rocky Neck**, in E. Gloucester, where is an art colony & Gloucester School of the Little Theater. Cont. on E. Main St., & then on E. Point Rd. (12) 59 E. Point Rd., **Gloucester Soc. of Artists** (O.wks.summer.Sun.aft.exhibits). Rd. cont. to E. Point, where is (13) **Lighth.** & (14) **Mother Ann**, int. Rock formation. Near here also is (15) **Beauport** (O.wks.Sun.aft.fee.1907), a great mansion with 56 rooms furnished in period styles. (16) On Western Ave., **Stage Fort Pk.** Tablet comm. 1st settlement. (17) Off shore in Gloucester Harbor, are **Five & Ten Pound Is.** bought from Inds. for 5 & 10 pounds respectively. (18) Off Hesperus Ave., (S) of Gloucester, **Rafe's Chasm**, deep cleft through which sea roars continually. Fine view here of Kettle Is., off shore; also of Norman's Woe, reef comm. by Longfellow in his "Wreck of the Hesperus." (19) On Hesperus Ave., near-by, "**Castle**" of **John Hays Hammond** (O.summer.wks.a.m.fee); art, antiques. (20) In Gloucester are Frank E. Davis Fish Co. (O) & Gorton-Pew Fish Co. (O). In 1623 latter shipped 1st cargo of fish to Spain. (21) In W. Gloucester, **Haskell H.** (c.1652).

PTS. OF INT.: In Rockport: (1) On Main St., **Rockport Art Assoc.** (O.summer.exhibits) in old tavern (1770). (2) Dock Sq. (25 Main St.), **Ebenezer Pool H.** (1805.very fine). (3) Cor. Main & School Sts., **First Congr. Ch.** (1803, known as "The Old Sloop." (4) On Main St., Marker comm. **Site of 1st Settler's H.** (5) Beach St., **Old Burying Ground.** (6) Granite St., at Pigeon Cove, **Old Castle** (O.Sat.& Sun.aft.;1715). (7) Pigeon Hill St., **Paper H.** (O.summer.sm.fee.1922). 100,000 copies of newspapers were used in construction of this H. & its furniture. (8) Off Granite St., near Pigeon Cove, **Old Witch H.** (O.appl.1670.adds.) where a group of refugees from witchcraft hysteria hid. (9) Near Halibut Point, off St.127, is **Gott H.** (O.appl.1702). (10) Near-by is **Pub. Reserv. & Beach.**

In Beverly is J. with St.62 (see Boston Trip III). **23.5. Wenham L. comm.** in Whit-tier's "Witch of Wenham," & just beyond it, **WENHAM** (sett.1635). On Green, hand-some **First Ch.** (1843.int.inter.rest.). **Claffin-Richards H.** (O.wks.aft.summer;Sun. appl.); doll coll., old shoe shop & barn with old implements. (R) on Larch Rd. a short distance is **Lowe-Pickering H.** (O.appl.pre-1680). Linden trees near-by are said to have been planted by Alex. Hamilton. **26. HAMILTON** (sett.1638). Here are a number of fine old bldgs. **29.5., J. with St.121.**

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 4.5m **Essex** (sett.1634), with some fine old Hs. **Old Congr. Ch. & Old Shipyards**, still functioning. On Western Ave., **Old Malt H.** (O), now a hooked-rug. shop.

30. IPSWICH (sett.1635), 1st known as Agawam; old fishing town famous during last 300 yrs. for succulent clams. Furniture carved here by Dennis family has achieved fame among collectors. Town was home of colonial poet, Anne Bradstreet & Nath. Ward, author of "The Cobbler of Agawam." **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) On S. Green, **Waters Mem.**, marking militia training ground, & **South Ch.** (1748). (2) 53 S. Main St., **Whipple H.** (O.1640.adds.1670-1700); documents, 17th & 18th cent. furniture. (3) 6 Water St., **Preston-Foster H.** (O.sm.fee.1640). (4) Cor. Linebrook Rd. & Kimball Ave., **Hart H.** (O.1640), now an inn; antiques. (5) On N. (Meeting-house) Green, **Congr. Ch.** (1847), on site of older one where Whitefield preached so eloquently that the Devil listened, perched on Ch. roof & when angered by sermon, jumped down & left his footprint on near-by rock. (6) On Green, **Tablet comm.** resistance (1687) by townspeople to Gov. Andros. (7) 41 Turkey Shore Rd., **Emerson-Howard H.** (O.sm.fee.c.1648); period furnishings. (8) **Choate Bridge** (1764) spanning Ipswich R. (9) **Old Wade H.**, int. because here lived Pomp, Negro servant, hanged for murder. (10) High & N. Main Sts., **Old Burial Ground.** Hawthorne records in his diary that he "always counted the buttons of Rev. Rogers' gown" on latter's monument. There are a number of other int. old houses here. Boats to Plum I. Ipswich Beach (swim.).

34. ROWLEY, old shipbuilding & shipping town. On Main St., **Platts-Bradstreet H.** (O.appl.); relics, old shoe shop, Eng. garden. On Bradford St. (St.133), **Chaplin-Clarke-Williams H.** (O.appl.sm.fee.c.1671). **40.5. NEWBURY.** On St.1A, near S. Green, **Jackman-Willett H.** (O.appl.1696); relics. 33 High Rd., **Short H.** (O.wks.

summer; Sun. appl. sm. fee. 1733); antiques. 14 High St., **Coffin H.** (O. aft. 3 days wkly. sm. fee. c. 1651. adds.); period furnishings. 4-6 High Rd., **Swett-Isley H.** (O. Mar. through Christmas exc. Sat. & Mon. pre-1670); old woodwork, tap-room.

42. NEWBURYPORT (sett. 1635) on Merrimack R., once important shipping & fishing town; built some of fastest clipper ships. Today, busy industrial center. PTS. OF INT.: Among old bldgs. are: (1) Pleasant St., **Ch. of First Religious Soc.** (O. 1801). (2) Fed. & School Sts., **Old South Ch.** (O. 1756. alt.) where Whitefield preached. (3) 164 High St., **Pettingell-Fowler H.** (O. wks. June-Sept. aft. sm. fee); Hist. Soc., relics, portraits, ship models. (4) High & Market Sts., **St. Paul's Ch.** (Episc. O.). (5) High St., **Old Hill Burying Ground.** (6) 94 State St., **Tracy H.** (O. 1771); pub. lib., 18th cent. furniture & Gilbert Stuart portrait. (7) 28 Green St., **Bradbury-Spaulling H.** (O. appl. & 3 days wkly. sm. fee. c. 1788-91); antique furniture, paintings, doll coll. (8) Aubin St., **Old County Jail** (1744).

SIDE TRIP: Take St. 113 (W) to **West Newbury** c. 6m. On Indian Hill St., **Ind. Hill Farm** (O. wks. summer. fee. 1830. adds.); 37 completely furnished rooms, old outbuildings.

In Newburyport is J. with US1. Cont. on latter (NE) to **SALISBURY** at **44.5**. (For this stretch see US1, sec. 8). In Salisbury is J. with St. 1A which cont. (R) to **MASS.-N.H. LINE** at **47**.

Sec. 2: MASS.-N.H. LINE to PORTSMOUTH. 22.

St. 1A in N.H. passes through or near a series of fine resort & beaches. **4.5. GREAT BOAR'S HEAD**, rocky promontory, described by Whittier in "The Tent on the Beach." **15. ODIORNE'S PT.**, where David Thompson made 1st N.H. settlement (see Portsmouth). **16.5. SEAVEY HOMESTEAD** (1730), now tearoom. **17.** J. with St. 1B on which this tour cont.

SIDE TRIP: St. 1A (R) here 1m, then (L) on Little Harbor Rd. 1m to **Benning Wentworth Mansion** (O. appl. oldest sec. 1695) built by unpopular N.H. Gov. of pre-Rev. period (see Portsmouth); palatial structure with int. inter., especially fine Council Chamber.

Cont. on St. 1B (L). **20. NEW CASTLE**, charming old village (chartered 1693) on an island at entrance to Portsmouth Harbor. **Meetingh.** (O. appl. 1828). Rev. Lucius Alden, descendant of John Alden, preached here. **Ft. Constitution** (captured 1774 from Brit.), now a ruin. From New Castle, St. 1B crosses bridges linking island to mainland. Fine views. **22. PORTSMOUTH.**

V. Loop Tour (S. of Boston) to **WEYMOUTH & RETURN.** c. 30. St. 3, St. 128, St. 28, US1, **Arbor Pkwy.** & **Jamaica Way**

Via: South Boston, Dorchester, Quincy, Weymouth, Milton Center & Roxbury

Take Summer St. (SE) from South Station & cont. on L St. to J. with Broadway which leads (L) to Farragut Rd. where is **Boston Aquarium** (O). [Off Broadway (L), on Gardner Way, is **Fort Independence** (grounds O. 1801) in Castle I. Pk. jutting out into sea. Fine views.] Cont. (W) on Broadway.

SIDE TRIP: Off Broadway is **Telegraph Hill** in Thomas Pk., on which is Mon. comm. battery trained from here on Brit. during Rev. This is in Dorchester His. PTS. OF INT.: in **Dorchester** incl.: Dorchester & Mercer Sts., **St. Augustine's Chapel** (O. appl. 1819) & old Graveyard. In Richardson Pk. at J. of Pond & E. Cottage Sts., **Blake H.** (O. 1648). At Everett Sq., **Statue of Edw. Everett**, statesman & orator, by W. W. Story. Everett made chief address at dedication of Gettysburg Battlefield, Nov. 1, 1863, a speech which lasted two hours. Lincoln was merely asked to make a few remarks, which turned out to be his "Gettysburg Address." Tablet at Sq. marks **Site of Everett's Birthpl.** Boston St. & Willow Court, **Clapp H.** (O. c. 1635) built by Roger Clapp who came from Eng. on the "Mary & John" (1630); now Hist. Soc. Hqs. On grounds is another old H. (O. 1806) & outbuildings with old farm implements, vehicles. 31 Shirley St. (in adj. **Roxbury**), **Shirley-Eustis H.** (1748. very fine), home of 18th cent. Gov. Wm. Shirley. On Ashmont St., **All Saints Ch.** (1894. Goth. by Ralph Adams Cram.).

Cont. on Broadway (W) to J. with Dorchester St. & cont. (L) on it to J. with St. C37. (L) (S) here (Columbia Rd. & Old Colony Pkwy.), along shore front, past **Columbus Pk.** (bath. beach), on Dorchester Bay, to J. with St. 3, which take (L) to J. with Southern Artery, as St. 3 is called at this point. Take Rd. (R) here into Quincy.

10. QUINCY (sett. 1625).

First sett. by Thos. Morton at Merrymount. Morton, because of his hostility to Puritanism & encouragement of "heathenish practices," such as riotous celebration of May Day, but also because of his competition with Plymouth for Ind. trade, was arrested by Miles Standish. First sentenced to death, he was finally dispatched to

Eng. On his return he was again arrested & sent back. Quincy is notable as home of 4 generations of the most famous Amer. family, the Adamases. John Hancock, Rev. patriot, was also a native. John Adams, 1st Vice-Pres. & 2nd Pres. of U.S., was born (Oct. 19, 1785) & lived here, when not at seat of govt., with his wife, Abigail, whose letters give an amusing picture of the period. His son, John Q. Adams, 6th Pres., was also born in Quincy. After serving one term as Pres. & being defeated for a 2nd, he was elected to House of Representatives. Here he braved the majority by his insistence that the House receive petitions of abolitionists. When a very old man, he won out. The petitions were finally accepted. Charles Francis Adams, of the next generation, was U.S. minister to Britain during Civil War. He contributed greatly toward keeping Britain from openly siding with Confeds. Perhaps the 2 most distinguished of the 4 sons of Charles Francis were Henry & Brooks. Henry was author of the much-read "Mont-Saint-Michel & Chartres," a re-interpretation of the Middle Ages, & "The Education of Henry Adams," which has become a classic among Amer. autobiographies. Brooks wrote "Law of Civilization & Decay" which anticipated much that has been written since on same subject. Quincy today is a lively commercial town. Shipbuilding & granite-quarrying are among most important industries. The old Yankee pop. that John Quincy Adams so long represented in Congress, has been swamped by influx from abroad that has changed racial make-up of most New England cities.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) 135 Adams St., **Adams Mansion Nat. Hist. Site** (O.exc.Mon.sm. fee.guides) est. by Fed. Gov., 1946. Hqs., 135 Adams St., Quincy. Here is **Adams Mansion** (O.exc.Mon.sm.fee.guides.1731.adds.), named by John Adams "Peace-field." Oldest part built 1731, by Maj. Leonard Vassall. Bought by Adams, 1787. He added a sec. Other adds. were made by John Quincy & Charles Francis. Brooks Adams, who died 1927, was last of family to occupy it. Site also incl. lib., garden, stables, furnishings, portraits, relics. (2) 129 Franklin St., **John Adams Birthpl.** (O. sm.fee.rest.1896.int.inter.); old Adams cradle, belongings of John & Abigail Adams. (3) 131 Franklin St., **John Quincy Adams Birthpl.** (O.Apr.1-Nov.1.sm.fee.1663.rest. 1896); china, furnishings, John Q.'s law office. (4) Hancock Ave. & Butler Rd., **Dorothy Quincy H.** (O.Apr.19-Nov.1.sm.fee.1639-1700.rem.1706) built by Wm. Coddington, a founder of R.I. (see); & birthpl. of Dorothy Quincy, wife of John Hancock; antique furniture. (5) 1226 Hancock St., **Ch. of the Presidents** (1828 by Alex.Parris), so-called because both John & John Q. Adams were members; Old Cemetery (1666) where Quincys & Adamases are buried. (6) **Crane Mem. Lib.** (O.by H.H.Richardson.very fine). (7) 20 Muirhead St., **Josiah Quincy H.** (O.wks.sm.fee. 1770). (8) **Granite Quarry.** (9) In Merrymount Pk., **Mon.** to John & John Q. Adams, by B. W. Saville. (10) **Fore R. Shipyards** of Bethlehem Steel Co.

From Quincy take Washington St. (SE to J. with St.3, on which tour cont. Here is J. with St.3A (see). Continue on St.3, to **WEYMOUTH** (sett.1630), at c.13.5. on Fore R. Good pub. bath. beaches at Hough's Neck & Nantasket Beach. Weymouth's most important industries are shoes & granite. PTS. OF INT.: Cor. Norton & North Sts., **Abigail Adams Birthpl.** (O.1740.rest.). 75 Commercial St., **Sam. Arnold H.** (c.1803). On Columbian Sq., **Fogg Lib.** (O.wks.exc.Wed.aft.); Weymouth Hist. Soc. coll. 1284 Washington St., **Old Toll H.** (c.1800), 1st house built of Weymouth seam-faced granite. From Weymouth, take Union St. (R) to J. with Franklin St. at 16^m & take latter (R) to J. with St.128 at 17^m.

SIDE TRIP: From J. take St.128 (R) 2^m to **Braintree** (sett.1st half 17th cent.), 1st known as Mt. Wollaston, after Capt. Wollaston, companion of Thos. Morton (see Quincy above). City is today industrial with shoes, paper & oil among chief products. In this city occurred the 1920 payroll robbery of which Sacco & Vanzetti were accused (see Dedham). On Washington St. bet. Taylor & Central Sts., **Town Hall** in which is kept orig. deed (1665) from Inds. granting site of city to settlers. 766 Washington St., **French H.** (1695) on land continuously owned by same family since founding of colony.

Main tour cont. (L) (W) on St.128 through **BLUE HILLS RESERV.** (recr.f.boat. several Ls.), where is Harvard's **Blue Hill Observatory**, to J. with St.28 at 18.5. Take latter (R) (N) here. At 22. St.28 reaches **MILTON CENTER** (sett.1636) on Neponset R.; industrial city. On Canton Ave., **Milton Pub. Lib.** (O), hist. material, prints, paintings. On Center St. & Randolph Ave., **Milton Academy** (est.1807). Near-by, cemetery where Wendell Phillips is buried. In field, off Brush Hill Rd. near Fairmount Ave., **Rbt. Tucker H.** (pre-1681), oldest in Milton. 38 Adams St., in Lower Mills, is **Vose H.** (1773) where in 1774 were adopted the Suffolk Resolutions

(see Dedham). 215 Adams St., **Reprod. of A. Lincoln Birthpl.** (O.appl.); hist. relics. 362 Adams St., **Nathan Babcock H.** (1753). 401 Adams St., **Gov. Belcher H.** (O. appl.1776.rest.); old gardens. Gov. Belcher assisted in founding Princeton Univ. Canton Ave., near Thacher St., "**Little Ch.**" for children only, adj. First Parish Ch. Cont. (N) on St.28 to J. with St.138 (Blue Hill Ave.) with which St.28 now unites, at **23.5**. At **25**. J. with St.3 with which St.28 now unites (L) & cont.

SIDE TRIP: N. of J., c.1m on Blue Hill Ave., to **Franklin Field** (sports facils.). Blue Hill Ave. cont. (N) along E. side of **Franklin Pk.** (Zoo).

Cont. (L) on St.3-28 (Morton St.), along SW. side of Franklin Pk. to beautiful **FOREST HILLS CEMETERY**. Gen. Jos. Warren (killed at Bunker Hill), Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist, & Ed. Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country," are buried here. Mon. on Grave of M. Milmore by D. C. French. Cont. on Arbor Way, past **Arnold Arboretum** (O.no autos.guidebooks avail.), with one of finest botanical gardens in U.S. Herbarium in Adm. Bldg., to J. at 27m with Center St. & US1 with which latter St.3-28 unite (N).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) From J. (S) (L) on Center St. (US1). At cor. of St. Theresa Ave. is **Roxbury Latin School** (1645), founded by Rev. John Eliot (known as Apostle to Inds.) as a free school, one of oldest schools in U.S. On Baker St., **Brook Farm** (O) now **Martin Luther Orphanage**, where in mid-19th cent. was est. one of most famous communal settlements, of which Emerson, Alcott, Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller & other notables were members. Main bldg. was burned in 1847. Hawthorne used Brook Farm as background for his "Blithedale Romance."

(B) Take Center St. (R) to J. with South St. At 12 South St. (Whitcomb Sq.) is **Loring-Greenough H.** (O.1758.very fine exter.& inter.); coll. card cases. 60 Burroughs St., in Jamaica Plain, **Children's Mus.** (O.wks.exc.Mon.Sun.aft.).

Cont. (N) on US1 (Jamaica Way) past **JAMAICA POND RESERV.** (restaurant. boat.f.by permit) to J. with Perkins St.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) & then Center St. into **Roxbury**. At Eliot Sq., **First Ch.** (O. special days.1804) has orig. chair of John Eliot. At 183 Roxbury St., **Dillaway-Thomas H.** (O.Apr.1-Oct.1.Wed.aft.1750.int.inter.). At Warren Sq., **Statue of Gen. Jos. Warren** (see above) by Paul Bartlett. At Washington & Eustis Sts., **Eliot Burying Ground** (c.1630) with grave of John Eliot.

Cont. along Jamaica Way to J. with Huntington Ave. in Boston at **30**.

VI. Loop Tour, BOSTON to WAYLAND & RETURN. 38. US20, St.126 & St.9
Via: Watertown, (Newton), Waltham, (Weston), Wayland, (Sudbury), (Framingham Center), (Framingham), (Natick), (Wellesley), (Needham), Brookline.

This route incl. some industrial towns, in which are important pts. of int., hist. old towns incl. S. Sudbury with Longfellow's Wayside Inn & the Little Red Schoolhouse, & college town of Wellesley.

Take Beacon St. (W) from State H., then Commonwealth Ave., & then Brighton Ave., across Charles R. **6. WATERTOWN** (sett.1630), on Charles R., busy factory city & suburb. Development was early aided by power from R. A native son, B. R. Curtis, rendered dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case as Assoc. Justice of U.S. Supreme Court. Later, in Congress, he cast deciding vote for Pres. Johnson's acquittal at latter's impeachment trial. PTS. OF INT.: (1) 562 Main St., **Abr. Browne, Jr., H.** (O.wks.aft.sm.fee.oldest sec.1690.adds.1720.rest.); 17th & 18th cent. rooms; & (2) **Rich. Derby's Barn** (O.appl.by McIntire); old vehicles. (3) Arsenal St., **U.S. Arsenal**, est. 1816. (4) On Riverside St., **Perkins Institute & Mass. Sch. for Blind** (O.wks.), founded 1829. Dr. S. G. Howe, whose wife was Julia Ward Howe (author of "Battle Hymn of the Republic"), was 1st director. Mus. (O.wks.Sat.morn.); nat. hist. coll. & material used in teaching blind. (5) On Charles R. Rd., **Statue of Sir R. Saltonstall**, one of 1st settlers (by H. H. Kitson).

SIDE TRIP: Take Galen St. (L) into **Newton** (sett.1639), suburb of Boston. John Eliot, apostle of the Inds., was 1st minister in the town. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Magnolia St., **Eliot Mem.** (2) At Chestnut Hill, **Boston College** (Cath.) with handsome Coll. Goth. bldgs. (3) At 400 Beacon St. also at Chestnut Hill, **Mary Baker Eddy H.** (O.wks.aft.appl.Boston Ch.). Mrs. Eddy lived here 1908-10. (4) In Newton Center, 1181 Center St., **Smith H.**, former home of Francis Smith, author of "America." (5) On Institution Ave., **Andover Newton Theological Seminary**. (6) In Oak Hill, on Homer St., **City Hall & War Mem.** In Mem. are miniature wax groups depicting major events in Amer. hist. (7) In Newton Lower Falls, at 2349 Washington St., **Baury H.** (O.1750), now hqs. of Lucy Jackson Chapter of D.A.R. (8) Near-by is a charming **Ch.** (O.1814). (9) In W. Newton is **First Unit. Ch.** (O. Goth.by Cram & Ferguson). (10) **Charles R. Reserv.** (bath.beach.recr.facils.) extends from near Newton Upper Falls to Boston.

9. WALTHAM (sett.1634). Info.: C. of C. Concerts, lectures at Hovey Mem. Institute. Waltham, on Charles R., has 154 plants turning out variety of products, with watches best-known. "Firsts" incl.: 1st factory (est.1813) where all operations from raw cotton to finished cloth were performed under 1 roof; & 1st manufacture of crayon pencils; here kerosene was 1st refined & made available for household use; clocks were here 1st successfully manufactured (1845) by machinery. Board of Education has est. unique school of watchmaking in cooperation with Waltham Watch Co. Prominent citizens incl.: Gov. Chris. Gore & Sam. Livermore, Rev. patriots (latter figures in Kenneth Roberts' "Northwest Passage"); Civil War Gen. Nath. P. Banks; Dan. H. Burnham, architect, known as father of the skyscraper. Ralph Waldo Emerson once taught at Waltham's Ripley School & Geo. K. Gissing taught Eng. at local high school.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) On Gore St., near Main, **Gov. Gore H.** (O.sm.fee.1802-04.very fine); period furniture. (2) On Crescent St., **Waltham Watch Co.** (O); coll. rare watches. Here watches were 1st manufactured by machine on system of interchangeable parts. (3) On South St., **Brandeis Univ.** (non-sectarian.founded 1947) which took over 100-a. campus & bldgs. of former Middlesex College. Name comm. late Louis D. Brandeis, noted liberal & Assoc. Justice of U.S. Supreme Court. Univ. was "founded in behalf of the nation's Jews" but is entirely non-sectarian. The "Castle" with 22" thick walls, battlements & towers, affords fine views. (4) 735 Main St., **Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.); coll. concerning Amer. artist, Chas. Woodbury. (5) At Trapelo Rd., **Walter E. Fernald Sch.** (O.special days) for feeble-minded. (6) On Lyman St., **Theo. Lyman H.** (1798.attrib.to Sam.McIntire.adds.), once home of Theo. Lyman who served on Gen. Meade's staff during Civil War, wrote book, "Meade's Headquarters." **12. J.** with Wellesley St. & Old Upper Boston Post Rd.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take Wellesley St. (L) here. At 1.5m **Regis College** (Cath.) for women, on beautiful campus.

(B) Take Old Boston Post Rd. (R) into **Weston** (sett.1st half 17th cent.). **Weston Pub. Lib.** (O.aft.) with coll. of Japanese art. Cor. Concord & Boston Rds. (R), **Artemas Ward H.** (1785) (see Worcester). 662 Boston Post Rd., **Elisha Jones H.** (1781), where Tories met during Rev. About 1.5m from Weston on Concord Rd. is **Weston College** (Cath.1922. Jesuit Order), beautifully situated on hill. Grants Dr. of Divinity degrees. Seismological Observatory (O.appl.)

16. WAYLAND (sett.1st half 17th cent.). **Unit. Ch.** (1815). J. with St.126 on which Loop Tour cont. (S).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) On Old Sudbury Rd., (R) c.1m, **Lydia Child H.** (O.appl.); home of abolitionist, associate of Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

(B) At 2.5m (W) of Wayland, on US20, is J. with Concord Rd. Take latter (R) short distance to **Goodnow Lib.** (O); rare items. On Concord Rd., c.0.5m from J., is **Goulding H.** (O.c.1690.rest.); old furnishings, woodwork. At 1.5m **Sudbury**. Handsome old **Adam Howe H.**

(C) At 5m (W) of Wayland, on US20, is J. with Old Boston Post Rd. Take latter (R) c.0.5m to **The Wayside Inn** (O.sm.fee.1686.rest.adds.) in S. Sudbury; celebrated by Longfellow & now owned by Henry Ford. Washington, Lafayette & Dan. Webster put up at Inn, built by Sam. Howe. Ezekiel Howe led company of Sudbury men in the Battle of Concord. Inn has period furnishings, a parlor where Longfellow's "travelers sat," several bedrooms, incl. Longfellow's, Lafayette's. In **Coach H.** is Gov. Eustis' Coach, in which Lafayette & Dan. Webster rode to laying of cornerstone of Bunker Hill Mon. In **Longfellow Mem. Garden** is bust of poet. Less than 0.5m from Inn is **Redstone Sch.**, claimed (but disputed) to be school of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" fame. Also near are charming **Martha-Mary Chapel** (1940) built of timber leveled by 1937 hurricane & an ancient **Grist Mill**.

21. On St.126 is J. with St.9 on which main trip cont. (E).

SIDE TRIP: (W) on St.9 c.0.5m to **Framingham Center**. On Vernon St., **Hist. & Nat. Hist. Soc.** (O.Sat.aft.summer). On Maynard Rd., **Framingham St. Teachers College**, founded 1839, one of 1st teachers training schools.

23.5. is J. with St.27.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) into **Natick**, home of Henry Wilson, famous as "The Cobbler of Natick," abolitionist & U.S. Vice-Pres. (1873-75). On Common he is comm. by a **Stone**. Take Union St. into S. Natick. **Natick Hist. & Lib. Soc.** (O.2 days wkly.aft.); hist. material. Stone on **Site of Ch.** where John Eliot preached to Inds. On Pleasant St., **Stowe H.** (1816), boyhood home of Prof. Calvin Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Tablet marking **Grave of Takwambait**, one of Eliot's converts.

28. WELLESLEY HILLS, where is Stone Clock Tower. Take Washington St. (St.16) here (R) into **Wellesley** (sett.1660), in hilly countryside. Charles R., Waban L. & Morse Pond provide recr. facils. Town was named for Sam. Welles, early settler. Wellesley men fought at Lexington. Town is important educational center & home of Wellesley College. It is claimed that Dr. W. T. G. Morton, 1st user of ether & anesthetic, was resident (1846) when he made discovery. Another resident was Gamaliel Bradford, biographer. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Washington St. & Pond Rd., **Welles H.** (c.1770), home of Sam. Welles. (2) Also on Washington St., **Hunnewell Gardens**. (3) Next to City Lib. is stone comm. **Site of W. T. G. Morton H.** (4) On Wellesley Sq., is a charming **Ch.** (1918), 4th on the site. (5) On Central St., **Wellesley College** (women.guides.chartered 1870); campus borders on Waban L. In 1914, main bldg., College Hall, burned. Since then, many new bldgs. have been erected, for most part in Coll. Goth. manner. Especially noteworthy are **Hetty H. R. Green Hall**, in which are murals by Albert Herter; **Farnsworth Art Mus.** (O.Mon.-Fri.aft.) with fine coll. paintings, sculpture, art objects; **Clafin Hall** in whose main room are carvings illustrating "Alice in Wonderland"; **Alumnae Hall** (1925.by Cram & Ferguson). (6) On Wellesley Ave. is **Babson Institute** for business training; **Coleman Bldg.** (O.wks.Sat.Sun.hols.aft.summer) has huge relief map of U.S. which required half a generation to construct.

36.5. BROOKLINE (sett.1638), fashionable Boston residential suburb. Known orig. as "Muddy River." Home of poetess, Amy Lowell, whose idiosyncrasies of dress & of smoking black cigars, aroused comment. PTS. OF INT.: (1) 347 Harvard St., **Edw. Devotion H.** (O.Sat.aft. & on appl.sm.fee.1680); orig. furniture. (2) 361 Washington St., **Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.Sat.aft. & eve.1910.by R.C.Sturgis); coll. of paintings. (3) 1773 Beacon St., **All Saints Ch.** (1926.Goth.by Cram,Goodhue & Ferguson). Fine rose window by C. J. Connick, who did windows in N.Y.'s Cathedral of St. John the Divine. (4) 120 Seaver St., **Longyear Foundation** (O.wks.exc.hols.aft.), coll. of Mary Baker Eddy material. (5) On Netherlands St., **Netherlands H.** (copy of 16th cent. Dutch Town Hall). (6) 1341 Beacon St., **Brookline Trust Co.**; E. B. Dane coll. of tapestries (incl. 4 Gobelin tapestries). (7) 215 Warren St., **Davis-Cabot Goddard H.** (1730.int.inter.). (8) 235 Goddard Ave., **Goddard H.** (1732.18th cent.adds.). **38. Huntington Ave.** (Boston).

VII. BOSTON to METHUEN. 29. St.28 (N)

Via: (Somerville), (Medford), Stoneham, Reading, & Andover.

This is first sec., running through Boston's suburban area, of St.28. Follow US1 (see US1, Sec. 12) from Boston. At 6.5. St.28 branches off (L) from US1. At c.7. J. with Salem St.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) into **Medford** (sett.c.1630), on Mystic R., famous in old days for its rum & clipper ships. PTS. OF INT.: (1) 121 High St., **Medford Pub. Lib.**, formerly Thatcher Magoun H. (O.wks.1835); rare items. (2) 15 George St., **Usher Royall H.** (O.aft. summer.exc.Mon. & Fri.sm.fee.1637.adds.1690 & 1732.very fine); period furnishings. (3) 350 Riverside Ave., **Peter Tufts H.** (O.sm.fee.c.1678); superb oak beams, early staircase. Said to be oldest brick house in Amer. (4) 57 High St., **Andrew Hall H.** (1703) where Paul Revere made 1st stop on his ride. (5) At Grove & High Sts., **Board** marking Paul Revere's route. Here returning Minute Men were served food & chocolate "but no tea." (6) Off S. Border Rd., **Lawrence Observatory**; tower, fine view. (7) Salem St., **Old Burial Ground** (1705). (8) On Bradley Rd., **Old Garrison H.** (9) **Major Wade H.** (1685). (10) On Bradbury Ave., **Old Wellington H.** (1634). (11) On College St., **Tufts College** (coed.) on fine campus with some 75 bldgs. College named for Chas. Tufts who gave hill on which it stands. When asked by a friend what he was going to do with the hill, he said, "I will set a light on it." There is an undergrad. school, grad. school of Arts & Sciences & Schs. of Engineering, Religion, Law & Diplomacy. Tufts Medical Sch. & Dental College are in Boston. Affiliated is **Jackson College for Women**. **Goddard Chapel** has fine tower, mem. windows, busts. **Barnum Mus.** (O.wks.Sat.morn.); P. T. Barnum's curiosities incl. Jumbo, largest elephant ever in captivity. Adj. campus is a **Rev. Powder H.**

St.28 now crosses Middlesex Fells Reserv. in which are several lakes & a zoo. **12. STONEHAM** (sett.1645).

SIDE TRIP: Take Franklin St. (R) from Stoneham 3^m into **Melrose**. 253 Upham St., **Phineas Upham H.** (O.appl.1703.rest.1914); period inter. Near Melrose is **Mt. Hood Pk. & Observatory**; fine view.

15. READING. 99 Washington St., **Parker Tavern** (O.Sun.aft.summer); period furnishings. On Common is **Ch.**, reprod. of Boston's Old South Ch.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.129 (R) along Quannapowitt L., (recr.) into **Wakefield** (sett.1639). **Bebe Mem. Lib.** (by Cram & Ferguson). On Quannapowitt L., at Church St., **Col. Jas. Hartshorne H.** (O.1681.adds.18th cent.rest.); antiques, int. garden. Near Wakefield are **Hart's Hill & Wakesaw Reserves.** (recr.).

19. J. with St.62 (see Boston loop tour I). **21.5. J.** with St.125 leading (R) to **Harold Parker St. For.** (260 as.camp.bath.pic.hik.h.f.); several lakes.

25. ANDOVER (sett.c.1642). **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) **Phillips Andover Academy**, founded 1778. Claims to be oldest boys' boarding sch. in U.S. Org. by Sam. & John Phillips (latter also founded Phillips Exeter Acad. in Exeter, N.H.). Sch. has about 150 bldgs.; most of modern ones are in Col. Georg. style, by well-known architects like Guy Lowell, Chas. A. Pratt, & Perry, Shaw & Hepburn. Graduates incl.: Sam. F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph; Oliver Wendell Holmes, who celebrated sch. in poem, "The School Boy" & Henry L. Stimpson, U.S. Sec. of War & State. On campus are: **Pearson Hall** (1818.by Bulfinch.rem.1922) which was orig. sch. chapel; **Cochran Ch.** (1932.Georg.); **Bulfinch Hall** (1818.designed by Bulfinch), described by Holmes in his poem; **Addison Gallery of Amer. Art** (O.wks.Sun.aft.1931) with notable coll. of Amer. paintings of Col., 19th cent., & contemporary periods, & Amer. ship models, Col. furnishings, & loan exhibits. **Holmes Lib.**; rare books, hist items. On Chapel Ave., **Andover Inn** (O.1930), old portraits, prints & furniture. Phillips & Main Sts., **Archeology Bldg.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.), material on Amer. Inds., etc. **Mem. Tower** (1923) with fine carillon. Near-by is **Armillary Sphere** by Paul Manship. 80 Bartlett St., **Stowe H.** (1828.rem.1922), residence of Harriet Beecher Stowe, buried in **Chapel Cemetery** near-by. 6 School St., **Samaritan H.**, where Mrs. Stowe also lived. Charming **Moncrieff Cochran (Bird) Sanctuary** (90 as.). (2) 189 Main St., **Phelps H.** (supposedly by Bulfinch). (3) 97 Main St., **Deacon Amos Blanchard H.** (O.aft.appl.1819.int.inter.); period furniture & Staffordshire glass; Hqs. of Hist. Soc. (4) 147 Main St., **America H.**, home of Sam. F. Smith who wrote words of the song, "America." (5) **Abbot Academy** (girls.est.1829). On campus are **John Esther Art Gallery, & Abbot Hall** (1829). (6) 70 Elm St., **Isaac Abbot Tavern** (c.1680). (7) At Andover St. & Argilla Rd., **Ben. Abbot H.** (1685). (8) 2 Chestnut St., **Kneeland-Marland Cottage** (1786), where Rev. patriot, John Kneeland, made welcoming address to Lafayette (1825). (9) 210 Main St., **Newman H.** (1811), where Holmes lived as student & which he described in his "The School Boy." At Andover is J. with St.110.

SIDE TRIP: At 11^m (R) (NE) on St.110 is **Haverhill** in the Whittier country (see St.110).

26. SHAWSHEEN village. [Take St.133 (R) here 2^m into N. Andover, with some fine old Hs. 153 Academy Rd., **North Andover Hist. Soc. Cottage** (O.1796); pewter, early textiles, appliances, laces, gowns, etc. Also the **Bradstreet H.** (1667)]. **29. METHUEN.** (For Lawrence, near-by, see St.28.)

HARTFORD

Through RR., plane & bus conns. Accomms.: all types. Info.: C. of C. in Old State H.; Auto Club of Hartford. Golf: 2 mun. & 6 private courses. Boat. on Conn. R. Concerts, operas & plays at Bushnell Mem. Hall. Hartford Rose Festival at Elizabeth Pk., June.

Hartford, on (W) bank of Conn. R., is st.'s capital, largest city & business & financial center. Once it was also a busy port, but shipping eventually moved to more favorably situated towns. Insurance is chief industry today. Underwriting started here before end of 18th cent. in fire & marine lines. Life underwriting & casualty insurance developed in next cent. Insurance companies now employ some 15,000 workers & have aggregate assets of c.\$3,000,000,000. Several insurance companies' skyscrapers are visible at a great distance emphasizing, visually, importance of these enterprises. Hartford & its metropolitan area also constitute an important industrial dist. Here took place early experiments in interchangeability of parts that laid foundations of mod. Amer. industry. The Columbia bicycle was 1st built & pneumatic tires were 1st produced here. Among many important plants of city & of E. Hartford are: Pratt & Whitney—airplane engines, Hamilton Standard Co.—propellers, Colt's Firearms Co.—maxim silencers, Fuller Brush Co., & 2 of country's largest typewriter plants—Royal & Underwood.

Hartford started as Dutch trading post, 1623, & fort was built, 1633. In 1636, Thos. Hooker & a group of settlers arrived from Newton (Cambridge, Mass.). The Fundamental Orders, one of 1st Amer. documents to proclaim principle of government "by the people," was adopted 1639. The Dutch were finally expelled, 1654. Settlement became capital in 1665, when Hartford & New Haven Colonies were consolidated, but New Haven alternated with Hartford in this role until 1875. In 1662, Charles II granted a charter providing for considerable autonomy. When, later, Gov. Andros made an attempt to get possession of this document, citizens removed & hid it in the "Charter Oak" until the hated Gov. was driven out. Hartford Hist. Soc. has a piece of orig. parchment. Among Hartford's citizens were many literary lights—Mark Twain, Harriet Beecher Stowe & Chas. Dudley Warner, to name only a few. There are a number of institutions of higher learning, outstanding art museums, an excellent pub. lib.; Pk. system is unusually extensive (2,700 as.).

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Capitol Hill, **St. Capitol** (O.1878.by Rich. Upjohn). Lofty dome (fine view) is surmounted by statue: "Genius of Conn.", by R. Rogers. On 1st floor corridor: battle flags, relics, orig. gravestone from grave of Gen. Israel Putnam (see Brooklyn, Conn.). On 2nd floor: chair of the President of the Senate is carved of wood from the "Charter Oak." (2) On **Capitol Grounds** & (3) in **Bushnell Pk.** adj., are several Mons. & statues, incl. "The Andersonville Prison Boy," by Bela Pratt, comm. Union troops who perished in Confed. prisons. (4) Opp. Capitol, **State Lib.** (O.); documents, hist. material. In W. Wing, Supreme Court Rm.; Albert Herter's mural, "Signing of the Colonial Orders." In S. Wing, Mem. Hall; relics, incl. a duplicate of the Chas. II Charter, Gilbert Stuart's "George Washington" & a numismatic coll. (5) Washington St. & Capitol Ave., equestrian **Statue of Lafayette**, reprod. of orig. by Paul Bartlett in Paris. (6) 95 Washington St., **County Bldg.** (Mod.by Paul Cret & Smith & Basset); murals by J. R. L. Hubert. (7) 166 Capitol Ave., **Bushnell Mem. Hall** (by H.Corbett); concerts & operas. (8) 307 Main St., **South Ch.** (Congr. 1827.George.). (9) Charter Oak Ave. & Charter Oak Pl., **Charter Oak Mem.** comm. spot where stood oak in which charter was hidden. Oct. 31, 1687. (10) 675 Main St., **Center (First) Ch.** (1807); old stained-glass windows. (11) Adj., on Gold St., **Burial Ground** (1640), oldest in Hartford. (12) Bet. Main & Prospect Sts., near river, a group of bldgs. (O.wks.): **Morgan Mem. Lib.** (1910.by B.W.Morris); **Colt Mem.;** **Wadsworth Athenaeum** (1842.by Ithiel Town); & **Avery Mem.** In Wadsworth Athenaeum is Hartford Pub. Lib.; unusual coll. rare books, incunabula, etc. On 2nd floor, Conn. Hist. Soc.; rare publications, remnant of "Charter," & other hist. items. In Morgan, Colt & Avery Mems. are: museum containing J. P. Morgan's antiques & bronzes; coll. of paintings, incl. examples of some of greatest masters, from 1490 to date; Wallace Nutting Coll. early Amer. furniture; period rooms, 18th & 19th cents.; tapestry, arms & armor, early Central & South Amer. art. Hartford Sch. of Art is located here. (13) 38 Prospect St., **Hunt Mem.** (O.Georg.by McKim, Mead & White); medical lib. (14) 26 Grove St., **Travelers Insurance Bldg.** Tower (O.wks.by Donn Barber) is 527' high; searchlight. (15) Main St. & Central Row, **Old State H.** (O.wks.1796.Fed.by Bulfinch.adds.); beautiful example of period. Senate & House chambers, Supreme Court Room & Sec. of State's office are noteworthy. (16) 955 Main St., **Christ Ch. Cathedral** (Episc.1829.Goth.Rev.). (17) 73 Forest St., **Harriet Beecher Stowe H.**, home of author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." (18) 57 Forest St., **Chas. Dudley Warner H.** Here lived editor & novelist, co-author with Mark Twain of "The Gilded Age." (19) 351 Farmington Ave., **Mark Twain H. & Mem. Lib.** (O.wks.). House was built by Twain. Mem. Room has bust, relics. One wing somewhat resembles pilot house to remind Twain of river-boat days. (20) Grand Ave. & Elizabeth St., **Hartford Seminary Foundation.** Most of the bldgs. are Goth. Seminary represents a union of 3 religious schools. Case Mem. Lib. (O). in Avery Hall; outstanding coll. of theological material. (21) 915 Prospect Ave., **Elizabeth Pk.** (100 as.); famous rose garden. (22) Cor. Main & Elizabeth Sts., **Kenney Mem. Tower** (Goth.). (23) 256 Blue Hills Ave., **St. Justin's Ch.** (Cath.by Whitin & McMann). (24) Main St., **Kenney Pk.** (694 as.sports facils.). (25) Park St., **Pope Pk.** (recre.swim.). (26) Broad & Summit Sts., **Trinity College** (est.1823.campus 80 as.) orig. occupied Capitol Hill. In center of campus is statue of Bishop Brownell, College's founder. Bldgs. are Goth. Oldest, dating from late 1870's & early 1880's & designed by Wm. Burgess, were probably 1st college bldgs. in Coll. Goth. style in U.S. **Chapel** (1933.Goth.by Frohman, Robb & Little) is finest of group. In Boardman Hall is Mus. of Nat. Hist. (27)

Wethersfield Ave. near Conn. R., **Colt Pk.** (174 as.) with Mem. to Sam Colt, arms manufacturer. (28) Two int. old Hs. are: 91 Lafayette St., **Timothy Steele H.** (1715) reputedly oldest in city; 396 Main St., **Butler McCook H.** (1782). (29) In addition to institutions of higher learning mentioned above, Hartford has: **Hartford College of Law & Insurance** of the Univ. of Conn.; **La Sallette Missionary College**; **Hillyer College**; **St. Joseph College** (for women). (30) Most of the bldgs. of the insurance companies, located in vic. of the St. Capitol, either near Main St. or near Asylum St. are of architectural int.

TRIPS OUT OF HARTFORD

I. HARTFORD to BOLTON NOTCH. 13. US6 (E).

1. (E) of Hartford on US6 is **EAST HARTFORD**, industrial suburb specializing in airplane engines & parts. On Main St., **Congr. Ch.** (1836), **Town Hall** (1833), & **Center Burying Ground** (1711) with graves of Rev. patriots. At Green, on Pitkin St., **Pitkin H.** (18th cent.). On Silver Lane are several int. old Hs. On a smaller Green, c.0.5^m from city's center, on Silver Lane, **Rochambeau Boulder** where Fr. army camped. On King St., c.3^m from city's center, off US5, is **Mon. Comm. John Fitch** who constructed a steam-driven boat long before Fulton & had it operating on Delaware R. (see New Jersey & Va.). **7.5. SOUTH MANCHESTER.** Large **Cheney Bros. Mills** (silk). **13. BOLTON NOTCH** (see below).

II. HARTFORD to MANSFIELD CORNERS. 22.5. US44 (E).

US44 & US6 parallel each other through same towns & for part of distance to Bolton Notch at 13., then unite. Just before US44 reaches Bolton Notch, is J. with Rd. **SIDE TRIP:** Take latter (R) short distance to **Bolton Notch**, fine bit of scenery.

16.5. on US44, COVENTRY. Here is J. with St.31.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) (SE) 6^m to **South Coventry**. (NW) of S. Coventry, c.1.5^m on St.31, are **Root H.** (1st half 18th cent.) & **Ripley H.** (late 18th cent.). On Main St., **Bidwell H.** (1st quarter 19th cent.) & two old **Chs.** A short distance (R) from town's center is **Nathan Hale Cemetery** in which are buried members of Hale family & Asa Wright, who served with Nathan Hale. About 1^m (L) from town is **Huntington H.** (1763) where Nathan Hale studied with Rev. Dr. Huntington.

Take Rd. (R) from Huntington H. 2.5^m & then (L) 1^m, to **Birthpl. of Nathan Hale** (O.Sun.appl.mid.-18th cent.rest.); some original items of Nathan Hale's day. Hale was hanged as a spy during Rev. by Brit. & at execution said, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." (see Halesite, N.Y.).

St.31 cont. from S. Coventry to J. with St.32 which later turns (S) to J. with US6 just (W) of Willimantic.

Cont. from Coventry on US44. **22.5. MANSFIELD CORNERS, J. with St.195.**

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R). 1.5^m **Conn. State Univ.**, founded originally as Storrs Agricultural School, a land-grant college, in 1881. Campus proper comprises c.110 as.; c.1600 additional as. are owned by College, incl. farm for practical education in agric. College of Pharmacy, in New Haven; School of Law & Insurance, in Hartford; additional educational facils. in other cities of St. Worth a visit is **Crombie Beach Mem. Coll.** (O) of c.75 paintings. Cont. on St.195. 5.5^m **Mansfield Center.** Fine old Congr. Ch. **Old Cemetery**, with graves of Inds. Just (N) of town, on St.195, **Eleazar Williams H.** (early 18th cent.), oldest in township.

III. HARTFORD to FARMINGTON. 13. US6 (W), St.10.

11. on US6, J. with St.10. Take St.10 (R) (N) to **FARMINGTON** (sett.1st half 17th cent.), which developed a variety of industries in late 18th & early 19th cents.—glass, hats, textiles, etc., but today is merely market town for vic. There are many fine old Hs., evidence of former commercial prosperity. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) Main St. & Farmington Ave., **Rochambeau Mon. comm.** halt here of Fr. army (1781). (2) 37 High St., **Stanley-Whitman H.** (Farmington Mus.). (O.Tues.Wed.all yr.&Fri. Sat.winter.sm.fee.c.1660.rest.1934); notable for unusual overhang & small windows; antique furnishings, relics; int. herb garden. (3) On Main St., **Congr. Ch.** (1771), designed by Jas. Woodruff, architect of many of town's old Hs. (4) On Main St. are at least a dozen fine old Hs. (5) On Main St., **Old Cemetery** (1685). (6) On Maple St., **Riverside Cemetery** with Mon. comm. **Tunxi Inds.** & grave of Foone, one of the Negroes of the "Amisted." The case of the "Amisted," slave ship whose human

cargo mutinied to win freedom, is famous in Amer. legal hist. John Quincy Adams finally won the "cargo's" freedom in U.S. Supreme Ct. (7) School St., **Barney Mem. Lib.** (O); exhibits. (8) Mill Lane, **Old Grist Mill** (late 18th cent.) still grinding corn meal. (9) On Farmington Ave., **Elm Tree Inn** (O.17th cent.-late 18th cent.adds.). High St. also has int. old Hs.

IV. HARTFORD to NEW HARTFORD. 19. US44 (W).

4. W. of Hartford is J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 1.5m into **W. Hartford**. 227 Main St., **Birthpl. of Noah Webster** (late 17th cent.adds.), author of earliest & best-known Amer. dictionary.

8. J. with US202-St.10. At J. **Old Farms Inn** (2nd half 18th cent.) & **Phelps Tavern** (late 18th cent.), now apartment H. 9. **AVON** (sett.1738) with **Congr. Ch.** (1st quarter 19th cent.by D.Hoadley.alt.).

SIDE TRIP: (N) 5m on US202-St.10 to **Simsbury** (sett. 1st half 17th cent.). **Congr. Ch.** (1st half 19th cent.Gr.Rev.). 11m **Granby** (sett.1664); also has several noteworthy old Hs. J. with St.20. Take latter (E). At 14m J. with Rd. leading (L) 1m to **Newgate Prison** (O.1773. sm.fee), showing cruel penal methods of Rev. times. At 15m on St.20 **E. Granby**. Early 19th cent. **Congr. Ch.** & fine old Hs. in vic. In E. Granby, take St.187 (S) (R) to J. with St.9 at 19.5m & then St.9 (S) through N. **Bloomfield. St. Andrews Ch.** (Episc.18th cent.) & **Bloomfield** at 25m. 2 fine old churches. 30m **Hartford**.

19. **NEW HARTFORD. Congr. Ch.** (1828) & **Parsonage** (1838).

V. EAST HARTFORD to COLCHESTER. 22.5. St.2 (SE).

0. **EAST HARTFORD** (see Trip I). 4.5. **WELLES CORNER. Sam. Welles H.** (late 18th cent.alt.) where once lived Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Sec. of Navy. J. with St.17.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) short distance to **Glastonbury** (sett.1650), suburb of Hartford. In city & vic., mostly on St.17, are number of fine old 18th cent. Hs. At 1.5m, (SE) of center of city, on St.17 (R), **Kimberly H.** (1st half 18th cent.). During 19th cent., here lived 5 Kimberly sisters who are said to have drawn 1st antislavery petition, presented to Congress by John Quincy Adams. (See Quincy, Mass.) The Kimberlys were ardent suffragettes after Civil War, refusing to pay taxes as long as they did not have the right to vote. St.17 cont. to **South Glastonbury** in which are several int. old Hs. & **Rattlesnake Hunt Club**, whose annual snake hunt used to be featured in the "N.Y. Sun." At 9m on St.17 is **Gilder-sleeve**, on Conn. R., formerly shipbuilding town. **Congr. Ch.** (1850). 11m J. at Portland with US6A (see).

8. **LANE'S TOWER** (O). Fine view. 9.5. on St.2 is J. with Rd. leading (R) to **Meshomasic St. For.** (7,226 as.pic.rec.). 14. **MARLBORO**, J. with US6A (see). 22.5. **COLCHESTER**. Here is J. with St.85 to New London. (For Colchester & St.85 see New London.)

VI. Loop Tour. HARTFORD & ENVIRONS. 38. US5, St.71 & St.175.

Via: Berlin, Meriden, Kensington, Newington Center.

11.5. (S) of Hartford on US5 is **BERLIN**. Manufacturing town since mid-18th cent., orig. specialized in tin utensils sold all over country by Yankee pedlars. Town was birthpl. of Emma H. Willard, pioneer in women's education. Robbins St., **Congr. Ch.** (late 18th cent.) near which is ancient oak dating from town's early days. **Worthington Academy** (late 18th cent.). **Fuller Tavern** (2nd half 18th cent.). 18. **MERIDEN** (sett.2nd half 17th cent.). Sports facils. in city pks. Pub. beaches at Baldwin's & Beaver Ponds. Swim. & boat. at Hubbard Pk. Accomms. all types. Meriden is known as the "silver city" because here in early 19th cent. began production of silver & silverplate ware. Today, International Silver Co., several of whose plants are in Meriden, is greatest manufacturer in this field. But Meriden has never been a 1-industry town. In 1849, there were 34 plants making Britannia ware, combs, cutlery, bone buttons, spring balances & harness trimmings. Today 100 factories employ c.15,000, turning out silver & silverplate ware, ball bearings, lamps, electric fixtures, printing presses & household electrical equipment. Community Forum attracts well-known lecturers & a Civic Music Assoc. provides concerts. PTS. OF INT.: (1) E. Main & Broad Sts., **Center Ch.** (Congr.1831); columned portico & charming belfry. (2) Adj., **Bapt. Ch.** (1847); columned portico but simple steeple, characteristic of New England village Chs. (3) 48 State St., **International Silver Co.** (O.appl.). (4) 35 Center St., **St. Rose's Ch.** (Cath.), one of town's handsome mod. Chs. (5) There are a number of int. 18th cent. Hs.: 75 Curtis St., **Ben. Curtis H.** (late 18th

cent.); Curtis & Ann Sts., **Berry H.** (1743); (SW) cor. Hall & Gale Aves., **Plumb H.** (1st half 18th cent.); Westfield Rd., **Hough H.** (1st half 18th cent.); 425 W. Main St., **Andrews H.** (18th cent.). (6) On US5, 0.5^m (S) of Meriden, at 677 Colony St., **Old 1711 Inn** (O), where delegates of the Inter.-Amer. Conference were entertained in 1944. (7) 2^m (S) of Meriden, **Hubbard Pk.** (12,000 as.pic.trls.). Here is Mirror L. overshadowed by twin peaks of the Hanging Hills—W. Peak (1,007') & E. Peak on which is Castle Craig; fine view. Both peaks reached by hys.

At a point slightly (W) of Meriden. take St.71 (N). **27. KENSINGTON** (sett.late 17th cent.). **Congr. Ch.** (2nd half 18th cent.) In village, near Ch., & on Christian Lane, are several 18th cent. Hs. Cont. on St.71 to J. with St.175 on (E) edge of New Britain at **28.5**. Turn (W) here into **NEW BRITAIN** (sett.late 17th cent.). Known as country's hardware center, its development dates from early 19th cent. It has always produced a great variety of products. Today some 100 plants employing 31,000 turn out hardware, household appliances, ball bearings, knit goods, clothing. An extensive pk. system incl. Stanley Quarter Pk. (swim.golf) & Willow Brook Pk. (swim.). New Britain was birthpl. of Elihu Burritt who, while working as a blacksmith, educated himself & finally became founder of, in its day, much-discussed organization for promotion of universal brotherhood. **PTS. OF INT.:** W. Main St. & High St., **Pub. Lib.** (O) with New Britain Institute Mus. (O.aft.); natural hist., Amer. hist. exhibits & various curios. 56 Lexington St., **Art Mus.** (O); canvasses of Amer. painters. In Pk., **World War Mem.** Stanley St., **St. Teachers College** (Goth. bldgs.). Elm St., **Mon. Comm. Elihu Burritt**. 161 S. Main St., **St. Trade School**. On Mill St., **Willow Brook Pk.** with Spanish-Amer. War Mem. Tour now cont. on St.175 via Newington Center to **HARTFORD. 38.**

VII. HARTFORD to MIDDLETOWN. 15. St.9 (S).

3. from Hartford on St.9 is J. with Hartford Ave. Take latter (**L**) to **Wethersfield** (sett.1634) on (W) side of Conn. R. Town early profited by its location & engaged in shipbuilding & foreign commerce. In 19th cent. considerable industrial development took place. Both shipping & industry have departed almost altogether, & today, town is suburb of Hartford. **PTS. OF INT.:** On Main St. many of the older bldgs. have been preserved, incl.: cor. Marsh St., **Congr. Ch.** (2nd half of 18th cent.alts.); adj. **Cemetery**, dating from 1698. On both sides of Main St., especially bet. Center & Church Sts., a number of 18th cent. Hs. No. 211, **Webb H.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.sm. fee.1678.adds.1752.rest.1916); antique furnishings. Here Washington & Rochambeau met to plan Yorktown campaign. Washington's room has been kept intact. No. 203, **Silas Deane H.** (pre-Rev.), home of founder of Amer. Navy. No. 196, **Hist. Soc.** (O), in school bldg.; hist. relics. No. 133, **Wright H.** (late 18th cent.), once school for girls. Mary Lyon, founder of Mt. Holyoke College, was pupil. No. 150, **Town Hall** (1801), once an Academy. On Broad St.: the Green. Here is **Wethersfield Elm**, dating from middle of 18th cent. 138 Broad St., **Skaats H.** (early 18th cent.). No. 249, **Williams H.** (late 17th cent.); fine example. State St., **State Prison** (1st half 19th cent.). In Chapel is mural by Genevieve Cowles.

8.5. on St.9 **ROCKY HILL**, once a booming river town. **Congr. Ch.** is fine early 19th cent. example. There are a number of int. old Hs. 69 Main St., **Duke of Cumberland Inn** (1767.Georg.), especially noteworthy. **13. CROMWELL** (sett.1st half 17th cent.), also formerly prosperous shipbuilding town. **First Congr. Ch.** (est.1715. built 1840). Here one minister rebuked the less honest members of the congregation as follows: "O Lord, some of us are so righteous, we would not shave ourselves on Sunday, but we would shave our neighbors on Monday." On Pleasant & Main Sts. are int. 17th & 18th cent. Hs.

15. MIDDLETOWN (sett.1650), on W. bank of Conn. R., was 1st known as Mattabeset, after local Ind. sachem. One of town's 17th cent. preachers, Sam. Stow, left a legacy which, with other bequests, formed basis of the Donation Fund, still used for city school district. In 1668 First Congr. Ch. was organized & Cotton Mather called it "the candlestick" which illumined the whole colony. Shipbuilding & the "three-corner trade"—slaves, sugar, rum—brought great prosperity. The town's Main St. was lined with shops of saddlers, hatters, apothecaries & silversmiths, rope-walks, taverns, slave markets, & churches. By 1756, Middletown was Conn.'s largest city. It played an active part in Rev. & Conn. General Assembly & Council

of Committee of Safety met here, 1766-67. Local lead mine supplied Continental army with bullets. Prominent citizens incl.: Silas Hosmer, who signed Articles of Confederation; Col. John Meigs, who commanded raid on Sag Harbor, & fought at Stony Pt.; Major Gen. Sam Parson, who was a judge at court-martial of Maj. André; Commodore MacDonough, who fought at L. Champlain (1812); Rich. Alsop, one of the "Hartford wits," known as the "millionaire poet" because he inherited West Indies trade fortune; & Henry Clay Work, author of "Marching Through Georgia" & "Father, dear father, come home with me now." Because of Brit. interference with shipping during Rev. & War of 1812 & because of shift of commerce to more favored ports, Middletown turned to industry—mfg. of paper, powder, arms. Today it turns out a great variety of products, but is perhaps best-known as home of Wesleyan Univ.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Main & Court Sts., **Middlesex Cty. Hist. Soc.** (O.1st & 3rd Fri. monthly); early Amer. material. (2) 151 Main St., **Sam. Mather H.** (early 19th cent.). (3) College St., **Christian Science Ch.** (early 19th cent.Gr.Rev.). (4) St. John Sq., **Riverside Cemetery** with grave of Commodore MacDonough. (5) High St., **Wesleyan Univ.**, founded 1831 on Site of the Academy of Capt. Partridge. Bldgs. of note: **South College** (1824), one of "Academy" bldgs.; **Mem. Chapel** (1871) comm. Wesleyan men who fell in Civil War; & windows to those who died in World Wars I & II as well. **Rich Hall**; theater & portraits. **Fisk Hall**; mathematical models. **Olin Lib.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.Ren.by Henry Bacon). Contains Hallowell Room, coll. of Americana; Davison Art Rooms, art exhibits; Henry Bacon Room, relics of the architect of the Lincoln Mem. in Washington, D.C.; Wesleyan Memorabilia Room; & Gov. Winthrop Chair, dating from 1661. **Judd Hall** (O.special aft.); natural hist. & ethnographic coll. High St., **Alsop H.** (1836-38, owned by Univ.) is partly Gr.Rev. but shows Mediterranean influence. Frescoes, decorating exter. & inter. in Pompeian manner, believed to be by Brumidi, decorator of Capitol in Washington, D.C. High St., opp. Alsop H., **Russell H.** (1828.Gr.Rev.by Ithiel Town), a notable bldg. & mon. to wealth & culture produced by New England maritime commerce. It now houses Honors College.

VIII. HARTFORD to CONN.-MASS. LINE. 21. US5A (N).

This route follows W. bank of Conn. R. to Springfield, Mass., via Windsor & Windsor Locks.

2.5. WILSON VILLAGE. Barber H. (late 18th cent.), birthpl. of J. W. Barber, well-known Amer. historian. **6. WINDSOR** (sett.1633), located on W. side of Conn. R. in a tobacco growing region. Town has preserved some of its charm as early settlement, despite fact that it is practically a suburb of Hartford. Dutch had already built a ft. on present site, when 1st settlers from Plymouth Colony arrived, but were finally evicted. Oliver Ellsworth, signer of Decl. of Ind. & Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court, was a native, as was Gov. Roger Wolcott. PTS. OF INT.: (1) At Palisado Green are **Ship Mon.** to orig. settlers by E. B. L. Batchelder, & other mems. (2) 96 Palisado Ave., **Walter Fyler H.** (O.appl.1st half 17th cent.adds.18th cent.). (3) Also on Palisado Ave., **First Congr. Ch.** (1794.Gr.Rev.adds.). (4) To rear of Ch., **Palisado Cemetery**, dating from 1644. Among graves of notables are those of Oliver Ellsworth & Gov. Roger Wolcott. (5) 778 Palisado Ave., **Ellsworth Homestead** (O. wks.exc.Wed.;Sun.aft.May-Dec.1740), home of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth. A notable bldg. with colonial heirlooms, etc. Washington & Adams visited here. (6) On Palisado Ave., a number of other 18th & early 19th cent. Hs. (7) Broad St. Green, **World War I Mem.** & near-by, several old Hs. (8) Broad St. Green, **Windsor Pub. Lib.** (Oliver Mather H.) (O.wks.1777.alt.19th cent.). (9) Island Rd., **Loomis Institute**, school for boys. On campus, **Jos. Loomis H.** (mid-17th cent.adds.18th cent.). Loomis was a 1st settler. (10) Poquonock Ave. & East St., **Wareham Grist Mill** (O. 1649), supposedly oldest grist mill in state. (11) 35 Elm St., **John Moore H.** (1664), oldest in town. (12) At Cook Hill is **St. Tobacco & Vegetable Field Sub-Station** (O). In Windsor is J. with St.75.

US5A cont. to **WINDSOR LOCKS** at 14. Here a canal was built around Conn. R. rapids to permit passage of shipping. Hy. cont. past several ancient Hs. **21. CONN.-MASS. LINE**, 5^m from Springfield, Mass. (see US20).

NEW HAVEN

Union Sta., Union Ave. Airport: through conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 152 Temple St. One theater for current plays. Sports: At Yale Bowl. Swim.: Light-house Pk.

NEW HAVEN (sett. 1638) is located at the triangle where West, Mill & Quinnipiac Rrs. empty into New Haven Harbor, itself an arm of Long I. Sound. East & West Rocks, precipitous outcroppings, flank the city on either side. The beautiful Green, Yale's elm-shaded campus, the elm-shaded streets temper one's 1st impression of the town as a congested industrial center within whose metropolitan area are crowded almost 19% of the plants of Conn. Descendants of the orig. English are greatly outnumbered by elements of more recent foreign derivation—Italians, Poles, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, & other groups. New Haven, like Hartford, is a leading cultural center. It is home of Yale Univ., which, however, dominates New Haven's life perhaps less than Harvard does that of Cambridge. There are also several other institutions of higher learning. The Univ. Fine Arts Mus. is one of the most important in the country. Peabody Mus. has outstanding nat. hist. colls. The city was 1st sett. by Rev. John Davenport & the retired merchant, Theophilus Eaton, both of London, accompanied by a group of colonists migrating to Boston because of religious persecution. They sett. on land owned by Quinnipiac Inds., which they purchased for price of some coats, knives, hatchets & other inexpensive articles. The new colony was at first known as Quinnipiac.

Like other Conn. & Mass. settlements, New Haven's constitution, adopted 1639, placed all power in the hands of the church, whose voting membership was strictly limited. Under this regime, the famous "blue laws" were passed, fixing severe penalties for breaches of the Puritan code & attempting strictly to regulate the private lives of the colonists. So many offences were listed that, as one historian puts it, "It is a wonder one pair of stocks on Market Place (today's Green) was enough." This theocracy, like that of Mass., was guilty of considerable persecution of Quakers. But apparently New Haven did not succumb to the general witchcraft hysteria that swept New England. It is recorded that one Elizabeth Godman had become suspected of evil supernatural powers. She was accused of turning a barrel of beer sour, of producing a fatal disease among chickens & of causing an enemy, Mistress Bishop, to bring forth a stillborn child. Elizabeth was tried, but acquitted. In 1664 New Haven was inc. into the Colony of Conn. under a more liberal charter. In 1677 the citizen's rights were further extended. Thereafter the settlement's slow evolution toward a broader democracy & religious tolerance followed the pattern of New England generally. In 1666 Wm. Goffe & Ed. Whalley, regicides, arrived & were concealed by Rev. Davenport until they found refuge elsewhere. Col. John Dixwell, another of the judges who sentenced Charles I to be beheaded, came several yrs. later & managed to circulate freely under an assumed name, although regarded with suspicion by royal Gov. Andros. During Rev., city was temporarily occupied by Brit. Although they did some looting, they refrained from setting fire to the town for fear of destroying houses of their Tory supporters. They soon had to retreat when menaced by gathering patriot forces. On May 19, 1780, came "The Dark Day," comm. by Whittier, when everyone, incl. the legislature which stayed in solemn session, awaited Coming of the Judgment Day.

In 1784, the town was inc. as a city, & its 1st mayor was Roger Sherman, Rev. patriot who played a chief role in getting Conn. to ratify the Constitution. From 1701 to 1785, the city was one of state's capitals, Hartford being the other. In the early 19th cent. the city became an important center for shipping. In 1850's it was center of an abolitionist movement & during Civil War, staunchly backed Union cause with money, arms & men. New Haven boasts that it was birthpl. of a large amount of Yankee inventiveness: Eli Whitney invented cotton gin & founded Whitney Arms Co. (later taken over by Winchester Repeating Arms Co.), where he employed principle of standardized parts & division of labor; Eli Whitney Blake invented first stone-crusher; Chauncey Jones founded a clock company (now New Haven Clock Co.), which employed use of standardized metal parts; Thomas Sanford invented phosphorus match; Sam. Morse, inventor of telegraph, was a graduate of Yale. Some of the more important plants in the city are: New Haven Clock Co. (founded 1817); Sargent's, one of world's largest manufacturers of hardware; Winchester Repeating Arms Co., which has branched into manufacture of auto & airplane radiators, ice & roller skates, dies, & other articles.

PTS. OF INT.: (Yale Univ. is described as a unit in Pt. 30). (1) On Green: **Trinity Ch.** (Episc.1814.Goth.Rev.by Ithiel Town & David Hoadley); **Center Ch.** (1815. Georg.by Ithiel Town.fine exter.& inter.). It has a window showing Davenport preaching at landing of 1st settlers & comm. tablets. Crypt contains number of old gravestones & graves of notables. Behind Ch. is Mon. comm. John Dixwell. Tablets on rear wall comm. two other regicides, Ed. Whalley & Wm. Goffe (see above). **United Ch.** (1813-15.Georg.Col.by David Hoadley.very fine exter.& inter.). Within are tablets comm. various notables. (2) On Elm St.: No. 35, **John Cook H.** (O.1807), now home of Visiting Nurses Assoc. (NE) cor. Temple & Elm Sts., **Ives Mem. Lib.** (O.wks.1911.Mod.Class.by Cass Gilbert). (NW) cor. Temple & Elm Sts., **Gov. Ingersoll H.** (1830.Gr.Rev.), houses Yale Univ. Press. No. 149, **Pierpont H.** (1767), occupied by Yale Faculty Club. No. 155, **Bushnell H.** (1800.Fed.), houses Yale Graduates Club. No. 175, **Tory Tavern** (latter part of 18th cent.), was used before Rev. as Tory hqs., now houses Yale Elihu Club. (3) On College St.: (NE) cor. Elm & College Sts., **First Meth. Ch.** (1854.Gr.Rev.). No. 123, **Elizabethan Club of Yale** (c.1815.Gr.Rev.style); fine coll. of Elizabethana. (4) 275 Orange St., **Bowditch H.** (O.c.1800.by Hoadley), in which Eli Whitney, of cotton gin fame, worked & died. Now children's bldg. (5) On Trumbull St.: No. 58, **Wier H.** (c.1810). No. 87, **Silliman H.** (1807), former home of Prof. Ben. Silliman, famous scientist in his day & teacher of Sam. Morse. (6) On George St., **Bishop H.** (1815), which was moved here from Elm St. (7) 114 Whitney Ave., **New Haven Colony Hist. Soc.** (O.1930.Georg.by J.F.& H.S.Kelley); coll. of antiques, paintings.

(8) No. 4 Hillhouse Ave., **Ithiel Town H.**, former home of architect of post-Rev. period who designed many New Haven bldgs. (9) On Grove St., **Grove St. Cemetery**, in which are graves of Noah Webster (of dictionary fame), Eli Whitney & J. W. Gibbs, famous physicist, etc. (10) College & George Sts., **Tablet** comm. site of 1st landing of settlers. (11) On wall of 1032 Chapel St., **Marker** comm. site of home of Roger Sherman, signer of all four "founding documents": Decl. of Ind., Articles of Association, Articles of Confederation & Federal Constitution. He was also 1st mayor of New Haven. (12) At crossing of Broadway & Elm Sts., **Christ Ch.** (1895. Goth.by Henry Vaughn). (13) 86 Broadway, **Hull H.** (c.1812.by Hoadley), now rectory. (14) At inters. of Chapel St. & Derby Ave., **Monitor Sq.**, in which is **Bushnell Mon.** (by H.Adams), comm. C. S. Bushnell, builder of the "Monitor," designed by John Ericsson, which ended menace of the "Merrimac" (see Norfolk, Va.). (15) 700 Prospect St., **St. Albertus Magnus College** (Cath.), with spacious grounds & handsome bldgs. (16) On Orange St., **East Rock Pk.** (sports.recr.), with fine outlook. (17) On Derby Ave., Yale Field. **Yale Bowl** (by Chas.A.Ferry), seating c.75,000. **Walter Camp Mem. Gateway** (by Chas.A.Ferry), comm. famous Yale graduate authority on sports. **Coxe Mem. Gymnasium**. (18) 986 Forest Rd., **Hopkins Grammar School**, founded (17th cent.) by Davenport, with help of Gov. Ed. Hopkins, is one of oldest schools in U.S. (19) On Forest Rd., **Edgewood** (now school), former home of Donald G. Mitchell, who, under pen name of "Ik Marvel" wrote once popular "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," etc. One of his books was about his home—"My Farm at Edgewood."

(20) On Blake St., **West Rock Pk.** Here is Judge's Cave, where Whalley & Goffe are supposed to have hidden from vengeance of Charles II. (21) 789 Howard Ave., **New Haven Hospital**, which cooperates with Yale Sch. of Medicine. (22) On Davenport Ave., **Institute of Human Relations & Sterling Hall of Medicine**, both conn. with Yale Univ. & New Haven Hospital. The Institute of Human Relations is devoted to research in field of human behavior—problems of motivation, processes of learning & influences of social environment on development of personality. (23) Inters. of Davenport & Congress Aves., **Defenders' Mon.** comm. New Haven men & Yale students who fought Brit. attack upon city. (24) On Chapel St., **Edgewood Pk.** (sports facils.recr.). (25) On (N) outskirts, at Whitney Ave. & Armory St., reached by US10A, **Old Whitney Model Barn** (supposedly 1816). May be merely replica of orig. (26) From City Center (S) 2^m is **Ft. Hale Pk.** (bath.), site of Ft. Hale, which resisted Brit. in 1779 & kept their fleet out of harbor in War of 1812. (27) 325 Light-house Rd., **Pardee-Morris H.** (O.wks.exc.Mon.;Sun.aft.1680-85.reb.after being burnt by Brit.1779.later adds.18th cent.inter.); now hist. mus.; herb garden. (28) From City Center (S) 4^m, **Lighth. Pt. Pk.** Mun. bath. beach. **Old Lighth.** (O.appl.1840) & new Lighth. (29) **Ft. Wooster Pk.**, where militia fought Brit. during latter's raid.

(30) **Yale Univ.** (guides avail.). John Davenport planned founding of college, but his dream was not realized until 1701, after his death. Yale first functioned in Killingworth. Its founders were all Harvard alumni. In 1707 the college was moved to Saybrook & in 1716 ended its migrations by coming to New Haven. It had been endowed with £562/12s. by Elihu Yale, grandson of one of John Davenport's orig. colonists, & a prosperous merchant. Bishop Berkeley gave the college his R.I. farm & lib. (see Newport, R.I.). In 1810 the "Medical Institute" was est. & soon after, the Schools of Divinity & Law. Out of the work of Silliman, Loomis & Dana grew Sheffield Scientific School (1861). Today, besides the college & professional schools already listed, the Univ. comprises a number of grad. schools & other depts. College students live in 10 residential colleges of c.200 individuals each. Although an important source of income to the city, there were times when relations bet. Univ. & municipality were "uneasy," due to tax exemption of Univ. properties. In the old days, there was considerable antagonism bet. students & "towners." The former used to choose a "Bully" to lead them against the latter. In ensuing encounters the students sometimes came off second-best. It is recorded that, while the "gowns" were bathing off the Long Wharf, oystermen, longshore roustabouts & wharf "rats" attacked with considerable effect. In 1854, students, besieged by "towners" in S. College, had to be rescued by police. Medical students suspected of "body-snatching" were threatened by mobs. Today, of course, Univ. has become well integrated into city's cultural life.

Here are listed only a few of the many noteworthy Univ. bldgs. On Elm St.: **Old Campus**, notable for fine elms. **Conn. Hall** (1752), oldest bldg. **Statue of Nathan Hale** (by Bela Pratt), who lived here as student. **Dwight Hall** (1842-46, remod. 1931, by C.Z.Klauder), in which is Dwight Mem. Chapel, with fine window. Bldg. comm. Timothy Dwight & his grandson of same name, both Yale presidents. Bldgs. on Old Campus of more recent date are Vict.Goth., Coll.-Goth. & Goth. in style. **Battell Chapel** (Vict.Goth. by Russell Sturges, Jr.). Bounded by Elm, High, York & Chapel Sts., **Mem. Quadrangle** (Mod.Goth.by Jas.Gamble Rogers). **Harkness Tower**, more than 220' high, designed after tower in Wrexham, Wales, where Elihu Yale is buried. On High St., **Jonathan Edwards Coll.** (1889.Goth.by Rogers), named for Yale graduate & famous divine. Here is **Statue of Slave Boy**, said to have been property of Elihu Yale. Cor. Chapel & High Sts., **Gallery of Fine Arts** (O.sm.fee), founded by Col. John Trumbull (1831), to house coll. of portraits & his paintings of Amer. Rev.; antiquities from Egypt, Babylon, Greece & Rome, incl. objects from Univ.'s excavations in Mesopotamia; Near & Far Eastern Art; European Art of Middle Ages & Ren.; Americana; & modern paintings. On York St., facing New Quadrangle, **University Theater** (O.academic yr.), where Prof. G. P. Baker, who taught Eugene O'Neill, conducted drama courses. On York St., **Davenport College** (1889.Goth.by Rogers), affiliated with Yale Univ. Named for Davenport, joint founder with Eaton of New Haven. On High St., **Sterling Mem. Lib.** (1931.Goth.by Rogers); notable coll. of rare books & other items, incl. Gutenberg Bible & Bay Psalm Book, 1st book printed in Amer. Colonies; Yale Memorabilia Room; coll. of Books in Yale Lib. in 1742. Adj. to Lib., **Sterling Law Bldgs.** (1889.by Rogers). Near-by, **Sterling Power H.** (by C.Z.Klauder). On Tower Pkwy., **Payne Whitney Gymnasium** (O.academic yr. Goth.), in which is Trophy Room. Cor. College & Grove Sts., **Bicentennial Bldgs.** Hewitt Quadrangle (1901-02.all but one bldg.by Carrère & Hastings). In Mem. Hall, a circular bldg., are tablets comm. Yale men who died in U.S. wars & Coll. of "Autographed Letters & Portraits of Eminent Yale Men." (S) of Univ. Hall, one of the Quadrangle Bldgs. is **Alumni War Mem. Colonnade**, comm. Yale men who fell in World War I. On College & Grove Sts., **Sheffield Scientific School** (by Chas.C. Haight). **Sterling Mem. Tower** (1892.by C.C.Zantzigner). Cor. Whitney Ave. & Sachem St., **Peabody Mus.** (O.Goth.by C.Z.Klauder); notable coll. of nat. hist. exhibits. On Prospect St., **Sterling Divinity Quadrangle** (1895.Georg.Col.by Wm.A. Delano). Inter. of Marquand Chapel resembles early Puritan Ch. At Prospect & Sachem Sts., **Berkeley Divinity School** (est.1854) affiliated with Yale Univ.

(31) **Industrial Plants** (O.appl.). (32) **S. New England Telephone Co. & Union & New Haven Trust Co.** & other handsome skyscrapers, facing the Green. (33) **County Cth. & U.S. Post Office** (both Class.), facing the Green. (34) Educational institutions, in addition to those mentioned: **Arnold College of Hygiene & Physical Education**; **Conn. College of Pharmacy**; **The Women's College**. For walking trips in

vic., see "Connecticut Walk Book" (50¢), pub. by Conn. For. & Pk. Assoc., 839 Chapel St., New Haven. (35) **Savin Rock** (amusements), on Sound, is c.5^m (SW). Marker on Site of Gen. Tryon's Landing (1779).

TRIPS OUT OF NEW HAVEN

I. Loop Tour to SOUTHTON & return. 49. St.10 Alt., St.10, St.120, US6A & US5

Via: Whitneyville, Centerville, Mt. Carmel Center, Ives Corner, Cheshire, Plantsville, Southington, Meriden, Wallingford & North Haven.

Take US10 Alt. (N) from New Haven. At 2. suburban **WHITNEYVILLE**. **Eli Whitney Barn** (see above). 6. **CENTERVILLE**. **Grace Ch.** (Episc.1810.attrib.to Hoadley). J. with St.10 which tour follows. 7.5. **MT. CARMEL CENTER**. Fine **Congr. Ch.** (1840.Gr.Rev.). **Sherman H.** (2nd half 18th cent.).

SIDE TRIP: Near Mt. Carmel is **Sleeping Giant St. Pk.** (1,071 as.pic.trls.). Trl. to Outlook Tower. **Dickerman H.** (1770), near Admin. Bldg. (R) to Clark's Pond (pic.).

11. **IVES CORNERS**. (Rd. (L) here to Brooksville at 1^m. At 1.5^m go (L) to J. with Quinnipiac Trl., at 2.5^m, to fine Roaring Brook Falls). 13. **CHESHIRE**; Cheshire Academy (O.appl.), some of whose bldgs. date from 18th cent. **Abijah Beach Tavern** (1814) & **Hitchcock H.** (1788), both now part of Academy. At Green. **Cong. Ch.** (O.1826). 19.5. **PLANTSVILLE**. On S. Main St., handsome **Nath. Lewis H.** (early 19th cent.) & **Old Dr. Skilton H.** 20. **SOUTHTON**. **Pub. Lib.** in which is Sylvia Bradley Mus. (O.aft.& eve.exc.Sat.Sun.& hols.); coll. of antiques & hist. relics. **Congr. Ch.** (1828.Gr.Rev.). Near Green. **Root H.** (early 18th cent.remod.). On outskirts of Southington on St.10 is **Curtis Robinson H.** (latter 18th cent.), notable old mansion.

SIDE TRIP: 2^m (N) of Southington on St.10 is **Powers Quonset Hut Auto Mus.** (O.sm.fee), with coll. of ancient autos. At 3.5^m J. with Rd. [Take latter (L) to Resort (pic.f.bath.b.) on Compounce L.]

In Southington is J. with St.120 on which loop tour conts. (SE) to J. with US6A. at 24. (E) here on US6A past **Hubbard Pk.** to **MERIDEN** (see Hartford Trip VI) at 29. In Meriden is J. with US5 on which tour conts. (S). 37. J. with street into **WALLINGFORD**, silverware center. Wallingford Hist. Soc. in **Parsons H.** (O.1770); hist. colls. Famous (Boys) **Choate School**, whose Lib., Infirmary & Chapel, latter in old New England style, are by Ralph Adams Cram. Winter Sports Bldg. **Caleb Atwater H.** (1774). **Carrington H.**, where lived Rev. Gen. Carrington & a house dating from 1690 are both owned by Sch. 538 N. Main St., **Nehemiah Royce H.** (O. June-Sept.sm.fee.1672). Mus. of antique items. 38. **Wharton Brook St. Pk.** (pic.). 41. **NORTH HAVEN**. At Green, **St. John's Ch.** (1835.Goth.Rev.) & **Parsonage** (1761). 49. **NEW HAVEN**.

II. From NEW HAVEN to OLD SAYBROOK. 38. St.80, St.9.

Via: N. Branford, (N. Guilford), N. Madison, Deep River, (East Haddam), (Haddam), (Higginum), (Middletown), & (Essex).

This tour is longer, but int. alternate for US1 to Old Saybrook. St.80 passes through **N. BRANFORD** (see Branford) to J. with St.77, at c.11.5. (Take St.77 (L) here short distance to **N. Guilford**—see Guilford). St.80 then passes **Shelley Ls.** 17.5. **N. MADISON** (see Madison). At 19, is picturesque cleft of Hammonasset R. 20. J. with Kelsey Dr. [Take latter (L) to **Cockaponset St. For.** (14,550 as.pic.rds.& trls.) 21. J. with St.81.

SIDE TRIP: (L) on St.81 short distance to **Killingsworth**, where are **Ely H.** (O.appl.1782) & **Barnelee H.** (O.appl.1752), outstanding examples of period, & lovely **Congr. Ch.** (1817 rest.).

24.5. **MENUNKETESUCK L.** & **St. Pk.** (pic.). 30. **DEEP RIVER**. J. with St.9. on which Tour cont. (SE).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.9 (N) to **Tylerville**, at c.6^m. J. with St.82.

(R) on St.82 across Conn. R. to **East Haddam**. In **St. Stephen's Ch.** is bell dated 1815, taken by Napoleon during Spanish wars. At Cemetery above river, **Schoolh.** where Nathan Hale taught (operated by D.A.R.).

At 9.5^m, **Haddam**, straddling Conn. R. **Congr. Ch.** (1847). **Town Hall** (O.1839). 11^m **Higginum**, an old shipping town. **Congr. Ch.** (1845). **Hubbard H.** (early 19th cent.).

Take St.81 (L) here. At 1^m, **Witch-Hazel Distilleries**, worth a visit. At 2.5^m, **Ponset**. (E) is extensive **Cockaponset St. Pk.** (pic.hiking).

12^m **Seven Falls St. Hy. Pk.** (pic.). 19^m **Middletown** (see Hartford, Trip VII), seat of Wesleyan Univ.

33.5. J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (L) 0.5^m to **Pratt Smithy** (est.1678), still operated by orig. family (1948). At 1^m, **Essex** (sett.1690), where warships were built during Rev. & War of 1812, when town was attacked by Brit. 48 Main St., **Ye Old Griswold Inn** (O.1776), still a hostelry & said to be 1st 3-story house in Conn. **Capt. Lewis H.** (c.1760), opp. Inn. **Hayden Tavern** (1776), now clubh. Other int. old Hs.

37.5. **OLD SAYBROOK** (see US1).

NEWPORT

RR. conns. at Providence, Kingston & Fall River. **Bus Terminal**, head of Washington Sq. Ferry to Jamestown & Conanicut I. (see below). **Yacht Races** (Aug.), N.Y. **Yacht Club Cruise** & other yachting events. **Internat. Tennis Matches**, at Casino (Aug.). **Bath.** at several beaches. **Sailboats** for hire & deep-sea fish. In Casino, 194 **Bellevue Ave.**, stock-company productions, concerts. **Info.:** C. of C., in Old Brick Market, Washington Sq.; **Auto Club of R.I.**, 2 Meetinghouse St.

Perhaps Newport's fame as summer capital of high society during Gilded Age has somewhat obscured its other claims to interest; its fine beaches & its charm as an old New England town dotted with unusually beautiful hist. bldgs. Period of greatest social glories extended from 1880's through Gilded Age & into early 1920's. The real decline set in with 1929 crash & long depression that followed. Yet Newport's career as a fashionable resort is by no means over. Some of the sprawling palaces have been sold; one at least has been acquired as a museum, in which the less well-to-do may now learn how the upper stratum lived; one now houses a college; others have been closed. But the boom following World War II shows signs of a comeback, & places left empty by the older rich are being taken over by newcomers. Up to the Civil War, Southern planters came to spend their summers here; after that the Boston invasion developed, & then arrived Philadelphia's & Wall Street's tycoons. The fact that Newport is a great naval base has not been one of its least attractions to the socially minded. Townsfolk are by no means eager to become part of high society & content themselves with "wringing" a living out of Bellevue Ave. & Ocean Dr.

Newport is situated on (S) arm of R.I. & is flanked on 3 sides by a fine rockbound coast. **Bellevue Ave. & Ocean Dr.** are lined with great mansions. Old Newport clusters around Washington Sq., formerly known as The Parade, & off Thames & other downtown streets. Great naval installations, at the Landing & on near-by Goat, Coaster's & other Is., provide a contingent of officers & enlisted personnel. Conanicut I. blocks off the bay to the (W).

City was founded in 1639 by Wm. Coddington & John Clarke, leading a small group of religious dissenters from Mass. Colony's strict orthodoxy. Guided by Roger Williams, they came down the bay in canoes. The 1st settlers evinced a certain Yankee shrewdness in offering a coat with brass buttons to a friendly Ind., who strung the buttons on a string around his neck &, in no time, had their swamp-clearing job done. Major event of early 18th cent. was arrival of Dean (later Bishop) Berkeley, famous Brit. philosopher, who came to America to found a University in Bermuda. He built himself a house in Middletown's vicinity, called Whitehall, where he & his wife stayed 3 years, waiting vainly for a grant of £20,000 promised by Sir Rbt. Walpole. While waiting, he helped organize the Philosophical Soc. which stimulated Newport's intellectual life & eventually aided in founding of Redwood Lib. Berkeley finally returned to Britain. In cemetery of Trinity Ch. is grave of his infant daughter, Lucy, who was born & died at Whitehall. Ch. still has the organ he gave it, & Whitehall is still standing. Newport became a center of rum-molasses-slave trade. Pirates interfering with this legitimate commerce were run down, caught & hanged. During wars with France, privateering reaped mighty profits. Godfrey Malbone, who operated a fleet of "corsairs," was one of wealthiest citizens & established tradition of lavish entertainment. It is said that, during a banquet, his princely mansion caught fire. He thereupon had his slaves move the tables onto the lawn, where he & his guests watched the fireworks while dining sumptuously.

By middle of 18th cent., Newport's pop. had risen to 12,000 & it had a considerable number of industries, among which 22 rum distilleries figured prominently. The

city rivalled Providence, Boston & New York in commercial importance. During 17th & 18th cent. its cosmopolitan character was enhanced by influx of Portuguese & Sp. Jews, who were well received, as had been all religious refugees. Some of these had been Marranos (Jews forced to profess Christianity). In their new homes they could openly practice their own faith but, so deep was the old habit, Jewish women settlers in Newport still counted their beads while repeating Hebrew prayers. Prosperous citizens lived in splendid style, with handsome city & country mansions & hosts of servants. It was recorded with some astonishment that one rich burgher moved to his country estate, taking "only" 25 servants. Many houses were designed by Peter Harrison, who came from Eng. with Berkeley. Richard Munday was another prominent architect. Art flourished. John Smibert, another gift to America by Berkeley, Cosmo Alexander, with whom Gilbert Stuart studied, & Robert Feke were popular portraitists. Edward G. Malbone, born in Newport, 1777, is perhaps the most celebrated painter of miniatures America has produced.

Period of commercial greatness was abruptly halted by the Rev. Brit. occupied city from 1777 into fall of 1779 & did tremendous damage. Although French fleet entered port in 1778, it was forced to retire & did not return till 1780, when it slipped by enemy ships in the fog. In Newport, Washington & Rochambeau planned Yorktown campaign. After Rev., the town was in ruins. Count de Rochefoucault-Leancourt, in 1798, described it as "*cette ville triste et basse*." During late 18th & early 19th cents., troubles with both French & Brit. (culminating in War of 1812) & the suppression of slave trade completed city's commercial decline. But already Newport had begun its career as a resort. In late 18th cent., Southern planters came & built fine mansions, a few of which are still standing. One Southerner continued tradition of extravagance, which was to make city famous, when he ornamented his doors with solid silver fixtures &, it is said, used molasses to make mortar for his house. Ward McAllister, in "Society in Newport as I Found It," says: "At that time Newport was really a southern colony."

After Civil War, when Newport still alternated with Providence as St. capital, the Bostonians began to arrive, among them a large nucleus of intellectuals, the Julia Ward Howes, Raphael Pumpelly, Charlotte Cushman, famous actress, & Wm. Ellery Channing, a native. Mrs. Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, tells in "This Was My Newport," that she remembers Channing walking under the oaks composing his sermons, his head protected against sun by his wife's bonnet. Thos. Wentworth Higginson, a visitor both summer & winter, commemorated Newport in his "Old Port" sketches. Edith Wharton, known before her marriage as Pussie Jones, lived in town with her parents. Wm. Morris Hunt, painter, established himself at "The Hilltop." Here his brother, Richard M., joined him & became architect of many great mansions. He "found Newport a town of wooden houses and left it one of marble palaces." John La Farge, who came to study with Hunt, later designed windows for Channing Mem. Ch. Howard Gardner Cushing, another artist, was a native of the city, & Washington Allston, famous painter in his day, was a visitor.

In late 19th cent., the New York invasion was on in full force. Mrs. Astor, who, at suggestion of Ward McAllister, created the exclusive "400" (the number she could crowd into her New York ballroom), gave resplendent dinners served on gold service. On these occasions, she wore her fabulous pearl necklace which, when appraised after her death, proved to have a small number of artificial pearls. The complicated cotillion was the popular dance. Bathing & croquet, in which the men joined them, were the ladies' main "sports." Between five p.m. & sundown, the élite turned out in barouches & drove slowly about town. Mrs. August Belmont's equipage was drawn by 4 horses, 2 mounted by postillions in resplendent liveries. It was the incredible period when Mr. Astor seriously remarked: "A man who has a million dollars is as well off as if he were rich." Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish eventually became social arbiter. Harry Lehr, her chief social adviser, earned nickname of "King" Lehr at one of Mrs. Fish's banquets given in honor of Russian Grand Duke Boris. When the "*pièce de résistance*" failed to turn up, Lehr masqueraded as the Czar of Russia & received the serious homage of the guests. Fred Gareton was somewhat disappointed of, because, although belonging to exclusive set, he opened up a fashionable grocery store to make money out of the cliff-dwellers. Oliver Belmont had such a passion for horses that he turned the ground floor of his mansion into a stable, & two stuffed equines were exhibited in his "salon." His horses had morning, afternoon & evening clothes. One hostess gilded trees on her grounds & hung them with golden

fruits. The Bradley-Martins gave a famous ball at which guests appeared in gorgeous, jewel-encrusted costumes. O. Belmont came in full coat of mail, under whose weight he collapsed. Harry Lehr's monkey dinner & the banquet whose guests of honor were a hundred dogs gave rise to public censure.

Today the note of extravagance has disappeared, but there is still a pervading atmosphere of wealth & luxury. International tennis matches draw a fashionable crowd to the Casino; Bailey's Beach is still center of exclusive society; & New York Yacht Club cruises & regattas still bring luxurious private yachts & set off series of dinners & dances. Meanwhile, Newport continues to attract many visitors who want merely to enjoy its recr. resources & view its hist. bldgs. Recently, the Preservation Society has undertaken a campaign for restoration of hist. landmarks.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) **Washington Sq.**, center of old city. **Statue of Commodore Perry**, hero of Battle of L. Erie. 127 Thomas St., **Old Brick Market H.** (O.1762.by Peter Harrison, who designed King's Chapel, Boston), the old City Hall; built by funds raised by lottery; now Newport C. of C. Has paintings of Old Newport by Helena Sturtevant. **Old Colony H.** (O.sm.fee.1738.Georg.by Richard Munday.very fine exter.& inter.); served as Capitol; wrecked by Brit. during Rev. Geo. Washington was entertained here. (2) Cor. Washington Sq. & Duke St., **Rivera H.** (2nd half 18th cent.); Portuguese Jew, Abram Rivera, owner, was forced, due to shipping losses, to make an assignment to his creditors. Years later he invited them to a banquet at which each creditor found a check for full amount due. (3) At Broadway is imposing **City Hall**, facetiously described as combination of "occidental & accidental." (4) 5 Charles St., **Pitts Head Tavern** (O.pre-1744) was home of Ebenezer Flagg, business associate of Henry Collins, patron of the arts, the "Lorenzo de Medici of R.I." Hqs. of Preservation Soc. (5) 76 Bridge St., **Townsend Shop** (O.early 18th cent. rest.) was originally joiner's (carpenter) shop; now occupied by Restorations, Inc. (6) 17 Broadway, **Wanton-Lyman-Hazard H.** (O.appl.sm.fee.18th cent.fine exter.& inter. rest.panelling), was owned by Jos. Wanton, Col. Gov. who was deposed & his property confiscated because of opposition to Patriots. Philosophical Soc. occasionally met here. Now owned by Newport Hist. Soc. (7) 46 Clarke St., **Vernon H.** (O.wks. early 18th cent.adds.1758.Georg.), once occupied by Rochambeau (1780-81); unusual frescoes in Chinese style. (8) 23 Clarke St., **Newport Artillery Co.** (O.appl.) houses one of oldest military orgs. in U.S. (1741); hist. relics & portraits of Washington. (9) 15 Clarke St., **Central Congr. Ch.** (1733), damaged during Brit. occupation. (10) Spring & Church Sts., **Trinity (Episc.) Ch.** (O.appl.c.1725.by Rich.Munday), one of finest New England Col. Chs. Bell (recast) dates from 1709. Inter. is in orig. state. Although Patriots stripped Ch. of Royal insignia, they left the crowns on both steeple & organ. Washington attended services here. In cemetery are buried Adm. de Ternay & Berkeley's infant daughter, Lucy. (11) 30 Spring St., **John Clarke Mem. Ch.** (1846), org. by Rev. John Clarke, one of Newport's founders. (12) 228 Spring St., **Maudsley H.** (O.sm.fee c.1758.Georg.very fine exter.& inter.). From here Caleb Gardner set out to pilot Fr. fleet past Brit. blockade, through fog, into Newport harbor. (13) 62 W. Broadway, **Cemetery**, in which John Clarke is buried. (14) 155 Broadway, **Rochambeau Mon.**, replica of one in France, by F. Hamer. (15) 30 Marlborough St., **Friends Meetingh.** (oldest part 1690), one of earliest Quaker Chs. in country; now Community Center. (16) Marlborough St., **Jon. Nichols H.** (1st half 18th cent.). (17) Also on Marlborough St., **St. Paul's Ch.** (Meth.1806-07). (18) 50 Farewell St., **Governor's Cemetery**, where are graves of early settlers. (19) 24 Warner St., **Common Ground Cemetery** (dating from c.1660). (20) 30 Warner St., **Island Cemetery**, in which are Mons. to comm. O. H. Perry & M. C. Perry. (21) 72 Touro St., (Temple Jeshuat Israel) **Touro Synagogue** (O.1763.by Peter Harrison), recently est. as Nat. Hist. Site; hist. & other relics. Woodwork of inter. beautifully hand-carved. Columns represent 12 tribes of Israel. From domed ceiling hang 5 large candelabra, one of which is said to have been brought from Spain. Balcony was for women worshippers. Portrait of Abr. Touro, brother of Judah (see below), by Gilbert Stuart in Synagogue Annex. Underground passage from beneath desk was possibly intended as hiding place from persecution, fear of which Newport Jews could not quite discard. Isaac Touro came from Jamaica to Newport in 1760 as Rabbi. In 1780, St. Assembly met here, & in 1790 Washington visited Synagogue & then wrote famous statement on religious freedom, ending: "Happily, the government of the United States which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean

themselves as good citizens, in giving it on all occasions their effectual support." (22) Opp. Synagogue, **Sheffield H.** (Gr.Rev.), Jewish Comm. Center. (23) 82 Touro St., **Newport Hist. Soc. & Seventh Day Bapt. Ch.** (O.1729); in Mus. among other items are Ida Lewis' lifeboat (see Ida Lewis Yacht Club below) & records of Colony which were dumped into New York Harbor during Rev. & fished out again later. Ch. is notable for "wineglass" pulpit, fine stairs, original panelling. Clock made by Wm. Claggett (1731) is still ticking. (24) 2 Bellevue Ave., **Jewish Cemetery**, dating from c.1677. (25) Bellevue Ave., & Mill St., **Redwood Lib.** (O.wks.reading room for members only.1748.by Peter Harrison.rest.), founded by donation of Quaker, Abr. Redwood. Henry Collins gave his "Bowling Green" for site, & £5,000 was raised by contributions. Among rare items is portrait of Judah Touro. (26) 76 Bellevue Ave., **Art Assoc.** (O.wks.); exhib. (summer) & art classes. Next to Art Assoc., **Cushing Mem. Bldg.** has paintings by H. G. Cushing. (27) Bellevue Ave., at Mill St., **Touro Pk.**, named for donor, Judah Touro, son of 1st rabbi. Touro, philanthropist (see New Orleans), furnished money to complete Bunker Hill Mon. & was also a benefactor of Boston's Mass. Gen. Hospital. (28) N. of Pk., bet. Mill & Pelham Sts., on Bellevue Ave., **Old Stone Mill**, which has aroused much speculation. According to some, it was built by Vikings who visited coast under Eric the Red, in 12th cent. Another theory is that it was built by Benedict Arnold (not the traitor, but an early R.I. Gov.) during 17th Cent. Excavations are being conducted to discover origin of bldg. (29) E. side of Pk., **Statue of M. C. Perry**, who "opened up" Japan. At W. side, **Statue of Wm. Ellery Channing**, famous Unitarian minister, born in Newport. (30) 142 Mill St., **Tillinghast H.** (1760.fine exter.& inter.), which entertained many celebrities. (31) On Washington St., notable H. is No. 24, **Hunter H.** (O.pre-1730), now owned by Preservation Soc. Once occupied by Deputy Gov. Jos. Wanton (see above) & confiscated because of his Tory activities. Hqs. of French Adm. de Ternay who died here, 1780. (32) **National Portuguese Mus.** in the old Mallory H.; colls. of paintings, carved wood & ivory & brass work. (33) Bet. Girard & Hillside Aves., **Miantonomi Pk.** (pic.recr.), where it is said Ind. Chief had his seat. Old Brit. earthworks. Tower on Hill comm. Newport's war heroes. (34) Thames St. & Jamestown Ferry dock, **Gov. Landing. U.S. Torpedo Sta. Mem.** From here can be seen **Goat I.**, on which is Navy Torpedo Sta. It is claimed 1st torpedo was constructed at Newport & 1st submarine was tested in harbor. (35) On Coaster's Harbor I. is **U.S. Naval Training Base** (O.no cameras), reached by causeway from 3rd St. Here at Naval War College officers are trained in higher strategy. "USS Constellation" (1794) is here. (36) **Cliff Walk**, footpath from Easton's Beach & Bath Rd., skirting fine, rockbound shore 4th to Bailey's Beach. In sharp conflict with estate owners concerning right of way, townspeople won out, & today public can get glimpses of great Hs. in beautifully landscaped grounds. (37) Another walk from Easton's Beach skirts shoreline of Easton's Pt., past "Purgatory," Second Beach, & Hanging Rocks, to Third Beach.

TRIPS OUT OF NEWPORT

I. Loop Tour. Ten Mile Ocean Drive.

Tour starts on Bellevue Ave., at inters. with Bath Rd., & passes **Newport Casino**, 194 Bellevue Ave. Across Ave. is **Stone Villa**, built by Jas. Gordon Bennett, owner of N.Y. "Herald." He became voluntary exile & managed paper from abroad by cable. At Dixon St., **The Elms**, huge Berwind Mansion. At inters. of Bellevue Ave. with Narragansett Ave., take latter (L) to inters. with Ochre Pt. Ave.; turn (R) on Ochre Pt. Ave. At 0.5. from inters. is (L) **OCHRE COURT**, a 50-room villa, recently presented by Goelets to Cath. Diocese of Providence, to house Salve Regina College, R.I.'s 1st Cath. women's college. At c.1. (L) **THE BREAKERS** (O.fee.by Rich.M.Hunt), \$3,000,000 Vanderbilt mansion, now owned by Preservation Soc. At inters. of Ochre Pt. Ave. & Ruggles Ave., turn (R) on latter, past great houses. Then turn (L) on Bellevue Ave. At 1.5. (L) **MARBLE H.** (by Rich.M.Hunt), one of Newport's most luxurious estates. At end of Bellevue Ave., turn (R) on Ocean Dr. At 2.5. **BAILEY'S BEACH** (N.O.), exclusive resort. A little beyond is **CROSSWAYS** (R), famous Stuyvesant Fish Mansion. At 6.5. take Ridge Rd. (L) & then Harrison Rd. (L). Near inters. of Harrison & Moorland Rds. is (L) one of oldest Hs. on the I. 7.5. J. of Harrison Rd. with Ft. Adams Rd., which leads (L) to **FT. ADAMS**, built c.1824, on site of one built in 1799. Present Ft. dates from late 19th cent. Harrison & d. now passes (R) Arthur Curtiss James Mansion (Med.style). At 8. turn (L) here

on Halidon Ave. & then (R) on Wellington Ave. Just beyond inters. is **IDA LEWIS YACHT CLUB (L)**, which occupies old Lighth. where Ida Lewis was keeper, becoming legendary figure. Tour passes **KING PK. (L)**, in which is **Rochambeau Mem.** Turn (L) on Thames St., to Washington Sq. at 10.

II. CONANICUT ISLAND. 20.

Via Ferry from Mill St. Construction of Bridge from Newport to Jamestown, Conanicut I., has been contracted for (1948). Conanicut I. is conn. with mainland by Jamestown-Saundersdown Bridge, near which is J. with US1. Recr. facils. (bath.h.f.). Info.: Board of Trade, Narragansett Ave., Jamestown.

Conanicut, whose chief town is Jamestown, is some 9^m long & from 1^m to 2^m wide. Was refuge of Quakers in early days; occupied by Brit., 1776-79; now largely a resort.

Tour of I. follows Rd. (N) along E. side & return along W. side.

0. JAMESTOWN. 2. J. with North Ferry Rd. (Eldred Ave.); on latter (E) is **Site of 1-Gun Battery**, which John Eldred, single-handed, trained on Brit. ships during Rev. **4.5. PAINE H.** (c.1700), also known as Cajacet, was home of buccaneer Capt. Thos. Paine, whom Kidd visited. **6. J.** with North Rd., on which tour turns (S) **8. OLD SCHOOLH.** (1803). Just beyond is J. with Carr's Lane. Short distance (L) to **Nicholas Carr H.** (O. appl. 1778); int. old furnishings). **8.5. J.** with Cemetery Lane.

SIDE TRIP: (R) on Lane is **Friends' Burying Ground**, in which are many Quaker grave-stones. At end of Lane is old **Ebenezer Slocum H.**

On North Rd., just beyond J. with Lane, is **OLD TOWN HALL.**

9.5. OLD WINDMILL (O.1787), still grinding flour. A little farther on is **Friends' Meetingh.** (1765). Rd. now passes **Sheffield Pond & Mackerel Cove** (pub.bath. pavilion sm.fee). Cont. (S) to (SW) tip of I. where is **Beaver Tail Light**; fine view. Take Rds. (R) here along shore back to Jamestown, **20.**

III. BLOCK ISLAND

Steamer daily, mid-May to mid-Oct.; daily exc. Sun., rest of yr. Steamers also daily from Providence, Pt. Judith, R. I., & New London, Conn. Airplane serv. in summer, daily; rest of yr., Sun. only. Accom.: All types, summer. Swim. at Crescent & other beaches. Sea fish. & fish. in many fresh-water Ls. Boat. equipment avail. Hik. & bridle paths. Info.: C. of C., in Village.

Block I. lies in Atlantic Ocean bet. Pt. Judith & Montauk Pt., L.I. Excellent climate, cool in summer & mild in winter, as compared with mainland. Besides many ocean beaches, has 365 fresh-water Ls. & Great Salt Pond. High cliffs add picturesqueness to shore line. Besides tourist business, fishing is chief industry. 1st Englishman to land, as far as is known, was John Oldham, who arrived 1636 & was slain by Inds. Early settlers (1661) suffered from Ind. attacks. Other difficulties came from raids of Fr. privateers during late 17th & early 18th cent. During Rev. it became haven of refugees from mainland, many of them criminal; islanders had difficulty coping with them. Brit. raided I. During War of 1812, pop. profited by trading with the enemy. There was no good harbor until 1778, when Old Harbor was built, picturesque today with its fishing fleet. Later, in 1880, New Harbor was constructed, capable of giving shelter to entire Atlantic fleet.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) On Center Rd., in Block I. village, **Town Hall** (1814). On Ocean Ave., **Tercentenary Mon.**, & **New Harbor Coast Guard Sta.** (O): fine view from Tower. (N) of village, **Crescent Beach** (bath.facils.). At Grove Pt., extreme N. tip of I., is **Settlers' Rock**, comm. landing of 1st settlers, whose names are engraved on plaque. On Beacon Hill Rd., c.1^m from village, is **Mem. to Block I. Mariners** (O. sm.fee).

Trip around S. part of I. begins on Spring St., which turns into Mohegan Trail, (S) from town; then passes **SOUTHEAST PT. LIGHT**, whose Tower (O) is c.200' above sea; follows along **CLAY (Mohegan) CLIFFS**, some 150' above sea; scenically situated golf course (O.fee). On Coonemus Rd., some 5^m from town, marker on **PALATINE GRAVES (L)**, probably site of Ind. burial ground. Here are interred bodies of 16 persons who, in 18th cent., survived wreck of "The Palatine." The crew had mutinied & deserted, leaving passengers to perish. See Whittier's poem, "The Palatine Light." From Coonemus Rd., West Side Rd. leads (R) past several lovely ponds & **FREE WILL (Bapt.) CH.** (1820). Return past Mem. to Block I. Mariners to village, c.8.

IV. Loop Tour of I. of RHODE ISLAND ENVIRONS. 24. St.138-St.114, St.138, & Boyd Lane & return on St.114

Take St.138-St.114 (N) out of Newport. At c.1.5. (R) **DUDLEY PLACE** (2nd half 18th cent.), where lived Chas. Dudley, Collector of Customs who fled Colony because of Tory sympathies. At 2.5. St.138 branches (R) from St.114. Tour cont. on St.138 into **MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP**, which suffered from Brit. equally with Newport during Rev. 3.5. J. with Acquidneck Ave.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 1m to J. with Green End Ave.

(L) 0.5m on Green End Ave. to (L) **Honeyman H.** (1742), home of Rev. Jas. Honeyman, minister of Trinity Ch., in Newport, who abruptly ended his sermon, when he heard Dean Berkeley's ship was just landing, dismissed the congregation, & hurried off to greet the distinguished visitor. Just beyond Honeyman H. is **Whitehall** (O.summer.sm. fee.17th cent.remod.by Dean Berkeley.1729.rest.int.exter.& inter.), which was for 3 yrs. Berkeley's home; now owned by Yale Univ. Exhibits.

Cont. on Acquidneck Ave. to J. with Purgatory Rd. Take latter (L) to J. with Tuckermann Ave., on which (R) a few rods is "Purgatory," deep cleft in rocks up which tides rush. Cont. on Purgatory Rd. to J. with Paradise Rd. [(L) on Paradise Rd. a short distance is Easton Farm, where is **Grave of Mary Williams**, daughter of Roger Williams.] Purgatory Rd. soon changes to Hanging Rock Rd., near which is **Second Beach** (bath.no facils.). Hanging Rock Rd. passes **Hanging Rocks**, one of Berkeley's favorite haunts, & makes J. with Third Beach Rd. to (R) **Third Beach** (bath.no facils.). Footpath from here to Newport.

At 9. on St.138, (L) **QUAKER MEETINGH.** (early 18th cent.), with old cemetery. 9.5. **PORTSMOUTH** (sett. 1638), where Coddington & Clarke 1st est. themselves before moving on to Newport. In vic. was fought Battle of R.I., after which, although Brit. had been driven back, the Amers. retreated to Tiverton (see below). At c.11.5. is J. with Boyd Lane, on which tour cont. (L).

SIDE TRIP: (E) c.1.5m on St.138 & across Sakonnet R. on Stone Bridge to **Tiverton** (sett. late 17th cent.), which was a base for Amer. forces while Brit. held R.I. From here Maj. Talbot & small company set out & captured Brit. ship "Pigot" stationed in Sakonnet R. St.138 cont. past several int. Hs. to Mass. Line, (S) of Fall River (see US6). In Tiverton is also J. with St.126.

Take latter S. along Sakonnet R.; fine views. At 8.5m **Amesa Gray H.** (c.1684). At 10m is J. with another Rd., which runs (R) short distance to **Pabodie H.** (late 17th cent.), where lived Eliz. Alden Pabodie, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden. 13m **Sakonnet Pt.** (resort), on ocean.

Loop tour cont. on Boyd Lane (NW) to J. with St.114, near Mt. Hope Toll Bridge (see Providence). Turn (S) on St.114. At c.14.5. **LEHIGH HILL PK.** (pic.) & short distance beyond, **OLD GRIST MILL** (1812.rest.1929). 16.5. **BOYD'S MILL** (1810), still grinding Johnny-cake meal. 18. **LAWTON'S VALLEY** (pic.). Just (S), **Redwood H.**, country estate of Abr. Redwood (see Newport above). At c.19. (L), **OVERING H.** (early 19th cent.), where Col. W. Barton & his company surprised & captured Brit. Gen. Rich. Prescott in daring raid, July 9, 1777. At 21.5. is J. with St.138, with which St.114 unites to Newport, 24.

PORTLAND

Through RR., air & bus conns. Accomms.: All types. Sight-seeing tours through city to Cape Elizabeth. Boat tours of Casco Bay ls. & coastal points. F. in bay & to (N) in Sebago & other lakes. Pub. beach: Eastern Promenade & at Willard Beach. Info.: Bureau at 3 St. Johns St., & C. of C.

Portland (largest city in Me.), on beautiful Casco Bay, famous for 365 islands, many of which are well-known summer resorts, is located on a peninsula, bounded by Casco Bay, Fore R. & Back Bay. Western & Eastern Promenades & Baxter Blvd. afford views of waterfront & deep-water harbor which has made it st.'s principal port. Portland is tourist center for Casco Bay, Maine coastal reg. & Ls. to (N). 1st settlement of any duration (1663) by Geo. Cleaves & Rich. Tucker. Cleaves, appointed Deputy Gov. by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, proprietor of Me. & most of N. H. (see Portsmouth), had his jurisdiction disputed. Lengthy litigation resulted concerning title to vast territory of what now is Maine. In 1652, Mass. colony acquired control. In 1676 & again in 1690, Inds. wiped out settlement which was re-established 1716. Falmouth, as Portland was then known, developed rapidly as port of export & import in West Indies trade. During Rev., city was almost entirely destroyed by Brit.

(Oct. 16, 1775). Afterwards it again boomed as shipping center. Portland became St. capital (1828) but in 1832 capital was moved to Augusta. Before Civil War it developed considerable antislavery sentiment & provided large contingents to Civil War armies. Shortly after Confed. surrender, city (July 4, 1866) was almost completely wiped out by fire. But catastrophe only temporarily retarded Portland's growth. Its exports today incl. pulpwood, fish, potatoes, newsprint. It has some manufacturing establishments; chief local industry is fishing & shipping of fish products.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) State & Pine Sts., **Longfellow Sq.**, with Mon. to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, city's most illustrious citizen. (2) On Congress St., **Mon. Sq.**, with Mon. to Civil War heroes by Frank Simmons. Originally Market Sq., where stood Old Military Hall & the 18th cent. Jail. Mon. Sq. remains one of city's busiest centers. (3) 487 Congress St., **Wadsworth-Longfellow H.** (O.wks.summer.sm.fee. 1785-86.3rd story added 1815), built by Gen. Peleg Wadsworth; relics of the Wadsworths & Longfellow; old garden. Here Longfellow spent boyhood years. (4) To rear is **Mus. of Maine Hist. Soc.** (O.wks.Sat.a.m.); hist. & Ind. material; lib. In vic. are many fine old Hs. (5) 103 High St., **L. D. M. Sweat Art Mus.** (O.wks.exc.Mon. Sun.aft.); paintings by Gilbert Stuart, Sargent, Homer & other 19th cent. artists; 16th cent. Belgian tapestries; Mex. & Ind. potteries; sculptures by Frank Simmons & Paul Akers' "The Dead Pearl Diver"; exhibits. (6) To rear is **Sweat Mansion** (O. same as Mus.1800.fine post-Col.example.from designs by Parris). (7) 97 Spring St., **School of Fine & Applied Art**, conducted in connection with Sweat Mus. (8) Other old Hs. on High St. incl.: 116 High St., **Cumberland Club H.** (1800.from sketches by Parris). SW. cor. High & Danforth Sts., **Storer-Mussey H.** (O.fine Fed.exter.& inter.), part of Children's Hosp. (9) On State St., int. bldgs. incl.: 51 State St., **Dole H.** (Churchill H.) (1801.by Parris); 137 State St., **St. Luke's Cathedral** (1855.Goth.by Henry Vaughan,rose window & reredos carved by Kirschmeyer). In Codman Mem. Chapel is "Madonna & Child" by John LaFarge; 162 State St., **Portland Club** (Shepley H.) (1805.from designs by Parris.fine post-Col.); 166 State St., **Mellen-Fessenden H.** (O.1807), now Cath. Chapel, was home of Secy. of Treas. under Lincoln, Wm. P. Fessenden. (10) 24 Elm St., **Soc. of Nat. Hist.** (O.wks.aft.); lib., Nat. Hist. material, Ind. relics. (11) 435 Congress St., **First Parish Ch.** (O.Unit.1825). (12) 380 Congress St., **City Hall & Mun. Auditorium** (O.1809-12.by Carrère & Hastings,& Stevens & Stevens), on site of orig. Cth. (1782-1816). Auditorium (summer concerts) has one of largest pipe organs in world. (13) Cor. Federal & Pearl Sts., **Cumberland County Cth.** (O.wks.1906-07.by Geo.Burnham). Opp. is Fed. Cth. (14) On Congress St., **Second Parish Ch.**, where Elijah Kellogg preached (see Harpswell). (15) Just beyond, **Lincoln Pk.**, created after 1866 fire. (16) 12 Franklin St., **Birthpl. of N. P. Willis**, the poet, & sister, Sara, known by her pen name, Fanny Fern. (17) 307 Congress St., **Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception** (Cath.1869.French Goth.fine exter.& inter.), seat of the Me. diocese; notable Stations of the Cross & fine stained glass windows. (18) On Congress St., further along, is **Eastern Cemetery** (250 yrs. old). Here is buried Commodore Preble, who, in command of the "Constitution" as his flagship, defeated Barbary pirates, 1803. Here also are graves of Brit. & Amer. sea captains killed in Battle off Monhegan Is. (1813) (see Boothbay Harbor). (19) 161 Fore St. cor. Hancock St., **Birthpl. of Longfellow** (O.summer.fee.1784). (20) 15 Hancock St., **Birthpl. of Thos. B. Reed**, for yrs. speaker of U.S. House of Rep. & famous for ironical quips. (21) 714 Congress St., **Neal Dow H.** (1824), owner was author of Me.'s prohibition law. (22) Opp., at 717, is his **Birthpl.** (1800); eventually to become a Mus. (23) At J. with Fore St. & Eastern Promenade, **Ft. Allen Pk.**; fine view of Casco Bay, site of old fts. (24) Off Eastern Promenade, **Pub. Bath. Beach**. (25) End of Congress St., at Eastern Promenade, 2.2^m from city center is **Mon. to Cleaves & Tucker**, city's founders. (26) Inters. of North & Congress Sts., **Portland Observ.** (O.sm.fee.1807); fine view. (27) On North St., **Ft. Summer Pk.**, on site of old fort. Cont. on Baxter Blvd. past **Baxter Mem.** (28) At 85 Bedford St., **Deering Mansion** (O.1804), once a sea captain's home; period furniture & relics. (29) At Deering Ave., **Deering Oaks Pk.**, site of successful stand by Major Ben. Church (see Bristol, R.I.), & company against Inds., 1689. Next yr. occurred massacre at Ft. Loyal & its destruction. (30) 32-38 Thomas St., **Williston Congr. Ch.**, where was born Christian Endeavor Soc. (31) On Western Promenade, **Thos. B. Reed Mon. & Western Cemetery**, with Longfellow family tomb, & grave

of Elijah Kellogg (see above). (32) On Westbrook St., in Stroudwater W. of city 3^m is **Tate H.** (O.appl.1755.rest.fine inter.). (33) No. 2 Waldo St., in Stroudwater, **Old Means H.** (fine inter.).

TRIPS OUT OF PORTLAND, MAINE

I. LOOP TOUR TO SEBAGO LAKE AREA. 79. St.26, St.11, US302

Via: W. Falmouth, Gray, Sabbathday Village, Poland, Tripp L., Naples, S. Casco, Raymond, N. Windham.

This Loop Tour gives access to Sebago L. vacation area & int. old towns.

0. PORTLAND. 7. WEST FALMOUTH, on Piscataqua R., near Highland L. **11.5. WEST CUMBERLAND**. Near-by, Forest L. & Little Duck Pond. **17. GRAY** (sett.1750), was nearly destroyed by Inds. during Fr. & Ind. Wars. **20.5. DRY MILLS**. 1^m (R), **St. Fish Hatcheries** (O), one of largest trout hatcheries in U.S. Adj., **St. Game Farm** having pheasants & other game birds. J. with St.4 (see). **25.5. SABBATHDAY LAKE VILLAGE** (resort) near Royal R. & Sabbathday Pond, originally a Shaker settlement (est.1793), one of few still active (see Shakers). **26.5.** several old **Shaker Bldgs**. **28. POLAND SPRING** (resort); famous bottled water. **State of Maine Bldg.**; exhibits. **29.5. Middle Range Pond** (boat.bath.f.). **33. (S) J.** with St.11 on which tour cont. (SW). **34.5. Tripp L.** (boat.bath.pic.resort). **48. NAPLES** (boat.bath.f.resort), on Bay of Naples, Sebago L., Long L. & Songo & Crooked Rs. Near-by, Trickery & Brandy Ponds. Naples is heart of Sebago L. recr. area (see below). Boat. trip on Songo R. View of Mt. Washington, N.H. J. with US302, which tour now follows (SE).

SIDE TRIP: Take US302 (NW). At 1.5^m **The Manor** (late 18th cent.int.exter.& inter.now hotel). 8.5^m **Bridgton** (sett.1770.resort.winter sports) on **Highland L.** (boat.bath.f.). **Enoch Perley H.** (1776). **Walter Hawkins H.** (2nd half 18th cent.). Pub. camp site.

Take St.117 (R) 3.5^m to N. Bridgton on Long L. (resort). **Bridgton Academy for Boys** (est.early 19th cent.) has mus.; coll. Ind. material, antiques & other items. Near Bridgton are Moose & Wood Ponds & a pub. camp site.

14^m Moose Pond. 25^m Fryeburg (sett.1762.summer & winter resort) is one of Me.'s most charming towns. It is claimed Capt. John Smith visited the vic. in 1614. **Fryeburg Academy** (est.1791) where Dan. Webster taught school (1802). **Congr. Ch.** (1775).

From Fryeburg St.113 runs (N) through E. sec. of White Mt. Nat. For. through fine scenery, via Evans Notch, to J. with US2 at **Gilead**, near which is **Gilead For. Camp**. St.113 makes J. near N. **Chatham** with Rd. running (S) to S. Chatham & then (W) **Kearsarge Village** (see N. Conway, N.H.).

At Fryeburg is J. with St.5. At 28^m on US302 is **Me.-N.H. Line** (see White Mountains Tour).

54.5. SOUTH CASCO, on Sebago L.

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (R) from S. Casco. At 0.5^m (R) **Manning H.** (early 19th cent.int. inter.); home of Hawthorne's uncle, Capt. Dingley. Near Manning H., (L) **Murch H.** (late 18th cent.) & old **Windmill**. On other side of Dingley Brook, c.0.5^m (L), is **Hawthorne H.** (O.June-Sept.1812) where young Nathaniel lived with his mother. At 4.5^m **Pulpit Rock & Frye's Leap Cliff** named for Capt. Frye who is said to have leaped into lake to escape Inds. Under Cliff, Hawthorne is said to have begun "The Scarlet Letter."

57.5. RAYMOND (resort) on E. shore of Sebago L. (f.). Near-by are Panther, Crescent & Raymond Ponds. Boat trip (summer) through lake (see Naples above). **Fish Hatchery** for land-locked salmon. Old Hs. incl.: **Morton & Hayden Hs.** (both 2nd half 18th cent.). In vic., **Fitch H.** (1828) & old **Dyer & Brown Homesteads**.

63. N. WINDHAM, charming old town, gateway to Sebago-Long Ls. reg. Dam built on Presumpscot R. by settlers interfering with salmon coming up-river to spawn, provoked 6-yr. war with Inds. **79. PORTLAND.**

II. LOOP TOUR TO STANDISH. 72. St.25, St.35, St.114 & US302

Via: Westbrook, Gorham, Standish, Sebago L. Village, Naples, S. Casco.

0. PORTLAND. 6. WESTBROOK, a mill town, & birthpl. of B. P. Akers, sculptor, & Rudy Vallee, radio artist. **Dana Warp Mills** (O.cotton). Near-by, **Bean H.** (1805). **Haskell Silk Mills** (O.1805), & c.1^m from town, **S. D. Warren Co.** paper mills (O). **10.5. GORHAM** (sett.early 18th cent.). Near-by, **Ft. Hill** (view) on site of ft. (1745). **Congr. Ch.** (1797). Near-by on South St., **Baxter Mus.** (O.aft.certain wks.summer. 1808); Amer. wars & Ind. relics. Near-by, **Gorham Normal School**. 120 Fort Hill

Rd., **McClellan H.** (1773). On Main St., **Smith H. & Crockett H.** (both 2nd half 18th cent.). J. with St.4 (see Portland Trip III). **17.5. STANDISH** (sett.c.1750), near Watchic & Bonny Eagle Ls.; named for Miles Standish (see Plymouth, Mass.). **Unit. Ch.** (1806). **Marrett H.** (late 18th cent.). In Standish, St.35 (R) to **Sebago L. Village** at **19.5.** (see Portland Trip I), & from there take St.114 (L) circling W. shore of Sebago L. to **NAPLES** at **42.** (see Portland Trip I). For US302 (NW) to Fryeburg on N.H. Line, see Portland Trip I. In Naples, take US302 (S) to **PORTLAND** at **72.** (For this stretch of Rd., see Portland Trip I.)

III. PORTLAND to CANADIAN BORDER (S. of Megantic, Que.). **172. St.100, St.4** Via: Gray, Auburn, Turner, Farmington, Rangeley, Stratton & Eustis. Conns. with Maine Central RR. in Auburn, Livermore Falls & Farmington. Bus conns. all way to Rangeley. Accomms. to Rangeley; limited beyond.

This route travels through some int. old villages to Rangeley Ls. region. Then through a wild for. section where, however, there are camp. facils.

0. PORTLAND. 17. GRAY (sett.1762) (See Portland Trip I). J. with St.4 & St.26. Tour cont. on St.4. **34. AUBURN** (see). **37. Auburn L.** (boat.f.no bath.). **45. TURNER. Old Town H.** (1831). Bear Mt. (fine view). Pleasant Ponds. **52. (L)** here on St.219 to **Bear Pond Park** (resort.boat.in summer) & **Little Bear Pond. 63. Livermore Falls. Internat. Paper Co. (O).** **71. WILTON,** J. with US2 (see). Wilson Pond & stream. **79. FARMINGTON** (see US2). J. with US2 & St.27 (see). On Rangeley Rd. 2.3^m is **Birthpl.** of famous, Maine-born opera star, **Lillian Nordica** (O.sm.fee.1840;Nordica relics). **92. STRONG,** where in 1854, Me. Republican Party was born. **124. RANGELEY** (info.bureau) on Rangeley L. (1,500';good h.f.accomms. guides.canoe trip on Rangeley Chain of Ls.). This is one of Me.'s scenic chain of Ls. consisting of Rangeley, Upper & Lower Richardson, Mooselookmeguntic, Cupsuptic, & Umbagog Ls.

SIDE TRIP: From **Rangeley** to **Errol, N.H.** 44^m St.16. Via: **Oquossoc & Wilson's Mills.** Pub. camp sites along Ls. This route circles N. bet. the Ls. At 9^m, **Haines Landing,** where steamboats leave for other parts of L. Mooselookmeguntic. From here St.16 becomes a gravel surfaced Rd. It passes **Cupsuptic & Upper Richardson Ls.** At 28^m, **Wilson's Mills,** where paved Rd. resumes. 44^m **Errol, N.H.**

142.5. STRATTON. From here canoe trip to Rockwood on Moosehead L. (see). J. with St.27 (see Wiscasset, Me.). **143.5.** At N. end of Cathedral Pines grove here, Site of Benedict Arnold's encampment on expedition to Canada, 1775. **145.** A dirt Rd. leads (L) here 2^m to **Eustis Ridge,** fine view of Mts., highest being **Sugar Loaf** (4,237'). **148.5. EUSTIS,** near frontier. St.4 now passes several camp sites. **172. ARNOLD POND,** at Amer.-Canadian border, 12^m S. of Megantic, Que.

IV. PORTLAND, ME. to ME.-N.H. LINE (7.5^m E. of Errol, N.H.). **100. St.26** Via: Gray, Sabbathday, Poland, (Norway), S. Paris, Bethel, Newry & Upton.

This route runs through scenically mountainous, river & L. country culminating in Grafton Notch & Umbagog L. of the Rangeley Chain. Cont. to Errol, N.H., near Dixville Notch, White Mts. (see).

Sec. 1: PORTLAND to J. with St.11. 33. (For this sec. see Portland Trip I.)

Sec. 2: J. with St.11 to N.H. LINE. 67.

At 11.5. J. with St.117 leading (L) on latter short distance to Norway (resort), on Pennesseewassee L. In vic., Little Pennesseewassee L. & Norway L., a few miles W. **13.5. S. PARIS** on Little Androscoggin R. **15. J.** with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 1.5^m to **Paris Hill. Old Stone Jail** (1st quarter 19th cent.). **Birthpl. of Hannibal Hamlin** (see Portland). **Hubbard H.** (1806) & several other int. old Hs. **Bapt. Ch.** (early 19th cent.).

19.5. Snow Falls of Little Androscoggin R. **22. Maine Mineral Store;** mineral coll. **29. Bryant Pond. 33. Lock's Mills.** In vic., North, South & Round Ponds. On a side Rd. (W) 3^m are Greenwood Ice Caves. **38.5. BETHEL,** J. with US2 (see). **45. NEWRY** (see US2). **49.5. N. NEWRY,** hemmed in by peaks of Blue Mt. Range, on Bear R. along which are many fine cascades. **54.5. Screw Augur Falls. 57. Grafton Notch.** To W., Old Speck Mt. (4,250'), after Mt. Katahdin, highest pt. in state; to (NE), Baldpate Mt. (4,080'). **58. J.** with Appalachian Trl. (see). **65. UPTON,** at Umbagog L., one of Rangeley Chain (guides avail.). **Bragg H.** (1838). **67. ME.-N.H. LINE,** c.7.5^m (E) of Errol, N.H. (see White Mountain Tour).

PORTSMOUTH

RR. Sta.: Vaughan & Deer Sts., B. & Me. RR. Market Sq., Bus Sta. N. Bow St., Steamers to Isles of Shoals (June-Sept.). Near-by ocean beaches (see US1). Resorts & recr. facils. on Great Bay. Excellent f. in Ocean & inland waters. Info.: C. of C., 50 Daniels St. Accomms.: All types. Boat trips to Isles of Shoals (wk.summer).

Portsmouth (sett.1623) was formerly one of America's busiest ports & shipbuilding centers. Its crowded harbor reported, even early in 18th cent., as many as 16 vessels in foreign trade leaving or coming on 1 day. Hundreds of boats comprised its fishing fleet. Old Pepperell, father of Sir William, conqueror of Louisburg, who came to N.H. with bare hands & native shrewdness as his only assets, owned 100 boats in Grand Banks fisheries. Shipyards on Badger's I. & elsewhere in vic. resounded with hammer & saw. Ropewalks were populous with workmen twisting hawsers for vessels sliding down the ways. Great pines from the backwoods were snaked through the forest & arduously chivied around Salmon Falls into the harbor, to be trimmed down to size for the Brit. Navy. Until N. H. began supplying them, Britain, as Pepys noted, feared for her sea supremacy because of lack of good sticks for her ships. During the Rev. & War of 1812, her men-o'-war, because she no longer could get good masts, had to be equipped with patched ones, which often collapsed under stress of bad weather. This business of lumber for masts led to clashes between local people & Brit. commissioners, who marked the most desirable trees with the "Broad Arrow" for the navy. Local lumbermen were apt to disregard the sacred mark & sell designated trees to the highest bidder. During Fr.-Ind. wars, Rev. & War of 1812, Portsmouth prospered. Her shipping suffered from Brit. men-o'-war & French privateers, it is true. While the "cold war" with France was being waged in late 1790's & early 19th cent., so many of her ships were captured by the Fr. that it was currently said, "Yankees are cheap in Guadalupe," whither the prizes were taken. But Portsmouth's own privateers did very well &, in fact, became big business. They netted rich dividends for their owners. 10 of them brought in some 400 ships. During Rev., the cargo of the "Prince George," destined for Brit. Gen. Gage in Boston, was captured by a Portsmouth ship & supplied Washington with much-needed material. The famous "Fox," out of Portsmouth, during "Mr. Madison's War," was nicknamed the "million dollar privateer." On one voyage alone, she showed a profit of \$328,731. From 1840's until after Civil War, Portsmouth built some of fastest clippers, whose great mainsails whitened the seas from Australia & China to the Mediterranean.

The days of Portsmouth's glory have departed, but evidences of early wealth & luxury are many mansions built by merchants & ship captains along her often narrow & tortuous streets. Portsmouth has a number of industries, but biggest source of income is U.S. Navy Yard on Seavey's I., employing 5,300 men (1948). Besides the Navy Yard & the business its personnel provides, sometimes on the boisterous side, the most important revenue comes from tourists. Portsmouth is a central point for vacationists headed for N.H. & Main coast resorts, the White Mts. & Vermont. Portsmouth is situated on W. bank of Piscataqua R., several miles from the R's. mouth, & is bounded (N) by North Mill Pond, in old days site of shipbuilding & ropewalk activities, & (S) by South Mill Pond. Badger's & other Is. dot the estuary of the river, & (S) are the hist. Isles of Shoals, out in the Atlantic. W. of the city is Great Bay, an arm of the Piscataqua which has become a favorite summer resort. The vic. was explored & mapped by Capt. John Smith, working for Sir Ferdinando Gorges, before Smith took to colonizing Jamestown, Va. But even prior to that, the excellent fishing grounds off the Piscataqua & Isles of Shoals attracted fishermen from Europe, who, however, made no permanent settlements. Gorges & his partner, John Mason, acquired a vast concession of land from the Plymouth Council, & in 1623 they granted Scotch David Thompson a tract near Portsmouth. Thompson & his companions built their homes at Odiorne's Pt.

Portsmouth, together with Dover, Hampton & Exeter, grew rapidly, shipbuilding on Badger's I. being an early industry. In 18th cent., the city became capital of Colony of N. H., which King Charles II had separated from Mass., & up to 1800, Portsmouth achieved its greatest prosperity. It played a prominent part in the Fr.-Ind. wars. Wm. Pepperell, one of its citizens, commanded the land forces in the successful siege of Louisburg (1745). When conflict with Brit. crown began, Portsmouth did its share in resisting Brit. encroachments. After passage of Stamp Act, city went

into mourning. Bells tolled, flags were flown at half-mast, & the N. H. "Gazette" appeared with black borders. Tea & Tories were expedited to Halifax, probably the origin of the expression "Go to Halifax." In 1774 Paul Revere galloped posthaste to Portsmouth to warn of Brit. approach. Immediately the Sons of Liberty set out for near-by Ft. William & Mary, whose commander made but a show of resistance, firing cannon to points where no blood was likely to be shed & then, honor having been satisfied, surrendered. Gov. John Wentworth, graduate of Harvard, sponsor of Dartmouth's founding & shrewd administrator, could not make head against the Patriots. When Capt. Fenton, unpopular port collector, took refuge in Wentworth's house, the Sons of Liberty trained a cannon on the building, & the Gov. had to give Fenton up. Wentworth finally fled to England, returned to the Isle of Shoals & made his final exit to the Tory haven of Halifax. It was with the warship "Ranger," built at Portsmouth during Rev., that Jones made his hist. raid on Brit. commerce in the Irish Sea & burnt shipping at White Haven. When, in 1775, the Brit. fleet threatened to sack the city, it is said that pretty Mary Sparhawk, of Kittery, persuaded the commander to sail away to Portland (then Falmouth), where he did a thorough job of destruction, burning more than 400 houses. During the Rev. & War of 1812, Portsmouth's pockets were filled by her privateers, but its pre-eminence as a port was nearing its end. The short prosperity induced by the clipper shipbuilding period could not revive past glories. Its shipyards declined after the Civil War, with the coming of steam as motive power. The st. capital had long before been moved to Concord.

While never a center where the arts flourished generously as in Newport, R.I., nevertheless Portsmouth counts a number of literary lights. Best known are Daniel Webster (born in Salisbury, N.H.), who had a house in the city; Celia Thaxter, poet, daughter of lighth. keeper on one of Isles of Shoals; & Thos. Bailey Aldrich, poet & editor of "Atlantic Monthly." Aldrich's "An Old Town by the Sea" gives pleasant portrait of Portsmouth in 1870's, & in "Story of a Bad Boy" he tells of boyhood pranks, notably burning of old stagecoach in Market Sq.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) At Market Sq., Pleasant & Congress Sts., **North Ch.** (1712.rebuilt. 1854). (2) 143 Pleasant St., **Gov. Langdon H.** (O.fee.1784.noble ext.& inter.), former home of Gov. John Langdon, Rev. leader & Signer of Constitution. It was at session of the new state's legislature that Langdon made his famous declaration dedicating all his property to Patriot cause & concluding with: "If we succeed in defending our firesides and homes, I may be remunerated; if we do not then the property will be of no value to me." (3) 134 Pleasant St., **South Parish Parsonage** (O.appl.1749.Georg.Col.); period furniture; original stables. (4) 179 Pleasant St., **Mark Wentworth H.** (fine Georg.Col.). (5) 214 Pleasant St., **Jacob Wendell H.** (O.appl.1789); orig. door fittings, antique furnishings. (6) Pleasant & Edward Sts., **Haven Pk.**, in which is equestrian **Statue of Gen. Porter** (by J.E.Kelley). Here is **Site of Parry H.** whose owner, E. Parry, was forced by patriots to ship consignment of tea to Halifax. (7) 34 Livermore St., **Gen. Fitz-John Porter H.** (1735). (8) Livermore St., **Dr. Nath. Parker H.** (Col.), with fine doorway. Parker was pastor of S. Church, 1808-33. (9) Pleasant & Wentworth Sts., **Wentworth Home for Aged People**; right wing was part of Gov. John Wentworth's H. (1769). (10) 444 Pleasant St., **Rollins H.** (c.1800). (11) 51 Hunking St., **Lear H.** (O.fee;c.1740.Georg.Col.), home of Tobias Lear, Washington's secy. & tutor of his 2 step-children. (12) 141 Mechanic St., **Wentworth-Gardiner H.** (O.wks.May-Nov.sm.fee.1760.rest.fine ext.& inter.). (13) Mechanic & Marcy Sts., **Point of Graves**, cemetery dating from 1671. (14) 151 Marcy St., **Site of Liberty Pole** put up in 1766 by Sons of Liberty. (15) 429 Court St., a dilapidated bldg., part of which is all that remains of **Old State H.** (16) Court & Atkinson Sts., **Pitt Tavern** (pre-Rev.), originally "The Earl of Halifax Tavern," Tory meetingplace. Sons of Liberty pulled down sign & made proprietor put up one in honor of the beloved Pitt. (17) 386 Court St., **Thos. Bailey Aldrich H.** (O.wks.& Sun.aft.summer.sm.fee.c.1790), furnished as described in "Story of a Bad Boy." (18) Court & Washington Sts., **Chase H.** (O.appl.1730), now a shop. (19) 9 Market Sq., **The Athenaeum** (O.appl.1803.late Georg.fine ext.); colls. incl. models of clipper ships, hist. documents, relics. (20) 154 Congress St., **Cutter H.** (1750.Georg.Col.) where Pres. Monroe was entertained. (21) Middle & Islington Sts., **Pub. Lib.** (1809.Georg.Col.supposedly by Bulfinch. remod.). (22) 2 Islington St., **Buckminster H.** (1720), has a captain's walk; now funeral home. (23) 180 Middle St., **Larkin H.** (1815.supposedly by Bulfinch). (24)

152 Middle St., **Langley Boardman H.** (1805). (25) **Haymarket Sq.** Here, Sept. 12, 1765, Geo. Meserve, Royal Stamp Agent, Lord Bute, author of the Stamp Act, & the Devil were burnt in effigy. (26) At Haymarket Sq., **Pierce H.** (1800), a square wooden mansion; orig. garden. (27) Middle & State Sts., **John Paul Jones H.** (O.summer.sm.fee.1758); hist. relics. Here John Paul Jones boarded with the widow Purcell, in 1777, while waiting to take command of the "Ranger." The story goes that a group of young girls org. a quilting party at which they tore up their petticoats to make a Stars & Stripes flag for Jones' ship, the 1st Stars & Stripes to be seen in European ports. (28) N. cor. State & Chestnut Sts., **Whipple H.** (prior to 1752), home of Wm. Whipple, Col. collector of the port. (29) NW. cor. State & Fleet Sts., **Whitcomb H.** (pre-Rev.), where lived Molly Pitman, who rejected Gov. Benning Wentworth's marriage proposal. Wentworth then contracted a romantic marriage with Martha Hilton, his housekeeper. To the Whitcomb H., as Aldrich tells us in "Story of a Bad Boy," the youngsters came to eat ice cream after burning stagecoach. He says that, thereafter, the "ringleader" regularly celebrated the anniversary of this daring deed by consuming a dish of ice cream in the parlor of the H. (30) SW. cor. State & Fleet Sts., **Old Spence H.**, once home of Harriet Spence, mother of Jas. Russell Lowell. (31) NE. cor. State & Fleet Sts. (321 State St.), **Davenport H.** (O.appl.1758.Georg.Col.fine inter.). (32) State & Church Sts., **South Parish Ch.** (1824-26.Gr.Rev.). Congr. was org. 1714. Paul Revere bell. (33) 130 Court St., **Old Folsom Slater H.** (rest.), now business bldg. (34) State St., **Episc. Chapel** (1832.Gr.Rev.), now parish H. (35) NE. cor. Chapel & Daniels St., **Warner H.** (O.wks.summer.sm.fee.1718), oldest brick H. in city. It is said Franklin installed lightning rod here. Has int. early murals. (36) Chapel St., **St. John's Ch.** (O.appl.at rectory.1807.fine inter.int.murals); has rare "Vinegar Bible" printed 1717; old furnishings & portraits; communion service presented by Queen Caroline. Church bell was captured at Louisburg, 1745. In **Graveyard** are buried several Col. Govs. (37) 51 Market St., **Moffet-Ladd H.** (O.summer.fee.1763.fine exter.& inter.); antique furnishings. (38) 25 Deer St., **Deer Tavern** (1705). (39) 63 Deer St., **Home for Aged Women** (O.appl.18th cent.). (40) 93 Deer St., **Old Rice H.** where in 1814 was held a "calico party" when lady guests helped themselves to calico captured by Capt. Rice's privateers. (41) 107 Deer St., H. with **Old State H. Balcony**, from which Decl. of Ind. was read in 1776. (42) Northwest St., just off St.4, **Richard Jackson H.** (O.summer.sm.fee.1664.adds.int.inter.). (43) Vaughan St. & Raite's Court, H. (marked by tablet), part of which was famous **Assembly H.**, where balls were held in post-Rev. era. (44) 50 Daniels St., **Site of Birthpl. of Celia Thaxter** (now C. of C. Bldg.) whose most popular poems are in "Among the Isles of Shoals." (45) On Seavey's I. off Kittery, Me., **Portsmouth Navy Yard** (O.appl.); est. 1794 (see US1, Sec. 10). During World War II, some 20,000 were employed at yard which is still constructing submarines. (46) 364 Middle St., 1st W. of city center, **Old Rundlet-May H.** In vic. are **Cutt H.** (see Portsmouth Trip II); town of **New Castle** (see Boston Trip IV); the **Benning Wentworth Mansion** (see Boston Trip IV); **Proprietors' Burying Ground**; **Isles of Shoals** incl. White I. on which is former **Home of Celia Thaxter**, near Lighth.

TRIPS OUT OF PORTSMOUTH

L. LOOP TOUR to RAYMOND & RETURN. c.60. St101, St111, St107

Via: Exeter, Kingston, Raymond & return via Epping.

13.5. EXETER (sett.1638). Town, on Exeter R. (swim.), was 1st sett. by John Wheelwright, a college mate of Oliver Cromwell. To middle of 19th cent., it was prosperous shipbuilding center & port. Like other towns in N. H. & Me., it was scene of riots against king's surveyor when he tried to appropriate best for. trees for Brit. Navy. City was st. capital for a time during Rev. when Portsmouth was considered too exposed. Here, in 1776, N.H. declared its independence several months before Philadelphia Decl. Today Exeter is chiefly notable as home of famous Phillips Exeter Academy (for boys). PTS. OF INT.: (1) Water & Front Sts., **Bandstand** (1913 by Henry Bacon, architect of Lincoln Mem., Washington, D.C.). (2) NW. cor. Water & Front Sts., **Town Hall** (1855). (3) Front & Elm Sts., **Nath. Gilman H.** (O.18th cent. rest.). On Front St. are several fine 18th & early 19th cent. Hs. & (4) **Congr. Ch.** (late 18th cent.int.facade). (5) Water & Clifford Sts., **Gilman-Clifford H.** (O.appl.

1650-58), also called **Garrison H.**, allegedly one of oldest in state. **Dan. Webster** boarded here when a student at Exeter. On High St. also are several handsome old Hs. (6) **Water & Gov. Sts., Cincinnati Hall** or **Gilman-Ladd H.** (O.Thurs.aft.& appl. caretaker.1721.adds.1775.fine inter.), owned by N. H. Soc. of Cincinnati. Here lived **Nicholas Gilman**, Signer of Const., & here was housed St. Treasury during Rev.; coll. of portraits, old furnishings, hist. relics. (7) **Water & Spring Sts., Folsom Tavern** (2nd half 18th cent.Georg.Col.rest.). (8) 11 Cass St., **Birthpl. of Lewis Cass** (1740), 1st Gov. of Mich. Territory (see Mich.) & U.S. Secy. of State & War. On Park & Winter Sts. are several int. old Hs. (9) **Front & Pine Sts., Soldiers' Mem.** (by Dan.C.French). (10) On Front St., **Phillips Exeter Academy**, founded 1781 by John Phillips (see Andover, Mass.). Among noted students were **Dan. Webster**, **Lewis Cass**, **Ed. Everett**, **Geo. Bancroft** (historian), **Geo. Ed. Woodberry**, poet & critic, **Rbt. T. Lincoln**, & **Booth Tarkington**. In **Yard** are some of oldest bldgs. Several of the handsome modern structures are by **Ralph Adams Cram**. Oldest bldg. is **Dean's H.** (1783.rest.by Cram). **Principal's H.** dates from 1811. (11) 72 Front St., **Birthpl. of Ed. Tuck** (1750), benefactor of Dartmouth U.

19. J. with St.111 on which **Loop Tour** cont. (L). **25. KINGSTON. Bartlett H.** (2nd half 18th cent.remod.Gr.Rev.), home of **Josiah Bartlett**, Signer of Decl. of Ind. Near Kingston is **Kingston L. St. Reserv.** (bath.boat.f.). In Kingston is J. with St.107, on which tour cont. (NW). At **28.** on St.107 is J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 3m past old cemetery. Just beyond on same Rd. (R) is **Danville Meeting H.** (O.appl.1760.int.inter.& exter.), notable because it is one of few churches in N. H. without a steeple.

At **28.5.** (R) **Fremont Meeting H.** (O.during Aug.services.1800.int.inter.& exter.), also without a steeple. St.107 shortly passes through **FREMONT & RAYMOND** (sett.early 18th cent.) to J. with St.101 at **34.** from Portsmouth. Cont. (E) on St.101. At **39.** is **EPHING** (sett.1741), formerly an important industrial town. Cont. (E) on St.101 to **PORTSMOUTH, c.60.**

II. LOOP TOUR TO DURHAM & RETURN. 60. St.16, US202 & US4

Via: Dover, Rochester, Northwood.

Take St.16 (N) out of Portsmouth. **0.5. J.** with Northwest Ave., on which is (R) **Rich. Jackson H.** (O.see Portsmouth). **1. Cutt H.** (early 19th cent.). Near here Mrs. Ursula Cutt was killed by Inds., 1694. **4.5. J.** with St.151.

SIDE TRIP: (L) 1.5m on St.151 to **Newington** (1670). **Meetingh.** (1st half 18th cent.). **Old Parsonage** (late 17th cent.) with Paul Revere Bell.

5. on St.16 **SULLIVAN TOLL BRIDGE**, named in honor of Gen. John Sullivan (see below) across Great Bay. At N. end of Bridge is J. with US4 (see below & US4).

7. QUAKER BURYING GROUND (17th cent.). **11. DOVER** (sett.c.1723), at falls of Cocheco R., which supplies power for city's industries, largely cotton goods & machinery. Town was devastated by Inds., 1689. Shipping once came up R., making city something of a port, & logs were here shaped into masts for Brit. Navy. Many Quakers settled in vic. of Dover in 17th cent., & were grimly persecuted (see Salisbury, Mass.).

PTS. OF INT.: (1) **Hale & Locust Sts., Lafayette H.** (early 19th cent.fine inter.), now Parish H. of St. Thomas' Episc. Ch. (2) 107 Locust St., **Lincoln H.** (1st half 19th cent.), where Lincoln stayed over (1860). (3) On Silver St. on Central Ave. are a number of fine old Hs. (4) On Central Ave. is **Pine Hill Cemetery**, oldest in town-ship. (5) Also on Central Ave. is **Friends Meetingh.** (2nd half 18th cent.), which Whittier often attended. (6) 182-192 Central Ave., **Woodman Institute** (O.wks.aft. lectures), which occupies 3 old Hs.; at 182 Central Ave., **Woodman H.** (1818), containing Nat. Hist. Coll.; **Old Fort** made of logs & containing pioneer furnishings; & at 192 Central Ave., **Hale H.** (1813). (7) 448 Central Ave., **Tablet** on business bldg. comm. Cocheco massacre (1689). Major Rich. Waldron who took prisoner 400 peaceful Inds. & thereby aroused Ind. hostility, was massacred here. The massacre spread to entire settlement. (8) 35 2nd St., **Osgood H.** (O.1st half 19th cent.); int. primitive murals. (9) 604 Central Ave., old H. occupied by **First Ch. of Christ Scientist** (Gr.Rev.remod.). (10) On Portland Ave., **Cocheco Burying Ground** (L) in which Major Waldron is buried. (11) 138 Portland Ave., **Guppy H.** (late 17th cent.). (12) 7 Varney St., **Varney-Ham H.** (late 17th cent.). (13) **Garrison Hill**, by path from Varney St., affords fine view. Near Dover is **Bellamy Pk.** (bath.).

11.5. St.4 (Portland Ave.) branches off (NE) from St.16.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.4 (R) past **Wentworth Manor** (O.summer.parts date from 17th cent. fine inter.). At 3^m in **Rollinsford** are **Philpot H.** (17th cent.) & an old inn, former home of Chas. Doe, Chief Justice of N.H. 4^m **Salmon Falls**. Great pine masts were sent down here in what was probably 1st log drive in U.S. Cont. on St.4 into Maine. **South Berwick** at 4.5^m. NE. cor. Main & Portland Sts., **Sarah Orne Jewett H.** (O.summer.sm.fee.1774.fine portico.int.exter.&inter.), birthpl. of author whose novels depicting New England life are among earliest Amer. realist fiction. Her novel, "Deephaven," is said to have used Dover as its setting. H. contains old furniture, Jewett relics & mss. Near-by, on Portland Ave., is **Eastman Community H.** (O) where the author also lived. On Academy St. (E) 0.5^m is **Berwick Academy**, one of oldest in Me. **Old Cemetery** (1728). On Walnut Hill, **Warren Garrison H.** (mid-18th cent.), former home of Gladys H. Carroll, author of "As the Earth Turns."

(R) 2^m on Academy St. is **Hamilton H.** (late 18th cent.), one of several ancient Hs. at this point.

At 16^m on St.4, **Bauneg Beg. Pond**. 25.5^m Alfred (1784) named for Alfred the Great. At J. here with St.111, **Whipping Tree** where criminals were flogged. At Kennebunk & Main Sts., Cth.; documents date from 1635. Near Green, **Holmes H.** (O.1802). John Holmes was one of commissioners who negotiated Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842). Another int. old bldg. is **Crooked H.** In vic. are several lakes. 28^m **Shaker Pond**. **Institute of Notre Dame** (O), formerly Shaker Settlement, with old bldgs. restored. 34^m **East Waterboro**, J. with St.5 (see). 41.5^m **Bar Mills**. (R) on Rd. 1.5^m along E. bank of Saco R. to **Salmon Falls**. (R) from Bridge, in village of Hollis, **Quillcote** (early 19th cent.), former home of Kate Douglas Wiggin. 49^m **Gorham**, Me. J. with St.25 (see Portland Trip II). St.4 cont. (NE) in Me. almost to Canadian Border (see Portland, Trip III).

13. J. with St.16A, which tour follows (R).

16. on St.16A, SOMERSWORTH, an industrial town. Jos. Wentworth H. (18th cent.).

18. J. with St.16 which tour follows (N).

22.5. on St.16, is Dame H. (O.summer.sm.fee.1758.int.inter.). Near here occurred massacre of settlers by Inds. (1746). **24. ROCHESTER** (sett.1728), an industrial town, on Cocheco R.; suffered from Ind. attacks as late as 1746. It was once important stagecoach stop on Rd. to upper part of St. On Central Sq., **Parson Main Mon.** comm. Rev. Amos Main, much revered by the Inds. S. Main St., **Congr. Ch.** (18th & 1st half 19th cents.); **Pub. Lib.** (O); rare books & various colls. In Rochester is J. with US202A on which Loop Tour cont. (S). **37. NORTHWOOD**, a pleasant old New England town. Near-by are Bow, Harvey, Northwood & other Ls. In Northwood is J. with US4 on which Loop Tour cont. (SE). About 1^m from Northwood (E) on US4, is J. with St.152.

SIDE TRIP: (SE) on St.152 to **Nottingham Sq.**, around whose Green are located some fine old bldgs. Mon. near Common honors Rev. patriots. Stone on **Site of Ind. Raid** (1747) & another on **Site of Early Blockh.** **Site of Dearborn H.** where lived Henry Dearborn who led militia to Boston after Battle of Lexington. (SW) of Nottingham Sq., c.4^m on Rd. branching (R) from St.152, is **Pawtuckaway Pond St. Reserv.**

47. J. with St.155 which leads (S) 4.5^m to Lee. C. S. Cortland Estate & Old Friends' Schoolh. (both O) of which Whittier wrote in "The Birches of Lee." **50. DURHAM** (sett.1633) suffered during King Philip's War & was practically destroyed by Inds. in 1694. One of its most famous citizens was Gen. John Sullivan, in command during Battle of R.I., & leader of an expedition in N.Y. & Pa. which ended menace of the Iroquois during Rev. After taking part in many battles Gen. Sullivan died of wounds received at Yorktown. On (S) side of Oyster R., on which town is located, is **Gen. John Sullivan H.** (1716); his grave is in cemetery at rear. In Durham is **Univ. of N. H.**, coed.; founded in 1866 as land-grant college & branch of Dartmouth. In 1890, St. Legislature established it as independent institution to meet terms of will of Benj. Thompson, who left \$800,000 for establishment of a college on his land in Durham. 1st class was graduated in 1892 "from a cow barn." Univ. owns some 2,300-as. of which campus comprises about 170 as. Undergraduate Dept., granting B.A. & B.S. degrees; College of Agric., Univ. Farm & Fors.; College of Technology. Univ. also grants professional degrees in mechanical, electrical & civil engineering & has extension service covering state. From Durham, return on US4 to **PORTSMOUTH** at 60.

PROVIDENCE

N.Y., N.H. & H. RR. Sta. at Exchange Place. Bus Sta. on Fountain St. bet. Eddy & Mathewson Sts. Airport S. of city. Steamers to N.Y.C. at Point St. Bridge; to Newport & Block I; excursion trips. Info.: C. of C., 75 Fountain St.; Auto Club of R.I., 50 Fountain St. Concerts at Metropolitan Theater. Sports at Infantry Hall, 144 S. Main St. & in Auditorium, 111 N. Main St.; outdoor sports at Brown Univ. field. Beaches on Narragansett Bay. Harness racing at Roger Williams Pk. (Pawtucket) & Lincoln Downs, on St.146 (NW). Golf in city pk. & private clubs.

Providence is at J. of Woonasquatucket & Moshassuck Rs., which join to make Providence R., which in turn loses itself in upper Narragansett Bay. City is built on 3 hills, & most important pts. of int. are clustered around Prospect St. or College Hill. The crowded lower city occupies dist. around downtown Westminster St. Most financial institutions are located E. of Dorrance St. & shopping dist. W. of it. Providence, st. capital, was settled in 1636 by Roger Williams & his followers seeking refuge from Mass. religious persecution. Williams dedicated the new settlement to "persons distressed for conscience" & named it "in commemoration of God's Providence." He was beloved by Inds., who gave him the name of "Netop" (Friend). Shortly after arrival, Williams procured deed from Narragansett Inds. for land chosen for settlement, & relations with them were friendly until King Philip's War, 1676.

Development of Providence followed along lines typical of New England coastal settlements on the "Fall Line," where water power was available. Very soon its economy shifted from agric. to shipbuilding & commerce. As at Newport, rum, molasses, slaves & privateering brought wealth to its citizens. With approach of Rev., Providence proved as active in resistance to Brit. as Boston. It had its own "Tea party" in 1772 & on May 4, 1776, at the Old State H., the independence of R.I. was proclaimed 2 months before the Philadelphia Declaration. During Rev., city furnished men, money & supplies but, unlike Newport, it escaped miseries of Brit. occupation. Providence built its own navy during Rev., Abr. Whipple being its 1st chief & R.I. urged Government to found a navy. When this was done, Esek Hopkins, Providence citizen, became first Comdr. in Chief. Three quarters of the officers of the new ships were R.I. men.

With first decades of 19th cent. came typical shift to industry, but Jabez Gorham had already founded the shop which is today Gorham Silver Co. The machine age, here chiefly in textile mills, transformed Providence & brought great influx of immigrants to man new machines. City today is important mfg. center, especially of textiles, jewelry, metals & rubber goods. With growth of Brown Univ., Providence became a considerable cultural center. The theater had developed in the 18th cent., despite a prohibiting law passed in 1762. It is recorded that despite law "The School for Scandal" was produced in the Colony (old State) H. The law was repealed in 1792. The Players, a dramatic group which now has repertory theater of its own, was founded early in 20th cent. In mid-19th cent. occurred Poe's famous romance with Mrs. Sarah Whitman, herself a poet of some reputation. A considerable group of artists made their homes in Providence in 19th & early 20th cents., among them the Hoppin brothers, one of whom (Thos.) designed the window of the Four Apostles in New York's Trinity Church. Others were E. L. Peckham, Thos. Robinson, Marcus Waterman, Geo. Whittaker, J. F. Weir & Chas. Hemingway. A group of resident artists founded the Art Club. R.I. School of Design, founded in 1878, has developed into an important influence in national cultural life, with its museum & unusual educational facilities.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) On Exchange Place, **City Hall** (1878) over whose main entrance is bust of Roger Williams; handsome **Industrial Trust Bldg.**, skyscraper (416'); **Federal Bldg.**, with new Parcel Post Bldg. In pk. & Mall are several Mons. incl. **Bajnotti Fountain**. (2) In Memorial Sq., **World War I Mem.** (by Paul Cret); granite shaft (115'), topped by figure of "Peace." (3) N. Main St., bet. Waterman & Thomas Sts., **First Bapt. Meetingh.** (O.1775 by Jos. Brown int.exter. & inter.), one of finest in New England. Steeple supposedly inspired by plans of Jas. Gibbs, architect of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. The bell, several times recast, originally bore a famous inscription dedicating bldg. to freedom of conscience. The city pays the sexton \$125 a yr. to toll the bell 3 times daily. (4) Opp. Ch., **R.I. School of Design** occupying block through to Market Sq. Jewelry Bldg. is devoted to jewelry, silver, & other handicrafts; Metcalf Mem. Bldg. (see below) to textiles. (S) is Auditorium.

School gives training in arts, handicrafts & design; exhibits & art lectures. (5) 11 Thomas St., **Providence Art Club** (O.wks.Sun.aft.1787 & 1793); also houses Prov. Water Color Club; permanent & temporary exhibs. (6) 9 Thomas St., **Deacon Ed. Taylor H.** (c.1790.fine inter.), home of Community School of Music. (7) 7 Thomas St., **Fleur de Lys Bldg.** (1886.17th cent.Norman & Breton mod.), studios; constructed by Sidney R. Burleigh, painter, & his artist friends. Unique designs in wood & stucco are work of Burleigh. (8) Waterman & N. Main Sts., at street car tunnel, tablet on **Site of Town H.** where Roger Williams presided (1644-47). (9) 118 N. Main St., **Jos. Russell H.** (1772-73), home of wealthy East India merchant. (10) 21 Meeting St., **"Shakespeare's Head" H.** (1763), where John Carter, apprentice to Ben. Franklin, & publisher of "Providence Gazette & Country Journal," lived; it is supposed to have been Underground Railway Sta. (11) 24 Meeting St., **Brick Schoolh.** (1769), temporary home of Brown Univ. (1770) & later school for Negroes. (12) Meeting & N. Main Sts., **Friends Meetingh.** (earlier structure on site.1723. erected 1844-5). A member, Moses Brown, backed Sam Slater (see Pawtucket) in est. 1st Amer. textile mill. Brown financed Friends School, now at Hope St. & Lloyd Ave. (13) 155 N. Main St., **Old State H.**, (1762.some disfiguring adds.), also known as Colony H., which till 1901 housed Gen. Assembly (now at Cth.). Tablet comm. Act declaring R.I. independent republic (May 4, 1776). Decl. of Ind. was proclaimed from balcony. (14) 42 N. Court St., **Sam Bridgman H.** (c.1790.19th cent. adds.), home of 1st mayor. (15) In little Pk. on N. Main St., **Roger Williams Spring.** (16) On H. opp. at cor. Howland St., tablet marks **Site of Roger Williams' H.** (17) 271 N. Main St., **St. John's Cathedral** (Episc.est.1720.built 1810.by J.H.Greene), on ground donated by French Huguenot refugee, Gabriel Bernon, whose grave is in crypt. In **Cemetery** (O. appl.) are graves of R.I. notables. (18) A mile (N) on N. Main St., in North Burial Ground, **Grave of Roger Williams**; earth was brought from orig. burial place (see below); graves of French soldiers (1780-82). (19) Opp. at cor. Rochambeau Ave., **Morris Homestead** (1750). Near-by is **Marker** comm. French encampment (1781-82). (20) 83 Benefit St., **Whitman H.** (c.1790). According to legend, Poe fell in love with Sarah Whitman when he saw her picking roses by moonlight, & wrote for her his "Helen" & "Annabel Lee." Their betrothal was broken in 1848 because of his excessive drinking (see Richmond, Va.). Benefit St., originally Back St., derived present name from fact that it was built "for the benefit of all." (21) 109 Benefit St., **Sullivan Dorr H.** (1810.by Greene), supposed to have been inspired by Pope's Twickenham Villa. T. W. Dorr, Sullivan's son, was leader of Dorr's Rebellion (1842) aimed at widening of franchise. (22) To rear of Dorr H. is **Roger Williams' First Grave** (1683), marked by broken column. (23) 176 Benefit St., **Old Arsenal** (1840), former home of hist. Providence Marine Corps of Artillery. (24) 224 Benefit St., **R.I. School of Design Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.). In Colonial House is famous Pendleton Coll. of paintings, old furnishings, utensils of Rev. period. Mus. of Art. mostly in new Radeke Bldg., has outstanding colls. incl. more than 40,000 items. (25) 235 Benefit St., **R.I. College of Pharmacy.** (26) 314 Benefit St., **Burnside H.** (c.1850), once residence of Gen. A. E. Burnside (see Bristol). When Gen. Grant was entertained here, he announced he would make no speech but, being pressed to say "just a few words," he arose, bowed silently & said "I won't." (27) 42 College St., **Truman Beckwith H.** (1820.Georg.Col.very fine.by Greene) houses Handicraft Club; period furnishings. (28) Opp. cor. College St., **Providence Athenaeum** (O.wks.1838) est. in 1753 as Lib., one of oldest in U.S. Has Reynolds & Van Dyke canvasses & famous miniature, "The Hours," by Malbone. In large book coll. is copy of "American Review," Dec. 1847, in which is anonymous "Ulalume" on which Poe wrote his name for Mrs. Whitman. Bldg. was scene of courtship of Poe & Sarah. (29) Cor. Hopkins & Benefit Sts., **Stephen Hopkins H.** (O.Tues.& Thurs.aft.c.1743), home of Signer of Decl. of Ind. who exclaimed, as he signed, "My hand trembles but my heart does not." H. has bed in which Washington slept after evacuation of Boston (1776). (30) Benefit & Benevolent Sts., **First Congr. Ch.** (Unit.1816.by Greene. very fine). Was called "2-horse church" because many members had 2-horse spans to their carriages. In steeple is largest bell cast by Paul Revere & Son. (31) 12 Benevolent St., **Crawford Allen H.** (1820.by Greene), very fine brick example. (32) 68 Waterman St., former **Cabinet of R.I. Hist. Soc.** (1844. adds.1890), now part of Univ. (33) 72 Waterman St., **Ed. Dexter H.** (1796) moved here from George St. (34) 64 Angell St., **Benson H.** (1796.Georg.Col.), home of

merchant in S. Amer. & China trade. (35) Cor. Prospect & Meeting Sts., **First Ch. of Christ Scientist** (1913.by Hoppin & Ely); impressive dome. On this site beacons were set up to warn of Ind. attack &, later, of Brit. approach. (36) At Prospect Terrace, **Roger Williams Mem. Mon.** (37) Cushing St., bet. Brown & Thayer Sts., **Pembroke College** of Brown Univ. (see below). (38) 21 Brown St., **Annmary Brown Mem.** (O.Tues.-Fri.1907.Class.by Norman Isham); fine bronze doors. Lib. has early portraits, printed items, heirlooms & Civil War relics. (39) 66 Power St., **Thos. Poynton Ives H.** (c.1811.Georg.Col.very fine), former home of member of firm, Brown & Ives, whose ships sailed to chief ports of the world. (40) 52 Power St., **John Brown H.** (O.wks.Tues.eve.Sun.aft.1786,int.exter.& inter.), designed by Jos. Brown for his brother; one of finest examples of Georg. Col. John Quincy Adams described it as one of most magnificent in America. Now home of **R.I. Hist. Soc.**; coll. of R.I. material, portrait gallery & Mus. of Ind., Col. & early Fed. relics, incl. Roger Williams' compass-sundial. John Brown was leader of Gaspee plot (see below) & first to send a ship from Providence to East Indies. (41) 357 Benefit St., **Jos. Nightingale H.** (c.1792.very fine), also referred to as John Carter Brown H., one of largest Col. frame Hs. extant. (42) 66 Williams St., **Edw. Carrington H.** (O. aft.exc.Mon.1812.early Republican), owned by R.I. School of Design; Col. furnishings & rare items brought from Orient by ships of Ed. Carrington; original wall paper. (43) 154 Power St., **Elisha Dyer H.** (1818.by Greene), architect Greene's home & later of two Elisha Dyers, both Govs. (44) At end of Power St., **Roger Williams Rock Mon.** in Pk. facing Seekonk R., down which Williams paddled his canoe looking for site for settlement. (45) 209 Williams St., home of Gaspee Chapter, D.A.R., part of which is **Gaspee Room**, originally part of Sabin Tavern (formerly on S.Main St.), where plot to burn Brit. ship, "Gaspee," was hatched. Ship which grounded at Gaspee Pt., was burnt by patriots, June 1772. (46) 77-79 Hope St., **Old Friends Meetingh.** (1723), moved from Constitution Hill. (47) 400 Benefit St., **Tillinghast Burial Ground**; graves of family of Pardon Tillinghast, early settler who became Bapt. minister & built 1st church at his own expense "in the shape of a hay-cap, with the fireplace in the middle, the smoke escaping from a hole in the roof." (48) 53 Transit St., **"Lightning Splitter H.,"** with steep roof like that of medieval H. Transit St. was so named because transit of Venus was observed here, 1769, by Jos. Brown, Stephen Hopkins & Jabez Bowen. (49) 403 S. Main St., **Dolphin H.** (c.1770), built by Jos. Tillinghast & supposed to have been sailors' tavern.

(50) 312 S. Main St., **De Fersen H.**, named for its owner, Axel de Fersen, Swedish nobleman, aide-de-camp of Rochambeau & reputed lover of Marie Antoinette. He drove the coach in which Fr. royal family made ill-fated attempt to escape. (51) Cor. Power & Main Sts., **Talma Theater** (1833), built as a Ch., used as morgue during Civil War, & later as theater; now Boys' Club. (52) At Cor. of S. Main & Planet Sts., **Site of Sabin Tavern** (c.1763) where Gaspee plot was hatched. (53) 112-14 S. Main St., **Cooke H.** (c.1825.by Greene). (54) 50 S. Main St., **Jos. Brown H.** (1774). One of Rochambeau's officers, it is said, rode up the stairs but couldn't negotiate the down trip. Now occupied by old business house of Brown & Ives (see above). From 1801 to 1929 was occupied by Providence Bank, oldest in New England. (55) Hopkins & Main St., on Market Sq., **Prov. County Cth.** (1933.early Republican.by Jackson, Robinson & Adams). (56) Opp. is **Helen A. R. Metcalf Bldg.** (1937) of R.I. Sch. of Design, harmonizing in architecture with Cth. In bldg. is part of **Franklin H.**, famous stagecoach tavern. (57) **Market Sq.**, on Main St. at College St., political & commercial gathering place in Col. days; known then as The Parade. On March 2, 1775, a crowd here consigned to flames Lord North's speech & 300 pounds of imported tea. **Market H.** (1774.rest.) was built by proceeds of a lottery. Lower floor was used as market; upper floor for banquets. (58) 130 Westminster St., **The Arcade** (1827-28.Gr.Rev.) was a forerunner of modern department stores. Its monolithic columns, largest in Amer., with exception of some in Cathedral of St. John the Divine, N.Y.C., were dragged from quarries by 15 yoke of oxen. (59) Westminster & Matthewson Sts., **Grace Ch.** (Episc.1846.Vict.Goth.by Rich. Upjohn) & 300 Weybosset St., **Beneficent Ch.** (Congr.est.1744.erected 1808-09, remod.1836), known as "Round Top" because of its dome. (60) Washington & Empire Sts., **Pub. Lib.** (1900.Ital.Ren.). (61) Bounded by Francis, Gaspee & Smith Sts. is **Capitol** (O.1901.early Republican.by McKim, Mead & White), white Georgia marble. Dome (235') is claimed to be 2nd only to St. Peter's in Rome, in size, & is topped by statue, "The Independent Man." Entrance flanked by statues of Nath.

Greene & Oliver H. Perry. Reception room has portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, & of Nath. Greene & O. H. Perry by Gari Melchers. In Gov.'s office & corridors are portraits of R.I. Govs. In office of Secy. of State is orig. parchment charter granted by Charles II (1663). Opp. Capitol, on Smith St., is **State Office Bldg.** (62) Hayes St. off Francis St., **R.I. College of Education.** (63) 1240 Smith St., **Brigham Young H.**, Mormon shrine where was born Brigham Young's wife, Mary Ann Angell. (64) Admiral St., near Hopkins Pk., **Esek Hopkins H.** (O.1756). Tablet comm. 1st Comdr. in Chief of Amer. Navy. (65) (S) from city center, c.3^m, **Roger Williams Pk.** (450 as. boat.recr.facils.). In natural amphitheater on one of Ls. is **Benedict Mem.** (Class. colonnade) for outdoor concerts & plays. **Mus. of Nat. Hist.** (O), zoo (O) with int. Monkey I. Near Elmwood Ave. entrance, **Betsy Williams Cottage** (O.sm.fee.1773) former home of descendant of Roger Williams; antique furnishings. (66) Near J. of Elmwood & Reservoir Aves., **Gorham Mfg. Co.** (O.guides), famous silversmith firm. (67) Eaton St. & River Ave., **Providence College** (Cath.), liberal arts; founded 1917.

(68) On College Hill, at Prospect, Waterman & George Sts., **Brown Univ.**, chartered in 1764 & moved from Warren, R.I. in 1770; includes Pembroke College for Women (see above). Brown, like Jefferson's Univ. of Va., was dedicated to religious freedom. Its charter declared that "into this Liberal & Catholic Institution shall never be admitted any Religious Tests but on the Contrary all the Members thereof shall forever enjoy full free absolute debate & uninterrupted Liberty of Conscience." On Prospect St., **Van Wickle Mem. Gates.** Noteworthy bldgs. incl.: **Carrie Tower** (1904.by Guy Lowell); **Hope College** (1828); **Manning Hall** (1835.by Jas.Bucklin. Gr.Rev.); **Univ. Hall** (1770.by Jos.Brown rest.), the oldest bldg. It was much damaged by military occupation during Rev. & students have done their share of mischief also. It was recorded that "the entries resound nightly with crashing bottles & the hoarse rumbling of wood & stones," during undergrad. revels. After middle of 19th cent., considerable alterations were made &, in 1880, bldg. was rehabilitated & considerably changed. In 1905, a complete restoration was undertaken; furnished in period. In President's Office are old Grandfather Clock & a desk that belonged to Jas. Manning, 1st president. In Faculty & Corporation Meeting Room is tapestry ordered by Queen Anne for Duke of Marlborough's Blenheim Castle, & a handsome Gobelin. **R.I. Hall** (1840.rem.1940); Geological Mus. Cor. Prospect & College Sts., **John Hay Lib.** comm. John Hay, graduate, later Secy. of State under McKinley & Theo. Roosevelt; notable coll. of rare items incl. R.I. material & McClellan Coll. of Lincoln Mss. On George St., **John Carter Brown Lib.** (1904.Mod.Class.by Shepley,Rutan & Coolidge); notable coll. of Americana based on coll. formed by Brown in 19th cent. Reading Room is constructed & furnished as "gentleman's library." In **Rogers Hall** (1872) on Middle Campus, is Herbarium with 100,000 specimens. 68 Waterman St., the 100-yr.-old **R.I. Hist. Soc. Cabinet** (see above). At 85 Waterman St., **Faunce H.** (O), student center; theater & art gallery. **Arnold Biological Lab.** (O), at 91 Waterman St., has excellent lib. **Pembroke College** has separate campus. Entrance at 172 Meeting St. Chartered in 1892; named for Roger Williams' college at Cambridge in Eng. **Brown Univ. Stadium & Aldrich Field** are located on Elmgrove Ave., 1.5^m from campus.

TRIPS OUT OF PROVIDENCE

I. PROVIDENCE to Mt. Hope Bridge to the ISLAND OF RHODE I. (Newport).

26. Barrington Pky., St.103, St.114

Via: Barrington & Bristol

Barrington Pky. from E. end of Washington Bridge follows (S) along Narragansett Bay (pic. parking & bridle paths en route. permits for pic. at St. House Annex.). At c.2., route cont. on St.103. 3.5. J. with Bullock's Pt. Ave., which leads (R) 1.5^m to **Crescent Pk.** (amusements.bath.) 5.5. J. with Washington Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) short distance to **Haines Mem. Pk.** (trlr.camp.pic.bath.). Washington Rd. cont. to **Nayatt Pt.** & then turns (E) through handsome estates to J. with Rd. (N) to Barrington (see below).

6. St.103 makes J. with St.114 on which tour cont. 7. BARRINGTON (sett.1677), once part of Mass. Colony; today a resort center with some industry. **Barrington Beach** (pub.bath.) near-by. An early settler was Obadiah Holmes who founded one

of 1st Bapt. Chs. of Mass. here (1649). Town is named for Lord Barrington, advocate of religious freedom. It suffered from Brit. during Rev. On **Nockum Hill** is tablet marking spot where stood Bapt. Ch. built by Holmes. (N) of Barrington, c.0.5^m on St.114, is **Prince's Hill Cemetery** (R) dating from 1728. A few miles (S) on Rumstick Rd. is **Rumstick Pt.**, on Narragansett Bay, fashionable resort. 8. a poor Rd. runs (R) to **Tyler's Cemetery**, dating from late 17th cent. 9. **WARREN** (sett. 1632). Brit. occupation (1778) did considerable damage. Lafayette made town his hqs. following Battle of R.I. It became a whaling port, shipbuilding & textile-mill center; more recently shell fish have become important item. A number of houses on Water & Main Sts. date from 18th & early 19th cents. In 1764, Brown Univ. was founded here with Rector of Ch. as 1st Pres. On Baker St., **Narragansett Fire H.**, in which is one of oldest fire engines extant, dating from late 18th cent. Also on Baker St., **Massasoit's Spring**, walled-in; marker comm. Massasoit, Ind. Chief who befriended Pilgrims. Main St., **Haile Lib.** (O.wks.exc.Thurs.); Mus. of hist. relics. Water St., **Burr's Hill Pk.** (pic.beach.sports.facils.). 10.5. N. **BURIAL GROUND** (R) dating from late 17th cent. 12. J. with Rd. [Take Rd. (E) into Colt Dr., which circles Bay to Bristol.]

14. **BRISTOL** (sett.1672), on arm of Narragansett Bay. At Mt. Hope, near-by, King Philip made his hqs. & plotted to destroy white settlements. Town suffered from his depredations at the war's beginning (1675), but he was forced shortly to flee vic. In Col. times, like other ports, Bristol prospered on rum, molasses & slave trade. It was burned & looted by Brit. during Rev. (1778). During War of 1812, it was center for privateers & until mid-19th cent. built ships & sent them to all quarters of the globe. Today it has a number of industries, particularly textiles & fishing. Herreshoff Shipyard is famous for having turned out several winners of Atlantic Cup Races. Population is characteristic racial potpourri of New England ports.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Cor. (SE) Court & Hope Sts., **Burnside Mem. Bldg.** (O.1883), comm. Civil War Gen. A. E. Burnside, whose style in whiskers became popular. He became St. Gov. & U.S. Senator. (2) 341 Hope St., **Howe-Churchill-Diman H.** (1809.Fed.), former home of Capt. Benj. Churchill, famous privateer during War of 1812. (3) Wardwell & Hope Sts., **Rogers Free Lib.** (O.handsome inter.). (4) Also Hope & Wardwell Sts., **Linden Place** (1810.Class.alts.), owned by the De Wolfe family, one of whose females was mother of famous comedian, De Wolfe-Hopper. Other handsome dwellings on Hope St. are: (5) Cor. (NE) Hope & State Sts., **Bradford H.** (late 18th cent.Georg.Col.); (6) 617 Hope St., **John Collins H.** (1st half 19th cent.Gr.Rev.); (7) No. 620, **Collins H.** (late 18th cent.Georg.Col.); (8) No. 736, **Borden H.** (late 18th cent.). (9) No. 814, **Bosworth H.** (late 17th cent.adds.); (10) No. 956, **Reynolds H.** (late 17th cent.), where Lafayette stopped in 1778. (11) State St., near High St., **St. Armory** houses Bristol Train of Artillery, est. 1794. (12) High & Court Sts., **Bristol County Cth.** (early 19th cent.Fed.), where general assembly sometimes met. (13) 86 State St., **Russell Warren H.** (early 19th cent.). (14) Metacom Ave. (R) is **Mt. Hope Farm** (O.appl.). Here was King Philip's settlement & here is pile of rocks he used as seat when he addressed his followers. **King Philip Mus.** (O. appl.) contains notable Ind. coll. Near-by is marker on spot where King Philip was killed by troops of Capt. Benj. Church. (N) is **King Philip's Spring.** (15) On Farm is **Sen. Bradford H.** (2nd half 18th cent.Georg.Col.), home of Deputy Gov. of State & U.S. Sen. (16) Hope & Burnside Sts., **Herreshoff Mfg. Co.** (O.appl.) founded by John B. Herreshoff, who, though blind from youth, designed a number of successful Defenders of Amer. Cup. (17) **Prudence I.** off Bristol can be reached by ferry. (18) **Twin Paddocks Polo Field** of Bristol Polo Club (matches Sun.June-Sept.) (19) **Bristol Beach** (pub.pic.).

15. on St.114 is **MT. HOPE BRIDGE** (toll) to R.I. Cost \$4,000,000; alleged to be longest spanned bridge in New England. Towers 284' high; has 135' clearance over mean high water. St.114 cont. (S) to 26. **NEWPORT** (see).

II. PROVIDENCE (NW) to CONN. LINE. 22. US44

From S. Main St. take Smith St., past St. Capitol. 4. **CENTERDALE**, industrial suburb, in N. Providence. On Angell Ave., **Epenetus Angell H.** (1st half 18th cent.). 138 Smithfield Rd., **Capt. Olney H.** (1805.int.inter.), former home of Rev. officer. Just W. of Centerdale, is J. of US44 & St.104 (see Providence Trip IX). 4.5. J. with Geo. Waterman Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (L) c.1.5m on this Rd. to **Irons-Clemence H.** (R) (O.appl.ate 17th cent.int. exter.& inter.).

US44 passes (L) **WATERMAN RESERVOIR** (bath.pic.camp.f.). **14.5.** South J. with St.102. At inters. are **ACOTE HILL & DORR MON.** On this hill, Thos. W. Dorr stationed his men in his rebellion (1842) to broaden franchise & gain other political advantages for the masses. **15. CHEPACHET**, North J. with St.102 which branches off (N).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.102 (N) via Mapleville & Oakland. At 4m is J. with Sweet's Hill Rd.

Take latter (L) through Sweet's Hill to **Harrisville**, a mill town, at 2m; several int. old Hs. Cont. to **Pascoag**, at 4m, another mill town, near **Pascoag Reservoir** (f.boat.). In village is fine **Old Bapt. Ch.** (1st half 19th cent.Gr.Rev.). Cont. to **Bridgeton**, at 5m in whose vic. are also fine old Hs. Near-by is harness racing track. Cont. from Bridgeton on Wallum L. Rd. past **Wilson Reservoir** (f.boat.) & (R) to **Wallum L.** (f.boat.), at 9m. Near-by is **Wallum L. St. Sanatorium**.

At 6m on St.102, **Glendale**. Herring Pond Rd. leads (L) here, 1.5m, to **Spring L.-Herring Pond** (bath.f.pic.). St.102 cont. (N) to J. with Rd. to **Uxbridge**, Mass., (S) of Worcester.

US44 cont. past **GEO. WASHINGTON MEM. FOR.** (ponds.trls.pic.camp). **20.** Just beyond, on US44 is (R) **OLD TAVERN** (O.1810). **22. R.I.-CONN. LINE**, (E) of Putnam, Conn. (see US44.).

III. PROVIDENCE (near St. Capitol) to PAWTUCKET. 4. US1 (NE)

Pawtucket is a crowded industrial center, situated near confluence of Ten Mile, Moshassuck & Blackstone Rs., at Pawtucket Falls; water power for mill wheels accounts for Pawtucket's industrial development. It early became center for making tools & other articles. Rev. drew upon Pawtucket's facils. for manufacture of war material. Toward end of 18th cent., Sam. Slater, who had acquired knowledge in Eng. of Arkwright's spinning machine, was financed by Moses Brown (see above) in setting up cotton thread mill. This was beginning of Amer. textile manufacture which was to make Pawtucket & other R.I. & Mass. towns beehives of industry. Another of city's claims to fame is building of a crude steamboat by David Wilkinson & Elijah Ormsbee, whose design gave Rbt. Fulton some ideas for his steamboat. Like most other R.I. towns, Pawtucket has pop. of mixed foreign stock, Fr.-Canadian, Irish, Ital., Polish, Portuguese. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) Roosevelt & Slater Aves., **Old Slater Mill** (O.several eves.a wk.) replica orig. mill (1793); has parts of Slater's machinery & other relics. Plans are being made (1948) by a committee, incl. Slater's great-grandson, to build mus. to illustrate hist. of textile industry. (2) Cor. (SW) Summer & High Sts., **First Bapt. Ch.** (est.1792.built 1842.fine exter.& inter. adds.). (3) On Summer St. near-by, is **Deborah Cook Sayles Pub. Lib.** (O.Class.by Cram.Goodhue & Ferguson). (4) 586 Pawtucket Ave. (US1), **Old Pidge Tavern** (O. appl.supposedly 1640.int.inter.), in which are many hist. relics. Lafayette lived in Tavern during Rev. & came back again on his triumphant tour of 1824-25. (5) **Slater Pk.** (pic.sports facils.); Zoo. Here is **Doggett H.** (O.summer.sm.fee.supposedly 1644.int.exter.& inter.rest.); hist. relics. (6) Roosevelt Ave., **City Hall** (O.wks.Sat. a.m.1936.by John F.O'Malley), handsome bldg. with rich inter. Notable Chs. are: Broadway & Walcott Sts., **Pawtucket Ch.** (Congr.1868); 50 Park Pl., **St. Paul's Ch.** (Episc.1902.Goth.); Grace & Pine Sts., **Ch. of the Immaculate Conception** (Cath. 1887.Goth.), with fine windows; Slater St., **Ch. of St. John the Baptist** (Cath.1927. Ren.), with ceiling panels by J. Dessauliers. On Newport Ave., **Narragansett Pk.** (running races spring & summer).

At 5.5. US1 crosses **R.I.-MASS. LINE**, SW. of Attleboro.

IV. PROVIDENCE to CONN. LINE. 20. US6 (W).

At 2.5. from (R) Broad St. is **Gov. King H.** (early 18th cent.adds.), former home of Gov. S. W. King who suppressed Dorr Rebellion. At 4.5. is J. with Atwood Ave. (L) 2m on Ave. to **Thornton** (Johnston Township), where "powwow" (O) of descendants of Algonquin Inds. is held Labor Day, on Col. Tillinghast's estate. **9.** US6 passes through **NORTH SCITUATE**, industrial town, & crosses **Scituate Reservoir**. At **10., CAPT. RICH. RHODES H.** (late 18th cent.fine inter.), now police barracks. Near here (L) is **Ezek Hopkins Grove** (pic.). At **20., US6** crosses **CONN. LINE** (see Conn. Sec. US6).

V. PROVIDENCE to J. with St.138. 24. St.3 & St.2 (S)

Follow Elmwood Ave. (S) to J. with Reservoir Ave., which becomes St.3. **1.5. CRANSTON** (see US1). At c.9., St.2 over which tour branches off (SW). At 11.5. is

J. with Middle Rd. (R) 0.5^m on this Rd., past **Rocky Hill Grove** (pic.), to (L) **Spencer H.** (early 18th cent.). Just beyond (L) is **Old Brown Bread H.** (early 18th cent.), explanations of whose name are fanciful but none authenticated. At 16. is J. with St.102. Just (N) of J. is **South County Barn Mus.** (O). Also (N), off St.2, (R) **Stony Brook Grove** (pic.) & (L) **Matantuck Grove** (pic.). At 20.5. (R) **BASOQUOTOGAUG GROVE** (pic.) & S. of it, **Quanatumpic Grove** (pic.). 21., J. with St.138.

SIDE TRIP: (L) 3^m on St.138 to **Kingston** (sett.1700), originally known as Little Rest. At cor. College Rd. & St.138 is **Old Cth.** (O.Wed.aft.Sat.eve.1775), now Pub. Lib. Here General Assembly met during Rev. Also on St. 138 are **Kingston Inn** (O.2nd half 18th cent.), with orig. inter.; **Congr. Ch.** (1820); **Post Office** (2nd half 18th cent.); & **John T. Nichols H.** (O.appl.1802.rem.1933), now owned by South Cty. Art Assoc. A number of 18th & early 19th cent. bldgs. in town. On College Rd., is **R.I. State College** (coed.), land-grant college est. 1888 as Agric. School & Experiment Sta. In 1892 it was set up by St. Legislature as R.I. College of Agric. & Mechanic Arts. Now has Schools of Agric., Business Admin., Engineering, Home Economics & Arts & Sciences; extension courses. At entrance to campus is **Mem. Gate**. College has 50-a. farmland for Agric. Experiment Sta. (hqs. in Taft Laboratory Bldg.), which has done excellent work in discovering cause of "blackhead," which threatened extermination of nation's turkeys; in development of hardier strains of alfalfa; & in testing antidotes to Dutch Elm disease, destroyer of New England's most beautiful elms. **Watson H.** (c.1790.rest.) on Watson Farm, site of orig. Agric. School; now nursery school of Sch. of Home Economics.

St.2. cont. (S) to **CHARLESTOWN** (see), an alt. route for US1 & St.3.

VI. PROVIDENCE to J. with St.146. 6.5. Great Road & Breakneck Hill Rd. Out of Providence (N) on Smithfield Ave. which becomes Great Rd. 3. J. with Parker St. (L) 0.5^m on latter is **Mathurin Ballou H.** (1710). 4.5., J. of Great Rd. with River Rd. (L) here is **Friends Meetingh.** (O.appl.1703 & 1743) in **Saylesville**. A short distance beyond on Great Rd., is (R) **Eleazer Arnold Tavern**, the Old Stone Chimney H. (O.wks.appl.sm.fee.1687.adds.rest.), one of best-preserved old Hs. in R.I.; has largest fireplace in St. 5. Here at further end of Moshassuck R. Bridge is J. with Breakneck Hill Rd. Cont. on Breakneck Rd. Short distance beyond Bridge is J. with Quinsnickert Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) into **Lincoln Woods Reserv.** (pic.camp.log shelters.hik.& bridle trls.recr.& sports facil.), with **Olney Pond**. **Pulpit Rock**, off Granite Lodge Rd., is supposed to have been gathering place for King Philip's bands. **Comstock H.** (1743) is on Barney's Pond.

6.5. J. with St.146 (see Providence VIII below).

VII. PROVIDENCE to EAST PROVIDENCE & RUMFORD US 44 (E), St.114 Cross Washington Bridge & take US44 (E) to J. with St.114 in heart of **EAST PROVIDENCE** (sett.c.1642), a suburb, originally known as Sekonk, considerable manufacturing center. E. Providence suffered from Inds., during King Philip's War. A short distance (N) on St.114 is suburban Rumford. On Roger Williams Ave. is **Site of Roger Williams Tree**, where Williams had his home before moving to Providence. Off St.114, on Bishop Ave., **Bishop H.** (mid-18th cent. handsome exter.). Cor. Newman Ave. & St.114, **Newman Ch.** (1810;very fine), near site of orig. bldg. where Sam. Newman, a refugee from religious persecution under Charles I., preached. 9 Newman Ave., **Rumford Chem. Works** (O) manufactures baking powder, special types of flour & yeast products.

VIII. PROVIDENCE to R.I.-MASS. LINE. 17. St.146 (NW)

6. J. with Breakneck Hill Rd. (see Trip VI). **14. UNION VILLAGE** whose most prominent citizen was Peleg Arnold, Rev. officer, member of Continental Congress & Chief Justice of R.I. On Woonsocket Hill Rd., **Peleg Arnold Tavern** (17th cent.), 1st H. built in vic.; a tavern during Rev. owned by Peleg Arnold & served as patriots' meeting place & depository of arms. In Union Cemetery, **Grave of Peleg Arnold**.

17. R.I.-MASS. LINE. (S) of Worcester.

IX. Loop Tour. PROVIDENCE to ENVIRONS. c.33. St.104, St.11, St.114, US44.

Via: Greystone, Esmond, Georgiaville, Woonsocket, Grant Mills, Diamond Hill, Valley Falls, Central Falls, Pawtucket, Rumford & East Providence.

J. of St.104 (Farnum Pike) with US44 c.4^m (W) of Providence. Near this J. is J. with Mineral Spring Ave. [About 1^m (E) on latter to J. with Rd., which runs (N) to **Peter Randall Reserv.** (pic.trls.), in N. Providence.] Take St.104 (N) from J. with US44. At 1.5. J. with Esmond St., (R) into **Esmond**, where are Esmond Mills; **Exhibit Room** (O). Opp. is **Post Office** (1813), formerly textile mill. **Major Wm. Smith**

H. (O.appl. early 17th cent.). **2.5. GEORGIAVILLE**, on lake. St.104 cont. past **STILLWATER RESERVOIR** (L). **4.5. J.** with Rd. (which leads (E) short distance to Washington Hy.pic. Grove). **12. WOONSOCKET** (sett.c.1662), 3rd largest city in R.I., textile mill town; also machinery & other manufactures. Pop. largely Fr.-Canadian. City is on Blackstone R. near R.I.-Mass. Line, at Woonsocket Falls, which furnish power for mills. **PTS. OF INT.:** On Court Sq., **Cth.**, in front of which is **Mon.** (by Allen Newman) comm. Woonsocket citizens who fought in Spanish & Philippine wars. Main St., **City Hall & Harris Institute Lib.** (O). NW. cor. Coe & Providence Sts., **Arnold H.** (early 18th cent.). NE. cor. Providence & E. Orchard Sts., **Willing Vose H.** (18th cent.). The city has some fine modern churches. Near Pulaski Sq., on St.122, **St. Michael's Ch.** (Ukrainian Orthodox), with bulbous steeples. City has c.122 as. of parks incl. **Barry Mem. Field**, on Smithfield Rd., (sports facils.). From Woonsocket, St.122 & St.146 run (NW) to Worcester, Mass. Take Wrentham Rd. (St.11) out of Woonsocket (E). At **c.15. J.** with W. Wrentham Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (R) to J. with Ballou Meetingh. Rd. (R) on latter short distance to **Ballou Meetingh.** (1740), preserved in original state, perfect example of early meetings. **17.5. GRANT'S MILLS.** J. with St.114 on which Loop Tour cont. (S). At **18.5. is DIAMOND HILL FOR. PK. RESERV.** (recre.ski runs). **24. VALLEY FALLS**, an old textile town whose pop. is largely Fr.-Canadian or of recent European ancestry. At J. of Mill & Broad Sts., **Catholic Oak**, where Jas. C. Richmond preached in middle of 19th cent. to people of all denominations. In front of Ann & Hope Mill, **Wm. Blackstone Mon.**, not far from place where Wm. Blackstone, 1st settler & friend of Roger Williams, is buried. **26.5. CENTRAL FALLS**, an old industrial town on Blackstone R. On High St., across from Waypost Stadium, **Marker** at spot where Capt. Pierce's company was decimated by Inds. during King Philip's War. On Broad St., **Jenks Pk.**; tower has fine view. St.114 cont. through Pawtucket (see Trip III) & Rumford (see Trip VII) to E. Providence (see Trip VII). Here is J. with US44, which leads across Seekonk R. back into **PROVIDENCE** at **c.33.**

MARTHA'S VINEYARD & NANTUCKET

Steamer from New Bedford, stopping at Woods Hole, has limited auto space; **make** reservs. in advance; 2 hrs. to Martha's Vineyard; 5 hrs. to Nantucket. Plane serv. (summer) to Martha's Vineyard from New Bedford; to Nantucket from New York & Boston. Good trans. facils. on both Is. Boat., yacht., f., bath. Nantucket Annual Regatta. Accomms.: All types (summer).

MARTHA'S VINEYARD lies S. of elbow of Cape Cod, across Martha's Vineyard Sound. I. is pyramid-shaped with apex pointing (N) toward Woods Hole. It is c.20^m long (E-W) & c.9^m wide (N-S). Vineyard Haven Harbor cuts V into apex, whose tips, East & West Chop, are crowned by lighths. Oak Bluffs, where boat lands, is on E. side of V & Vineyard Haven on W. side. Edgartown lies to (S), facing landlocked bay & Chippaquiddick I. (good beaches), accessible by ferry. Pyramid's base is indented by "Great Ponds" cut off from ocean by sand pits. Land rises toward SW. end of I. to majestic multi-colored clay cliffs of Gay Head. Martha's Vineyard, supposed to have been visited by Norsemen, 1000 A.D., was put on map by Capt. Gosnold, 1602, who probably named it for his daughter, Martha. Shakespeare's inspiration for enchanted Isle of "The Tempest" is alleged to have come from accounts of Gosnold's visit. Thos. Mayhew, Sr. sett. I. 1642, establishing strict Presb. regime. His son, Thos. Mayhew, Jr., became missionary to Inds., & it was due to his work that they refused to join in King Philip's War. Martha's Vineyard boasts it started whaling industry, early settlers learning whale hunting from Inds. Vineyard whalers eventually sailed to SW. Pacific & Arctic. Life on I. assumed the more free & easy manners of a bustling seaport. Testimony to this trend is furnished by an inscription on a still extant tombstone:

Here lies the body of our beloved Charlotte
Born a virgin, died a harlot.
For 16 yrs. she preserved her virginity
Which is a very good record for this vicinity.

Joseph Allen, in his "Tales & Trails of Martha's Vineyard," tells a story about a woman who, when questioned concerning her baby, born two yrs. after her hus-

band had sailed on whaling ship, complacently remarked: "Why yes, John has written me several times since he went away," & another about a father who, when upraided because his son had seduced a local girl, remarked: "Nathan is a most careless cuss. Just this morning he busted a hoe handle on me." The not unusual character of a local banker, Ichabod Norton, was plaintively celebrated by an apparently disappointed heir with the following tombstone inscription:

Here lies old twelve & a half per cent.
The more he had, the less he spent.
The more he had, the more he craved.
Oh! Lord, can Ichabod be saved.

During Rev., although many of its men fought with patriots, I. decided to declare itself neutral, to avoid blockade. Nevertheless, Brit. raided & plundered it in 1778. Famous natives of I. were Capt. Geo. Claghorn, designer of U.S. Frigate, "The Constitution," & Jon. Mayhew, founder of Unitarianism. Among noted visitors were Stephen Decatur, Dan. Webster, who came to escape hay fever, Chas. Sumner, Pres. U.S. Grant & Lillian Nordica, operatic star & Vineyard descendant, who gave a concert & grand reception at Oak Bluffs. I. is popular resort, because of mild climate, lovely scenery, quaint old towns & recreat. facils. Artists come to paint old harbors crowded with fishing craft.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) **OAK BLUFFS** where boat lands. Founded as Meth. Camp Meeting Ground. **Meth. Tabernacle**. At near-by Farm Neck, **Norton H.** (1752) well-preserved. **E. Chop Lighth.** (fine view). (2) Across harbor is **VINEYARD HAVEN** (sett.1660) first known as Holme's Hole. Was raided by Brit. during Rev. **Mon.** comm. local girls who blew up Liberty Pole to prevent its being used by Brit. as spar for vessel. Town suffered from disastrous fire, 1883. On Main St., **Historical H.** (O); hist. items. **W. Chop Lighth.** (Fine view). To (W) **Ind. Hill** (fine view). (3) **EDGARTOWN**, c.5m (S) of Oak Bluffs, oldest settlement, formerly busy whaling port, with whale oil & candle factories. Town was named for Edgar, son of James II. Many fine old Hs. On Cooke St.: **Cooke H.** (O.1766) owned by Duke Cty. Hist. Soc.—antiques & whaling items; **Old Cemetery** on whose tombstones are curious inscriptions. Lovely **Congr. Ch.** (1828). **Meth. Ch.** (1843.Gr.Rev.). First Meth. on I. was John Saunders, refugee Negro slave. **Pub. Lib.** (O); art exhibits. **The Vineyard Gazette Bldg.**, celebrated by H.B. Hough in his "The Country Editor." (W) of Edgartown lies extensive **St. For.** On old W. Tisbury Rd., (W) of town, is rock with **Tablet** comm. leave-taking from Inds. by Thos. Mayhew, Jr. when he sailed for England. His ship with all aboard was lost. Some of stones dropped by Inds. here in his memory & which formed a cairn are still to be seen. (4) **W. TISBURY**, where for a time lived Capt. Ben. Church, conqueror of King Philip. **H. of Josiah Standish**, son of Miles Standish. Here also lived Betty Alden Peabodie, daughter of John & Priscilla Alden. (5) **N. TISBURY**, with charming old village **Ch.** (6) **CHILMARK VILLAGE**. Lovely old **Ch.** Capt. Claghorn, designer of "The Constitution" & Jon. Mayhew, founder of Unitarianism, were natives. (7) At Menemsha Pond & Vineyard Sound, at SW. end of I. is **MENEMSHA**, most picturesque & most painted village of I. On hill above pond is marker on supposed graves of Norsemen who, according to Scandinavian sagas, massacred each other here. (8) **GAY HEAD**, at extreme SW. end of I., whose multi-colored cliffs rise high above Vineyard Sound. (Boats avail. for viewing cliffs). **Ind. Reserv. & Lighth.** (1799.Reb.1859). Near Lighth., concealed by undergrowth, is only **Headstone**, on grave of Silas Paul, with inscription in Ind. language. Inds. fought in Rev. One, Anthony Jeremiah, is mentioned by John Paul Jones as having acquitted himself bravely in battle with Brit. ship, "Serapis." **Ind. Community Center**, on which is tablet comm. fact that in World War I, this village sent a larger percentage of men to the war than any other in Mass. **Ind. Chapel**. Pottery, made by Inds., of colored clay from cliffs is for sale. (9) N. of Menemsha, on North Rd., leading back to Vineyard Haven, is **Peaked Hill** (300'.Fine view), highest on I.

NANTUCKET to (E) of Martha's Vineyard, across Muskegat Channel, is c.15m long (E-W) & 3m wide (N-S). Inds. named it Nanticut, "Far Away Land," & Canopache, "Place of Peace"; far-voyaging sea captains called it "The Little Gray Lady." First settlement, by religious refugees from N. Mass., was known as Sher-

burne. They purchased most of I. from Thos. Mayhew, Sr. for £30 & two beaver hats. There developed a long feud bet. Mayhew's group & opposition faction as to control, a feud which resulted in Peter Folger, Ben. Franklin's grandfather, going to jail for 2 yrs. because he refused to give up a "record book" which might have established Mayhew's claims. Inds. were friendly; they refused advances of King Philip & gave shelter to one of his tribesmen who had fled from Philip's vengeance. Inds., who were notably kind to their children, had a comparatively harmless but effective method for punishing them. They steeped bayberry root in water & squirted fluid by mouth up the children's noses. Inds. taught whites to hunt whales. But "pale-face" civilization proved too much for them. The last man on I. with Ind. blood died 1854. Nantucket suffered during Rev., when it was pillaged, & War of 1812, when it was blockaded & its ships captured by Brit. Like Martha's Vineyard, it made vain attempt to remain neutral. Nantucket ships carried the tea which provoked the Boston Tea Party. Town became greatest whaling port & it was here that Melville laid opening scenes of his "Moby Dick." Harbor being blocked by a sand bar so that larger vessels couldn't enter it, ingenious Nantucketers built what they called "Camels," a sort of floating drydock, to get ships in over the harbor "hump." During late 17th cent., Quakers drifted in from mainland & I. became $\frac{2}{3}$ Quaker. They opposed practice of "black-birding" (slave trade) & hid runaway slaves from the U.S. Marshall. Lucretia Mott, Quaker, was a pioneer abolitionist.

Among I.'s prominent citizens was Abiah Folger Franklin, Ben.'s mother; Maria Mitchell, woman astronomer, who discovered a comet which was named for her, & received international honors; & R.H. Macy, who founded famous dept. store in N.Y. With discovery of petroleum, demand for whale oil for illumination declined & ended Nantucket's maritime importance. In 1846 Nantucket town was devastated by fire. Nevertheless, many fine old Hs. survive. After Civil War, tourist industry developed. Autos were banned in the town until 1918, when Clinton Folger, mail carrier, broke ban. He acquired a car, had it drawn from dock to town's limits by horses & then turned on the gas & chugged away to Siasconset.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) On approaching I., **Lighth.** (1901) on Brant Pt., on site of one built in 1746. (2) At Pier, **Art Gallery** (O); exhibits by contemporary artists. (3) Just off Pier, **Whaling Mus.** (O.sm.fee.1947); whaling items; was once sperm candle factory & wareh. (4) At lower end of Main St., on which are some of finest old Hs., **Rotch Wareh.** (1772). Wm. Rotch's ships carried Boston Tea Party tea. (5) Near-by, on the Square, **Pacific Bank** (1818), where whaling captains deposited their gains. (6) **South Tower** (Unit.Ch.1809) whose golden dome dominates town. Has old bell brought from Portugal, 1715. (7) On Academy Hill, **North Ch.** (Congr.1834.Goth.); vestry dates from 1711. (8) On Summer St., **Bapt. Ch.** (1841), has fine spire. (9) **Meth. Ch.** (1840.Gr.Rev.). (10) **Pub. Lib.** formerly the "Athenaeum" (1847.Gr.Rev.). (11) On Sunset Hill, **Jethro Coffin H.** (O.sm.fee.1686), oldest on I., a wedding present to Jethro Coffin & Mary Gardner, his bride. (12) Madaket Rd., **Fountain**, comm. Abiah Folger Franklin, Ben.'s mother. (13) At No. 1 Vestal St., **Maria Mitchell Birthpl.** (O.wks.sm.fee.1790), with adj. observatory (O). (14) On Prospect St. at (S) edge of town, **Old Mill** (O.sm.fee.1746), still grinds corn meal. (15) Cor. of Moore's Lane, **Friends' Meetingh.** (O.1838). Adj., **Nantucket Hist. Soc.** (O.sm.fee.). (16) **Coffin School** (1852), founded & endowed by Brit. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, 1827. (17) **Old Jail**, with heavily handwrought iron bars on windows. (18) At Old N. Wharf, **The Wharf Rats Club**, whose pennant Admiral Byrd took to the Antarctic. (19) Near town, **Elihu Coleman H.** (1722).

SIASCONSET VILLAGE, colloquially known as 'Sconset, on high bluffs, to E. of Nantucket town, has some ancient cottages. The moors in vic. are lovely with purple heather. (L) from village path runs along cliffs to **Sankaty Lighth.** from which magnificent view. Rd. leads from 'Sconset to **Altar Rock** (102'), highest on I.; fine view.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

NEW YORK — NEW JERSEY

PENNSYLVANIA — DELAWARE — MARYLAND

WASHINGTON, D.C. — WEST VIRGINIA

The five states of this region include within their boundaries the richest section of the country. They have nearly 27,000,000 of the country's estimated 145,000,000 population. They account for about 75% of the nation's foreign commerce & nearly one-third of its manufactured products. New York City is the country's financial center, with Philadelphia, Baltimore & Pittsburgh runners-up. Although so highly industrialized, the region's farms produce a large part of the food its population consumes.

Unlike New England, this region has neither geographic, historic nor economic unity. Its boundaries, the St. Lawrence & Lake Erie on the North, Virginia on the South, New England & the Atlantic on the East & Lake Erie, Ohio & the Ohio River on the West, do not include, by any means, a homogeneous area. There is no common mountain system. The Allegheny Plateau, starting in southern N. Y., extends through the center of Pennsylvania & Maryland & almost monopolizes West Virginia. New York has its own two groups of mountains, the 5,000' high Adirondacks in the North, & the Catskills, not far from New York City, running to 4,000', in the South. New Jersey, except for its northwestern section, is comparatively flat, while Delaware is altogether so. There is no common river system, although the Delaware, rising in New York, is the boundary bet. New Jersey, on the one hand, & Pennsylvania & Delaware on the other. Few of the rivers are navigable. The Hudson takes deep draft ships from New York City to Troy. But her canals give New York a man-made system of waterways connecting with Lakes Champlain, Ontario & Erie. The only navigable river of Pennsylvania, aside from the Delaware, which is navigable from Trenton, N.J. to the Ocean, is the Ohio, formed at Pittsburgh by the junction of the Monongahela & Allegheny Rivers. New Jersey & Delaware have most of the ocean frontage of the region. But through small windows on the Atlantic at New York City, on the Delaware at Philadelphia, & on the Chesapeake at Baltimore, pours a great part of the country's commerce.

New York is roughly triangular in shape, with the broad side of the triangle backed up against the mountain ranges of Connecticut, Massachusetts & Vermont. The apex of the triangle is at Buffalo, between Lakes Ontario & Erie. The valleys of the Hudson & Mohawk cut a right angle through the state.

Pennsylvania is almost rectangular, with a small opening toward the Atlantic at Philadelphia, & another in the west, on Lake Erie. Through this last pours Minnesota iron ore to feed the insatiable furnaces of Pittsburgh.

New Jersey, sausage-like in shape, is almost islanded by waterways—the Atlantic & Hudson R. on the Northeast and East & the Delaware R. & Bay on the West & South. Tiny Delaware, second smallest state in the Union, fronts on the Delaware River, where is located its only metropolis, Wilmington, Delaware Bay & the Atlantic. Maryland is a long, narrow state, extending from Chesapeake Bay westward between Virginia & West Virginia on the South & Pennsylvania on the North. Like Pennsylvania, it is split in two by the Allegheny Plateau. The eastern section, around Chesapeake Bay, resembles in topography & in historic & economic development, Virginia's Tidewater region. West Virginia is really an extension of the Allegheny Plateau, with only its Eastern Panhandle, that has topographic affinities with neighboring Virginia, & its Ohio plain in the West, flat & cultivatable.

New York's development has centered around its two great valleys—of the Hudson & the Mohawk—which provide the only sea-level route from the Atlantic to

the West & early gave the state a favored position in the country's transportation. The building of the Erie Canal in the early 19th century clinched this quasi-monopoly & made New York the Empire State. New York City, at the east end of the route, became the logical outlet for commerce between the seaboard & the West. Along this sea-level route grew up a chain of great cities in the Mohawk Valley, with Albany at the eastern & Buffalo on Lake Erie at the western end of the chain. The state's industries developed because of favorable transportation conditions & consequent population concentration. It has few natural resources; the principal ones are electric power & salt. One-fifth of the nation's salt comes from N. Y.'s deposits. It was inevitable that there would be few mass-production industries based on use of raw materials, but mostly those industries to which skilled labor applies "finishing" processes. The state produces a vast miscellany of articles: garments in New York City, although the latter's 33,000 factories turn out an infinite variety of other products as well; textiles & men's shirts in Troy; glass at Corning; shoes at Binghamton; underwear in the Utica area; gloves at Johnstown & Gloversville; in Schenectady, electrical equipment & locomotives; in Rochester, cameras & photographic films; in Syracuse, chemicals, electrical equipment & china; in Yonkers, carpets & elevators; in Buffalo, steel, airplanes & chemicals; in the Hudson River Valley, bricks. The world's greatest aluminum-wire factory is at Massena.

Pennsylvania, on the other hand, is a heavy industry state, its output based on coal, oil & natural gas. The state produces annually some 60,000,000 tons of anthracite coal in its eastern section & some 150,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in the western. Pittsburgh is one of the world's greatest steel centers, although it also is a great plate glass producer. Around the basic raw material of coal has grown up a vast agglomeration of industries which make the state, after New York, the chief producer of manufactured goods in the country.

New Jersey complains that it is too often regarded as merely the corridor between New York City & Philadelphia. But what a corridor!—lined for most of its extent by industrial plants. Like New York, the state has few natural resources & its industries have developed largely because it is the link between two great population centers. In northern New Jersey is an agglomeration of large cities, usually considered part of New York's metropolitan area. And around them are grouped huge plants—oil & sugar refineries, paint factories, auto assembly plants, a great sewing machine plant & smelting works. Trenton, further south, produces the country's best wire cable & some of its finest pottery. Camden, a suburb of Philadelphia, has some 350 plants.

Maryland has plenty of bituminous coal, & this raw material has fed the factories of Baltimore. West Virginia is the youngest of the five states industrially. Coal was discovered there comparatively recently; the state's coal reserves are estimated to be the greatest in the country. The state now is one of the chief producers of this raw material. West Virginia is the country's greatest manufacturer of glass; it has great steel mills in the Wheeling area; it produces basic chemicals in the Kanawha Valley.

Delaware is distinguished from the other states of the region by the fact that it has very few industries of any kind. But Wilmington may be said to be the "corporation capital" of the nation. Due to favorable laws, many of the country's most important corporations have established their headquarters here. Although the state has no plants making explosives, several of the biggest explosive manufacturing companies have offices in the city. The Du Pont de Nemours Company is the mightiest of the corporations located in the state, which is therefore sometimes referred to as the "Du Pont Empire." This company has no factories in Delaware, but controls a vast network of industries—chemicals, nylons, plastics, lucite, explosives, automobiles—with plants located throughout the country.

The history of the five states is as miscellaneous as their topography & economics. New York & northern New Jersey were settled in 1626 by the Dutch. The Swedes settled in southern New Jersey, at what is now Gloucester Point, in 1638, & established claims to parts of Delaware. The Swedes were ousted by the Dutch, who in turn, in 1664, were ousted by the British.

New York thereafter received a charter from James II which gave a certain degree of popular representation in a provincial legislature, & aside from conflicts that developed between the royally appointed governors & the legislature, conflicts characteristic of the history of all the provinces, continued normally enough till the revolution.

But New Jersey had a checkered & stormy career. Owing to the fact that grants by James II overlapped, giving control of the state both to the New York governor & to Lord Carteret, confusion resulted & there were conflicts over land titles. Later New Jersey was split into two sections, East & West, which had separate governments under separate proprietors. The western section for a time fell into the hands of William Penn & his Quakers. It was not till 1702 that all of New Jersey was united under the rule of the royal government of New York & not till 1738 that New Jersey was set up as a separate colony under its own governor & with a constitution that guaranteed a considerable amount of self-government to its legislature.

Delaware was included in William Penn's grant of 1681, & started out as part of Pennsylvania; but after 1701, it split off & set up as an independent province with a legislature & governor of its own.

Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn in 1681, & was settled the same year by Penn's deputy & cousin, William Markham. From the beginning, due to Penn's liberal views, the settlers enjoyed considerable self-government. Various constitutions, culminating in the Charter of Privileges of 1701, assured local autonomy which included the right of all freemen to vote for members of the legislature. This Charter remained in force until the Revolution.

Maryland was settled by Catholic Lord Baltimore, who received a grant of land from Charles I, which included most of the state. The first settlers, 50% of whom were Catholics, landed in 1634. Almost from the beginning, an elected assembly exercised initiative in passing laws, an initiative which Lord Baltimore eventually sanctioned. The period of the English Revolution which climaxed in the execution of Charles I, brought trouble to the Catholic colony. Papists & adherents of the Anglican church were both outlawed. But with restoration of Charles II, the ban was lifted.

The people of New Jersey, Pennsylvania & Maryland early struggled to get rid of the proprietors—the original grantees—who did little for the provinces except draw revenues from them & cloud land titles. The proprietors were considered mere "rent chargers." Through popular pressure, the government of these colonies was shifted to the Crown & the property rights of the proprietors whittled down to invisibility.

Although there were great divergencies in the religious sects which had predominating influence in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware & Maryland, nevertheless, all four provinces early adopted policies of pretty complete religious toleration. In this they differed fundamentally from New England.

West Virginia was until the Civil War the frontier of Virginia, but early developed a regional character quite different from that of the Old Dominion. Except for the Eastern Panhandle, its economy was that of the small farm, settled not by cavalier elements, as was Tidewater Virginia, but by sturdy pioneers of the yeoman class. There was no demand for slave labor, & so, quite naturally, as time went on, West Virginia turned against slave-holding, & was prepared for the eventual split with the mother state at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Both New Jersey & Delaware, because of their isolation, suffered scarcely at all during the Indian wars, which, however, involved the other three states, especially during the French-Indian War of 1755-63 that resulted in expulsion of the French from Canada. Preliminary to this conflict was George Washington's trip to the western frontier at the instance of Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia, to inform the French who had forts there, of British claims to the region. In 1754, Washington, in command of colonial militia, was defeated by the French at Great Meadows & had to surrender Fort Necessity to them. This was the beginning of the war. In 1755 occurred Braddock's ill-fated expedition to Fort Duquesne, on Pittsburgh's present site, & the resulting Indian raids on American settlements which terrorized the colonists as far east as the Shenandoah Valley. With the capture of Fort Duquesne by the British, the Indian threat was for the time being ended. But trouble flared up again in 1763 with Pontiac's rebellion which was finally put down by Col. H. Bouquet, who defeated the Indian Confederacy of Six Nations at the bloody battle of Bushy Run, near present-day Pittsburgh. Bouquet followed up his victory with an incursion into Ohio which broke the power of the Indians for good.

Before & during the Revolution, the four provinces, & West Virginia as part of Virginia, generally backed the patriot cause. Delaware & Maryland were less inclined to a separation from the old country than Pennsylvania, which under Franklin's leadership led in the revolt. Philadelphia, however, was a Tory hotbed, &

West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle also suffered from the Tory threat, energetically suppressed by Gen. David Morgan.

The fighting during the Revolution was largely concentrated in New York, where some 92 of the war's 308 battles took place, in New Jersey & eastern Pennsylvania. New York figured so heavily in the conflict because of the British plan to split the colonies in two by occupying the Mohawk & Hudson River Valleys. Bourgoyne was to move south from Canada while Howe was to move north to join him, via the Hudson River. But Bourgoyne's defeat at Saratoga, Howe's failure to cooperate, & finally Clinton's failure to capture West Point, aborted the plan. Washington after his defeat on Long Island retreated from New York into northern New Jersey. His victory at Trenton stemmed the British advance, but he could not prevent the British from occupying Philadelphia, which, like New York, they held until toward the war's end. Delaware & Maryland saw little of the fighting. But Wilmington was occupied by the British.

The Six Nations (five until the inclusion of the Tuscaroras) sided with the British & caused terrible havoc by their raids in Central New York & Pennsylvania. Finally, the Clinton-Sullivan expedition of 1779 ended this menace.

The region experienced only two civil disturbances during the period that followed the Revolution. There was no uprising of poor farmers & debtors similar to that of Shays in Massachusetts. But Pennsylvania had its "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1791, when the western frontier counties rebelled against imposition of an excise tax on distilled spirits, an insurrection that was ended by arrival of Federal troops. In 1798 there was another short-lived uprising in the same state, known as the "Hot Water Rebellion" because the rebels poured boiling water from windows on assessors seeking to levy an unpopular tax imposed by Congress.

New York's rural troubles were delayed until toward 1838, when anti-rent agitation swept the Hudson River counties. This revolt was directed against the proprietors of the huge estates which had been established by the Dutch under the "patroon" system. But the controversy was resolved eventually by legislation & popular pressure. The "patroons" finally were compelled to break up & sell their great holdings.

After the Revolution came development of transportation to the west by building of turnpikes, of which the National Turnpike from Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling, W. Va., the James River turnpike, which ran through southern West Virginia, & the roads through the Mohawk Valley were perhaps the most important. Through these highways poured land-hungry settlers from the eastern sections of the region, from New England & finally from Europe. The early 19th century was the era of canal building, when all the states constructed waterways to promote communications to the west. The most important of these, the most used, & the only one to survive the competition of the railroads was the Erie Canal, which, as New York's Barge Canal, still carries some 2,000,000 tons of freight annually.

The only one of the five states to have figured as a battlefield during the Civil War was West Virginia, with exception of Confederate incursions, halted at Antietam, in Maryland, & at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, & several minor raiding operations by Confederate cavalry. Opposing armies criss-crossed West Virginia & it became a minor field of operations. Some of its towns changed hands as much as twenty times.

Maryland, a southern state in its economy & social structure, was prevented by its location between Washington, D.C., & Pennsylvania, from joining the Confederacy. Delaware was split in its sympathies. Many of Delaware's men went to join the Confederate armies.

After the Civil War, both New York & Philadelphia became financial centers for exploitation of the West. Jay Cook was the financier of western railroads, until the crash of 1873. New York's Jay Gould & Vanderbilt fought battles for control of great railroad systems. The Union Pacific was largely built through the efforts of German-born Henry Villard.

New York, New Jersey, Maryland & Pennsylvania had their era of post-Civil-War corrupt politics. The great corporations, especially the great railroad companies, interfered to control state legislatures & prevent regulatory measures. In Pennsylvania the great industrial concerns more or less controlled government. New York State was divided between democratic Tammany Hall, which bossed New York City, & the Republican machine for many years dominated by Tom Platt, which manipulated the state legislature. With election of Theodore Roose-

vult to the governorship, an era of reform set in, continued by subsequent governors—Charles Evans Hughes, Alfred E. Smith & Herbert Lehman. The corruption of New York City's government, interrupted periodically by reform waves, seems finally to have been cleaned up during the late F. LaGuardia's administrations.

New Jersey, like New York, was divided between the democratic machine which controlled most of the northern tier cities, under the dictatorship of Frank Hague, & the Republicans which had the rest of the state. The reform movement really began with election of Woodrow Wilson as Governor under whose administration laws were passed to curb corporations & monopolies. The recent defeat of Frank Hague's candidate for mayor of Jersey City has given hope of a general clean-up of municipal government in the northern part of the state.

Pennsylvania has, except for short intervals, usually been Republican, including Philadelphia, which has shown a long record of corrupt local government. The state was controlled by political "machines" in the late 19th & early 20th centuries. The bosses reflected the wishes of the great corporations, the Pennsylvania Railroad & the great coal & steel interests. Because it was the center of coal mining & the steel industry, Pennsylvania has had a long record of labor conflicts, worst of which was the Homestead strike of coal miners in 1892 at Connellsville which resulted in killings & the shooting of Henry C. Frick by the anarchist, Alexander Berkman. Election of Gifford Pinchot in 1922 as governor gave the state an interval of healthy reform. After the depression of 1929, the state had a democratic interlude but reverted to the Republican standard again in 1938's gubernatorial election.

Maryland after the Civil War, like New York, New Jersey & Pennsylvania, suffered from domination of a corrupt machine & of its chief railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio. The state has had its reform movements, in the late 19th & the first quarter of the 20th century.

West Virginia, as already noted, set up as a separate state at the outbreak of the Civil War. Nevertheless, from 1871 to 1897 the state was consistently democratic. Then there was an overturn & the state thereafter joined the Republican column for some 30 years. The great depression of the 1930's brought the democrats back into power.

Delaware is as conservative as one would be led to expect, seeing that it is the headquarters of great corporations. In politics, the state after the Civil War was consistently democratic until the late 1880's, when, largely because of the energetic and well-financed leadership of financial tycoon J. Edward Addicks, it joined the Republican column. The state reverted to the Democrats during the great depression.

In southern New Jersey, in Maryland & Delaware, there is considerable discrimination against Negroes although liberal elements have made continuing efforts to give the Negro equal opportunity in education & employment. A "white supremacy" movement in Maryland failed of its objective, to deprive the Negro of his franchise.

The region can boast of its predominance in various cultural activities. New York City is the nation's cultural center. But Philadelphia, with its great University, its museums, public libraries, & an outstanding symphony orchestra, easily preserves a sturdy cultural independence. Baltimore is distinguished by its world-famous Johns Hopkins University. But culture flowers not merely in the greatest cities, but in the smaller ones as well—in Pittsburgh, with a great university & distinguished technical institute, in Rochester with an outstanding music school, in Newark which has one of the best smaller museums in the country. The measure of the region's educational resources is given by the statistics of Pennsylvania which show that this state has more colleges & universities than any other.

A list of writers & artists who have done their chief work in the Middle Atlantic States would have to include a great number who have come from other parts of the country & exclude some who, though born in the region, belong by temperament or emigration elsewhere. Washington Irving is part of mid-19th century New York. James Fenimore Cooper, though born in New Jersey, belongs to the lore of the New York colonial frontier. Walt Whitman, born on Long Island, & Stephen Crane, of Newark, N.J., are identified—the one with the magnificence & the other with the slums—of the metropolis. Edith Wharton, both by birth & by much of her material, is authentically New York. But Henry James, born in Manhattan, was neither by temperament nor habitat a New Yorker. Nor was Herman Melville, also a Man-

hattanite. Tom Paine, who saw the light of day in England, sparked the Revolution with his "Common Sense" & "The American Crisis" from Pennsylvania. McGuffey was born in Pennsylvania, but early migrated to Ohio where he turned out his popular grade school "readers." Gertrude Stein, also born in the Keystone State, was educated elsewhere & invented her peculiar literary style in Paris, France. Robinson Jeffers, born in Pittsburgh, belongs to the West Coast.

The genteel tradition in literature centered largely in New York, with many of its exponents coming from other parts of the country. Stanford White, a New Yorker, translated it very successfully into architecture, while Edward MacDowell put it to music.

Primitive painters flourished in the region as they did in New England. Albert Hicks, of New Hope, Pa., in his oft-repeated "The Peaceable Kingdom," put a Delaware River background to his charming canvas. Anonymous, itinerant artists celebrated the Hudson Valley's landscapes, farmhouses & people. Grandma Moses, of upstate New York, has brought the primitive school down to her own day. The prints of Currier & Ives have portrayed the lush greens of the Hudson Highlands better than the Hudson River School, which was founded by Thomas Cole, a Britisher, & Asher B. Duran, a New Jerseyite. What has been glibly termed "American Barbizon," was headed by George Innes, born in Newburgh, N.Y. But Homer, Martin, Wyant & others of the school were natives of other parts of the country. Thomas Eakins was Pennsylvania-born, as was George Luks. But Robert Henri, often bracketed with Luks, was from Ohio. George Bellows, who worked mostly in New York, was Ohio-born, too. John Sloan comes from Lock Haven, Pa., but has been painting New York scenes most of his life. The contemporary non-objective painters who center in New York, come from all over the country, & one of the best of them was born in the Caucasus.

Stephen Foster, born in Lawrenceville, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pa., in his songs celebrated the plantation Negro's nostalgia, although he himself crossed the Mason & Dixon line only once in his lifetime. Victor Herbert, composer of light opera, was Irish-born, German-trained & lived in New York during his creative period. George Gershwin, an East Side boy, tried to bridge the gap between jazz & "classic" music in his "Rhapsody in Blue." Tin Pan Alley draws its composers from all over the country. Composers of "classic" music also center in the metropolis.

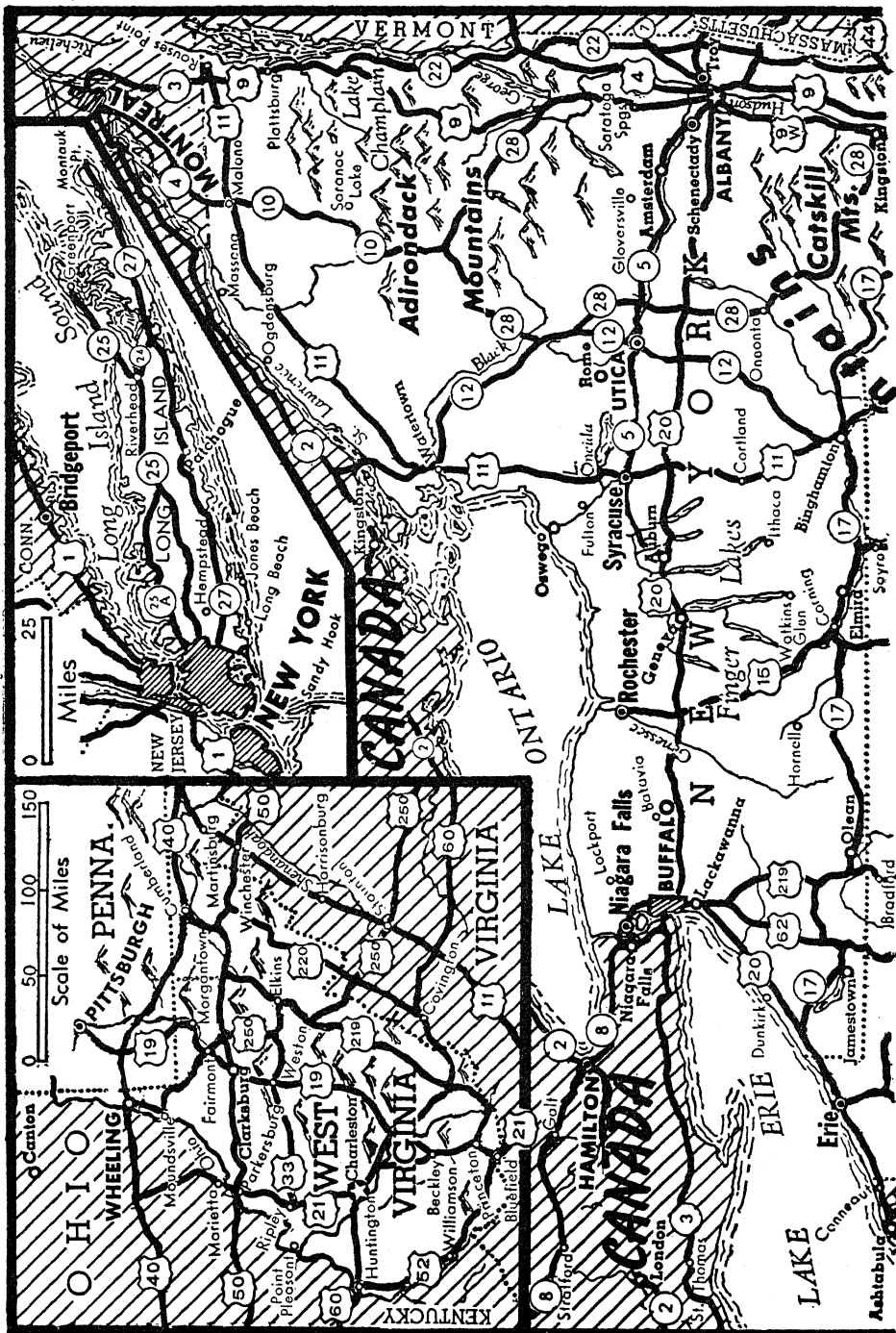
O. Henry (Wm.S.Porter), born in North Carolina, is best known for his stories about the metropolis' "four million" & "Bagdad on the Subway." Randolph Bourne (New Jersey), F. Scott Fitzgerald (Minnesota), John Reed (Oregon), Dos Passos (Chicago), Edna St. Vincent Millay (Maine), Max Eastman (N.Y.State), E. E. Cummings (Mass.) & Lewis Mumford (N.Y.State), all more or less have had their period of greatest literary development in New York. Hart Crane (Ohio) is forever linked to the metropolis by his "The Bridge." Theodore Dreiser, after writing his earlier novels in Chicago, came to New York & used a New York murder case as the basis for his "The American Tragedy." But Henry L. Mencken has, from Baltimore, Md., for more than a generation, influenced American thought & criticism.

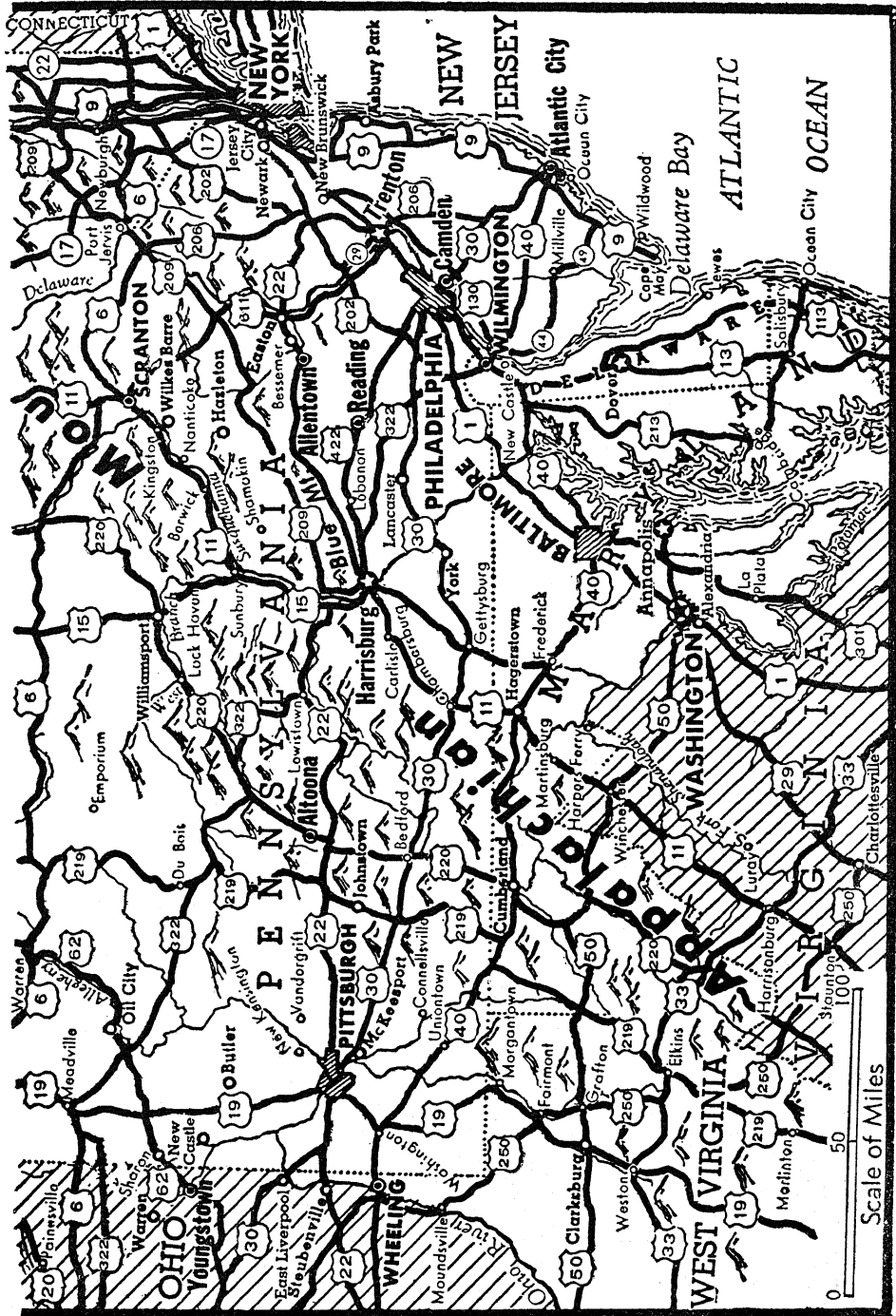
The theater has for more than a hundred years been almost a New York monopoly. Clyde Fitch was the late 19th century's exponent of the genteel tradition in the drama. Augustus Thomas, born in St. Louis, Mo., brought regional melodrama to Broadway. David Belasco came from San Francisco to capture New York audiences with his lavish sets. The dawn of the realistic school arrived with "Salvation Nell," a play about a prostitute, by Edw. Sheldon, & Eugene Walter's "The Easiest Way." After World War I, a host of new dramatists poured through the gap breached to Broadway by Eugene O'Neill, the Provincetown Playhouse & the Theater Guild. More recent is the development of indigenous American ballet in New York. After "Oklahoma's" success, this new form of ballet invaded Broadway's "musicals."

With all their concentration of industry, finance & commerce, great stretches of these mid-Atlantic states are thinly populated. This is especially true of central Pennsylvania, western Maryland & most of West Virginia & sections of south New York. More than half of these areas are not even farmed & are reverting to forest land. In recent years, both New York & Pennsylvania have been active in reclaiming & reforesting millions of acres. New York has reserved more than 2,000,000 acres in its Adirondack Park & some 500,000 in its Catskill Park. In addition, several million acres of submarginal land are being bought & reforested. Pennsylvania has followed a somewhat similar policy in purchase of cut-over acreage. Moreover, a large section of northwest Pennsylvania is preserved within the Alleghany Na-

tional Forest. At least half of West Virginia lies within national forests, a small part within George Washington & the rest within Monongahela National Forest. Inside this area & the numerous state parks lies most of the state's finest scenery. Eventually, by reforestation of publicly-owned lands, the Middle Atlantic States may again be able to supply their own lumber requirements. In this connection, it is well to note that New York, in 1871, led the country in production of lumber, & Pennsylvania came a close second. Unfortunately, the magnificent hemlock forests of the Catskills, which were cut to supply bark for leather tanning, can probably never be reestablished. In any case, these vast forest areas afford immense recreational resources for the crowded city populations, resources which are richly supplemented by the ocean front resorts extending from Long Island's eastern tip to Cape Charles in Virginia.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES





ST. 5—NEW YORK

ALBANY (W) to N.Y.-PA. LINE (17.5^m from Erie, Pa.). **314. St.5**

Via: Schenectady, Amsterdam, Little Falls, Herkimer, Utica, Canastota, Syracuse, Auburn, Batavia, Buffalo, Lackawanna & Dunkirk. RR. parallels entire route. Accomms.: Ample, of all types.

St.5 follows Mohawk R. & course of Erie Canal to Utica. At Auburn it joins US20 (see) & for 71^m unites with it, then branches off to Buffalo from which it follows shore of L. Erie (SW) to Pa. Line.

Sec. 1: ALBANY to WESTERN J. with US20. 179.

0. ALBANY (see US20), at J. with US20.

15.5. SCHENECTADY

Through RR. & bus conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 246 State St. Road shows at Civic Playhouse; golf at mun. course, Oregon Ave. bet. Union St. & Consaul Rd.; tennis at Central & Riverside Pks.; swim. at Central Pk. Mohawk Drama Festival, Union College, July-Aug.

Spreading (SE) from Mohawk R., city that "lights & hauls the world" is dominated largely by huge industrial plants of Gen. Electric & Amer. Locomotive Cos. Here small group of Dutch led by Arendt Van Curler bought land from Inds. in 1661 & built stockaded settlement. Community was almost wiped out on night of Feb. 8, 1690 when Fr. & Ind. force massacred 69 villagers & took 27 captives, burning all but 2 of settlement's 80 houses. Although new ft. was built, recovery was slow. First Eng. settlers arrived c.1700. In 1705 Queen's Ft. was built on site of 2 earlier fts. Gradually Schenectady began to prosper as shipping center for flat-bottomed craft carrying cargo up Mohawk. After Rev. it prospered on trade with westward emigrants. River commerce declined in importance after completion of Erie Canal, 1825. In 1831, when pop. was almost 9,000, Schenectady became terminus of RR. from Albany, 1st in N.Y. St. In 1848 was org. locomotive works, until end of cent. city's most important industry. In 1886 Thos. A. Edison installed electric machine works here, from which grew Gen. Electric Co. Pop. grew rapidly thereafter, with Irish, Ital. & Polish immigrants accounting for much of increase.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) 1 River Rd., **Gen. Electric Plant** (O.wks.guided tours), its brick, concrete & sheetmetal bldgs. extending more than mile over hundreds of as., is city in itself, with thousands of employees. Here is produced chiefly heavy electrical equipment, in addition to some consumer articles. "House of Magic," as Research Lab. is popularly known, dating from 1900, was 1st industrial research lab. in U.S. Near factory gate, radio **Sta. WGY**, opened in 1922, is one of country's oldest; it began broadcasting television programs in 1928 with equipment devised by Dr. Ernst F. W. Alexanderson. Television **Sta. WRGB** has been on air since 1939. (2) 43-45 Washington Ave., **Rbt. Sanders H.** (N.O.c.1750) is dignified 3-story brick mansion. (3) 13 Union St., **Schenectady Cty. Hist. Soc. Bldg.** (O.Mon.-Fri.,Thurs.eve.; 1839) has exhibit of hist. relics. (4) Union & Church Sts., **Dutch Reformed Ch.** (1862.Goth.Rev.) has 4 stained-glass windows depicting earlier ch. bldgs., 1st erected in 1682. (5) 109 Union St., **Abr. Yates H.** (N.O.bet.1720 & 1730.Dutch Col.). (6) N. Ferry St. bet. Union & Front Sts., **St. George's Episc. Ch.** (1759-66. Georg.Col.) is Mohawk Valley's oldest ch. (7) Front & N. Ferry Sts., **Ind. Statue** stands on site of Queen's Ft. (1705). (8) 17 Front St., **Gov. Yates H.** (one wing 1735, other later.alt.). (9) 14 N. Church St., **Brouwer-Rosa H.** incorporates 3 Dutch cottages (oldest bet. 1690 & 1710). (10) Jay St. bet. Liberty & Franklin Sts., **Schenectady City Hall** (1931.Georg.Col.by John M. Ryder & McKim, Mead & White). (11) 1297 Wendell Ave., **Steinmetz H.** contains working quarters & personal belongings of Chas. Proteus Steinmetz. (12) Erie Blvd., Nott & Jay Sts., **Amer. Locomotive Plant**, one of largest of its kind in U.S., dates back to 1848. (13) Union St. opp. Nott Terr., **Union College** (chartered 1795), liberal arts institution for men, was 1st nonsect. college in U.S., 1st to introduce science & modern languages into curriculum, & birthpl. (1825) of college fraternities. It occupies beautiful 100-a. campus, 1st planned college campus in Amer., designed in 1813 by Jos. Jacques Ramée, with 27-a. **Jackson's Garden** containing sunken gardens & groves. Among venerable old bldgs. are **South College** (1814.post-Col.) & **Nott Mem. Lib.** (1858-76.Vict. Goth.by Edw. Tuckerman Potter).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.7 (R) from Schenectady 7m to **Knolls Atomic Power Lab.**, opened 1948 at cost of \$20,000,000 as 1 of 4 principal research centers of Atomic Energy Commission.

(B) Take St.5S (L) from Schenectady, along south bank of Mohawk River; this is alt. route to Utica. At 6.5m is **Jan Mabie H.** (early 18th cent. Dutch Col.). 16.5m **Amsterdam** (see below). 22.5m **Auriesville**, where is **Shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs** comm. Jesuit martyrs, Father Isaac Jogues, Bros. René Goupil & Jean Lande & 5 priests who were massacred by Inds. & in 1925 canonized as 1st N. Amer. Saints of Cath. Ch. Here also is **Kateri's Grotto** with **Statue of Kateri Tekakwitha** ("Lily of the Mohawks"), sainted Ind. convert. 38m **Canajoharie** (Ind., "pot that cleans itself") sett. c.1730. Large hole worn out by waters of cr. at entrance to Canajoharie Gorge, (S) of town, gave rise to name. On Moyer St., **Van Alstyne H.** (O.appl.1749) containing coll. of hist. material concerning Mohawk Valley. On Church St., **Canajoharie Lib. & Art Gallery** (O.wks.Sat. & Sun.p.m.; 1924 by Tilton & Githons) containing paintings, among them some by Winslow Homer. 41.5m **Fort Plain**. On Main St., **Paris-Bleeker H.** (O.1786) containing Ind. & Col. material. 51.5m **Indian Castle Ch.** on bluff (L), site of one of Mohawk "castles." Here Sir Wm. Johnson built Ft. Hendrick. 54m **Herkimer Estate** (pic.) on which is old **Herkimer H.** (O.sm.fee. 1764.alt.1848) containing Col. & Rev. material. Near-by is **Obelisk** comm. Gen Nicholas Herkimer. 61m **Ft. Herkimer Reformed Dutch Ch.** (begun c.1730), where refugees found shelter from marauding Inds. & Tories in 1778. 64m **Mohawk**, where are several fine old houses. 66m **Ilion**, site of **Remington Arms Plant** which grew out of orig. industry est. here by Remingtons, early settlers. Here & in **Russell Pk.** are exhibits of guns. Ilion is also site of **Remington-Rand Plant**, mfg. typewriters & office equipment. 68m **Frankfort**, industrial community mfg. tools & machinery, where in 1843 wooden matches were 1st made in U.S. 78m **Utica** (see below) at J. with St.5.

At Schenectady St.5 crosses to N. bank of Mohawk R., to **SCOTIA, 16.5.**, whose 1st settler, Alex. Lindsey Glen, came from Scotland. (W) of Bridge is **Glen-Sanders H.** (1658.1713.fine old inter.) built by Glen's son, Johannes. (W) on Mohawk Ave. is **Abr. Glen H.** (O.2-9.c.1730.Dutch Col.later adds.) in which is Scotia Pub. Lib. **31.5. AMSTERDAM**, sett. c.1783, is an industrial city, one of whose chief industries is carpet-making. 57 Lyon St., **Mohawk Carpet Mills** (O.guides) & 37 Prospect St., **Bigelow Sanford Carpet Mills** (O.guides) are worth visit. W. Main St., **Guy Pk.** (O.wks.Sun.p.m.sm.fee.1766 later adds.), now mus. of Ind. & hist. relics, was built by Sir Wm. Johnson for his nephew, Guy Johnson, who married Wm.'s daughter Mary. Back of H. is **Lock No. 11** of **Barge Canal. 34.5.** Village of **FT. JOHNSON**, in which is **Ft. Johnson** (O.exc.Sun. & hols.1749.fine inter.), 3rd Mohawk Valley home of Sir Wm. Johnson, containing Ind. & Col. relics. **39.5. VISSCHER-DE-GRAFF H.** (1795.remod.in 1870's). **42. J.** with Rd. leading (R) 0.5m to fork & (R) to **Butler H.** (1742.saltbox) 1m, home of famous Tory family of Butler who led Tory Ind. expeditions during Rev. against patriots. Beyond latter J. is **FONDA**, glove mfg. center & tourist starting pt. for S. Adirondacks, sett. early in 18th cent. Railroad St., **Montgomery County Cth.** (1836.Gr.Rev.).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.148 (R) from Fonda 3.5m to **Johnstown**, sett.1762, glove mfg. center, named for founder Sir Wm. Johnson. N. Williams St., **Fulton County Cth.** (1772), built by Johnson. In cemetery of St. John's Episc. Ch. on N. Market St., **Grave of Sir Wm. Johnson**. Montgomery & S. Berry Sts., **Cty. Jail** (1772). W. Green St., **Drum H.** (1763). S. Williams & Montgomery Sts., **Burke's Inn** (1793) now owned by D.A.R.

From Johnstown take St.29 (L) 0.5m to **Johnson Hall** (O.sm.fee.c.1761.Georg.Col.int. inter.), Johnson's last home. It was taken over by N.Y. St. when John Johnson, Sir Wm.'s son, became Tory leader.

St.148 cont. to **Gloversville, 8m**, another glove-making center. Industry dates back to c.1760, when Johnson sett. some English glovemakers here.

49. THE NOSES, 2 high rocks on R. from whose summits, fine views. **54.5. PALATINE BRIDGE**, sett. 1723. Here is **Ft. Frey** (L) (1739) on site of an earlier ft. Near-by is **Frey H.** (1808.Fed.).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.10 (R) from Palatine Bridge c.3.5m to **Stone Arabia**. Here are **Luth. Ch.** (1792) & **Dutch Reformed Ch.** (1788). Facing it is **Col. John Brown Mon.** comm. commander of Amer. forces in battle of Stone Arabia, 1780, against Sir John Johnson's raiders.

60. FT. WAGNER (R) (1750), erected by Peter Wagner. **61. PALATINE CH. (L)** (1770), spared by agreement of both parties during Rev. **62.5. FT. KLOCK** (1750), where in 1780 refugees took shelter during Battle of Klock's Field near-by bet. patriots & Sir J. Johnson's marauders. **64. ST. JOHNSVILLE**, sett. 1775, in which are some fine old hs. **72.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) 0.5m to beautiful **Little Falls Gorge** & at 1m **Talequega Pk.** where is highest lock on Barge Canal. **75. LITTLE FALLS**, old Erie Canal boom town which once shipped Herkimer Cty. cheese.

becoming country's biggest cheese market; now center for diversified mfg. industries. **81. HERKIMER**, sett. 1725, industrial, shipping & dairy farming center. On Park Ave., in Myers Pk., is **Statue of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer** (by Burr Miller), patriot leader during Rev. Main & Court Sts., **Jail** (1834); **Dutch Reformed Ch.** (1834); **Herkimer County Hist. Soc. Bldg.**, containing hist. coll.; & **Herkimer County Cth.** (1875), on site of early ft.

98.5. UTICA

Through RR. & bus conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 8 Elizabeth St. Golf & tennis at Roscoe Conkling Pk.

Spreading over flat country from both banks of Mohawk R., Utica is trading & industrial center, among whose chief products are knit goods, cotton cloth, heating & ventilating apparatus, paper containers, & radio parts. It has large Ital., Polish & Irish colonies—and one of largest Welsh colonies in U.S. Settlement dates from 1773, when several families of Palatine German descent arrived. Community was wiped out by Ind.-Tory raid in 1776 but rebuilt after Rev. It became trading center, conn. with Schenectady by boat & with Albany by stagecoach, & in 1798 was inc. as village. Erie Canal brought new settlers & new industries after 1825. By 1832, when city was chartered, it had grist mill, pottery, iron foundry, plow factory, engine & boiler works. Textile industry, now city's leading one, dates back to late 1840's.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) John & Bleecker Sts., **St. John's Cath. Ch.** (1869.Romanes.). (2) Genesee & Pearl Sts., **Utica City Hall** (1852-53.Ital.-Lombard Romanes.by Rich.Upjohn). (3) Genesee & Elizabeth Sts., **Grace Ch.** (Episc.1856-60.Eng.Goth. by Rich.Upjohn; entrance tower 1870 by Rich.M.Upjohn;spire 1933 by Hobart B. Upjohn). (4) John & Elizabeth Sts. & Park Ave., **Oneida Hist. Soc. Bldg.** (1896. Flemish Goth.by Rich.Morris Hunt) houses curios, paintings, books & mss. dealing with Oneida Cty. (5) Rutger St. opp. John St., **Rutger B. Miller H.** (N.O.1820-30. post-Col.by Philip Hooker). (6) 312-16 Genesee St., **Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute** (O.wks.), housed in former brick Vict. mansions of Frederick T. & Thos. R. Proctor, incl. art sch. & exhibition gallery with coll. of heirlooms & paintings. (7) 303 Genesee St. & Parkway, **Baron Von Steuben Statue** (1914.by J. Otto Schwizer). (8) Oneida St. & Parkway, **Roscoe Conkling Pk.** (golf.recr.facils.) with Zoo on hilltop. (9) Oneida St. at Ballantyne Brae, in **Forest Hill Cemetery** is **Sacred Stone of Oneida Inds.** (10) Court St. bet. York & Whitesboro Sts., **Utica St. Hospital**, opened 1843, 1st N.Y. St. institution for insane; this is one of most notable examples of Gr. Rev. architecture in U.S. (by Capt.Wm.Clarke).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.12 (R) from Utica. At 17m is J. with St.46A. Take latter (L) 3.5m to **Steuben Mem. Pk.** (pic.), comprising part of 16,000-a. tract granted by N.Y. St. in 1786 to Baron Von Steuben, who trained Rev. troops. Here are **Gen. Von Steuben's Grave & Reproduction of Von Steuben Cabin** with early furniture. **Alder Creek**, 25m, is at J. with St.28 (see Adirondack St. Pk.). Now St.12 cont. to **Boonville**, 32m, dairying center. 56.5m, **Lowville** is shipping center for farm products with huge coldstorage plant. 84m **Watertown** (see US11), at J. with US11 (see).

(B) Take St.69 (R) from Utica. At 2.5m is **Yorkville**. W. Oriskany & Whitesboro Sts., **Inman H.** (1792), where Henry Inman, famous Amer. portraitist & landscapist, was born. 9m **Oriskany Battlefield Mon.** (R). Here on Aug. 4, 1777, was fought sanguinary battle bet. patriots led by Gen. N. Herkimer who were ambushed by Tory-Ind. force; Herkimer was killed but finally patriots forced enemy to retreat. 14m **Rome**, once busy Erie Canal town, is now industrial city dominated by copper & brass mills; it processes substantial share of all copper mined in U.S. Here Brit. est. fortifications in 1725 & in 1758 built Ft. Stanwix but abandoned it in 1760. Town of Rome, 1st known as Lynchville, dates from 1786, when Dominick Lynch bought land & sold lots. Dominick, Willett, Liberty & Spring Sts. bound **Site of Ft. Stanwix**, which Amers. occupied in 1776 & held for 3 wks. in Aug. 1777 against Brit. siege, during which Amer. flag is supposed to have been raised for 1st time in battle. Seneca St., **Revere Copper & Brass Works**, with world's biggest copper rolling mill. N. Washington & Elm Sts., **Jervis Lib.** (O.wks.), occupying former home of Erie Canal engineer & RR. builder John B. Jervis, contains painting (by Edw.P.Buyck) depicting siege of Ft. Stanwix.

107.5. J. with St.233.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 2.5m to J. with St.412 & turn (R) on this to **Hamilton College** 3m, founded 1792 by missionary Samuel Kirkland as sch. for Inds. & Whites. **Buttrick Hall** (1812.rest.) is oldest bldg.; **Chapel** (1828.alt.1897.Fed.by Phil. Hooker) is finest architecturally. Others incl. **North College** (1842.Fed.), **Root Hall of Science** (1897 by Carrère & Hastings), **Biology-Geology Bldg.** (1925.Coll.Goth.) which houses natural hist. colls.

117. VERNON, where is **Ch. of Christ** (1821.Georg.Goth.). At **SHERRILL, 120.**, are **Oneida Ltd. Factories** (O.appl.), mfg. plated silverware. Sherrill Rd. leads (L) 1^m to **Oneida Ltd. Adm. Bldg.** (Tudor Goth.), near which is **The Mansion** (1860), 1st large community center of Perfectionists, famous Oneida Colony, founded in 1848 by J. H. Noyes. Sect's beliefs about relation of sexes, birth control & experiments in eugenics provoked bitter attacks. In 1881, due to internal dissension, community was disbanded & property was distributed among its members. Oneida Ltd. was then org. by former members of sect to manufacture plated silverware. At **125.** is J. with Rd. leading (R) 1.5^m to Oneida, industrial community which grew up around early hostelry, Railroad H., run by townsite owner Sands Higginbotham, whose home, **Cottage Lake**, Main St. is now **Madison Cty. Hist. Soc. Hqs. 128.5.** **CANASTOTA**, famous Erie Canal town in which are many old hs. & which is center of onion-growing region. On St.5 is **Roberts H.** (N.O.1820). **135.5 CHITTENANGO**, where are **Presb. Ch.** (1828.Georg.Goth.), **Episc. Ch.** (1865.Victorian Goth.) & **Baptist Ch.** (c.1868.2nd Empire frame). At **139.** is J. with St.290 leading (R) 2.5^m to **Green Ls. St. Pk.** (pic.cabins.recr.bath.golf.clubh.). **143.5. FAYETTEVILLE**, in which are some fine hs. of 1st half of 19th cent. 109 Academy St., **Grover Cleveland H.** (N.O.), where Pres. lived as boy.

152.5 SYRACUSE

Through RR., bus & plane conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 351 S. Warren St. Dramatic productions at Civic Playh.; baseball at Mun. Stadium; swim. & tennis at city pks.; golf at Burnet & Sunnycrest Pks. & several private courses. N.Y. St. Fair, Aug.-Sept.

At mouth of Onondaga Valley, Syracuse stretches from flatlands along shore of Onondaga L. over 6 hills—an important mfg. & commercial center with well-developed educational, cultural & recr. facils. Once known as "Salt City" for its leading industry, today it has remarkably diversified economy, producing many manufactured articles.

Although 1st white settlers came c.1788 or 1789 to take land granted to soldiers of Rev. which formerly had been Ind. terr., Syracuse village had pop. of only c.500 when inc. in 1825. Salt springs along Onondaga L. made it 1st place in U.S. where salt for commercial purposes was obtained from other than sea water. Completion of Erie Canal in 1825 & advent of 1st RRs. in 1838 & 1839 boomed pop. Salt industry, all important during early yrs., reached production of 8,000,000 bushels by Civil War; but decline began in 1890's & by 1900 salt production had virtually ceased. Other industries developed after Civil War: pottery & steel (1871), plow manufacture (1876), typewriter production (1887), die-casting (1894), automobile manufacture (1902). Meanwhile cultural facils. were developed: 1st high sch. (1868), 1st pub. hospital (1870), Syracuse Univ. (1871), 1st pub. park (1886).

PTS. OF INT.: (1) W. Genesee & S. Clinton Sts., **Jerry Rescue Bldg.** (1830), formerly police sta., was site in 1851 of rescue by Dr. Samuel J. May, Gerrit Smith & other abolitionists of fugitive slave "Jerry" or Wm. Henry, who had been arrested under Fugitive Slave Act for extradition to N. Carolina. (2) 201 E. Genesee St., **St. Tower Office Bldg.** (tower O.) is city's tallest. (3) 311 Montgomery St., **Onondaga Hist. Assoc. Bldg.** (O.wks.Sat.a.m.) houses portraits & documents dealing with Onondaga Cty. (4) 335 Montgomery St., **Syracuse Pub. Lib.** (1902.Baroque Rev.by Jas. A. Randall), has colls. of old mss. & early printing & Walt Whitman coll. (5) 401 James St., **Mus. of Fine Arts** (O.wks.Sun.p.m.), 1st mus. in U.S. to form permanent coll. devoted entirely to Amer. paintings, also contains porcelains & curios, Whistler etchings & Japanese prints, paintings by masters. (6) 607 James St., **Leavenworth Mansion** (1842.Gr.Rev.). (7) 321 S. Wilbur Ave., **Burnet Pk.** (135 as.recr.facils.) contains gardens & zoo. (8) Foot of Univ. Pl., **Thornden Pk.** (76 as.swim.tennis.playgrounds) contains **Mills Rose Garden**, with more than 7,000 varieties & natural amphitheater. (9) 736 Irving Ave., **Syracuse Medical Center**, consisting of 4 hospitals & **Syracuse Univ. Medical Sch.** (est.1834) in harmonizing Georg. style. (10) Irving Ave. & Univ. Pl., **Yates Castle** (1851.Norman by Jas.Renwick), former mansion of C. Tyler Longworth, houses Syracuse Univ. Sch. of Journalism. (11) Univ. Pl., **Syracuse Univ.**, coed. & nonsect., opened 1871, commanding view of city from hilltop campus with numerous bldgs. devoted to its 15 colleges & schs., is one of 25 largest U.S. universities. Oldest of bldgs. is **Hall of Languages** (1873). Facing "Old Oval," heart of campus, is **Lib.** (1905.Fr.Ren.). Most architecturally notable bldg. is **Hendricks Chapel** (neo-Class.by Dwight Jas.Baum). **Lyman Hall** houses

Mus. of Natural Sciences. **John Crouse College** (1889. Romanesque by A. Russell) houses College of Fine Arts. **Archbold Stadium**, huge natural amphitheater accords. football games. Adj. is N.Y. St. **College of Forestry**. (12) Just outside Syracuse, **Gen. Electric Electronics Pk.**, completed in late 1940's at cost of \$20,000,000, covers campus-like site of more than 155 ac. with over 1,000,000 sq. ft. of floor area in bldgs. of advanced design devoted to electronics research, engineering, mfg., power, employee welfare, education & adm. Syracuse is at J. with US11 (see).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.57 (R) from Syracuse. Along E. shore of Onondaga L. from N. city limits for distance of 6^m extends **Onondaga Pky.** (fresh & salt water bath, boat, baseball, playgrounds, bridle path), in which are **Danforth Salt Pool** (bath.), 700' long; **LeMoyne Salt Springs**, discovered 1654 by Jesuit missionary Father Simon LeMoyne; reprod. of Ft. Ste Marie de Ganantaha, stockaded settlement built by Fr. in 1656 but soon abandoned, with hist. relics & reprod. of early furniture; **Hiawatha Mon.** on site of founding of Iroquois Confederacy under leadership of Hiawatha & Dekanawidah; & **Salt Mus.**, constructed around last surviving vat house & chimney of salt fields reserv. est. by N.Y. St. in 1797, containing old salt-making machinery & photographs. St.57 cont. to **Liverpool**, 5^m, industrial center. **Fulton**, 25^m, is mfg. city producing food products, woolen goods, cardboard containers & other articles. **Pathfinder I.**, in Oswego R. (L), 26.5^m, is said to be locale of fight bet. Iroquois Inds. & hero of Jas. Fenimore Cooper's "The Pathfinder." At 28^m is **Battle I. St. Pk.** (L), where in 1758 Col. John Bradstreet defeated attempted ambush by Fr. & Inds. **Oswego** (see US11), 36.5^m, is at J. with US104, running (E) to conn. with US11 (see) & (W) to conn. with US15 (see) at Rochester (see US15). (B) Take St. Fair Blvd. (R) from Syracuse 4^m to N.Y. St. **Fair Grounds** (fair Aug. or Sept.) with Coliseum & many exhibition bldgs. Fair is visited by more than 200,000 people. (C) Take Milton Ave. (R) from Syracuse 2^m to huge **Solvay Plant**, which produces soda. St.5 cont. to **AUBURN** (see US20), 179., at J. with US20 (see), with which St.5 unites for 71.5^m to c.1^m beyond **Avon**. (For this part of route, see US20).

Sec. 2: WESTERN J. with US20 to BUFFALO. 64.

At **LE ROY, 13.5.**, are **Le Roy Mansion** (before 1812, post-Col.) & **Jello Plant. 23.5.** **BATAVIA**, sett. 1801, named for Dutch republic of which site's proprietors were natives, is an industrial town. In **Old Batavia Cemetery** on Harvester Ave. is buried city's founder, Jos. Ellicott. Main St., **Genesee County Cth.** (1841. Gr.Rev.). E. Main St., **Richmond Mansion** (Gr.Rev.). Main & Bank Sts., **Carey Mansion** (1817. Gr. Rev.). W. Main St., **Holland Land Office Mus.** (O. summer afts. sm. fee. 1804. Class. Rev.) was built by Jos. Ellicott. It contains old furniture, relics, documents, etc. This bldg. was office of huge **Holland Purchase** (3,300,000 ac.) bought by some Dutch investors in 1793 from Rbt. Morris. Ellicott was their representative. At 40. is J. with St.93, leading (R) 2^m to Akron, where St.267 turns (R) 3.5^m to **Tonawanda Ind. Reserv.**, home of group of Seneca Inds., on which is **Community H.** (1939) built on lines of Iroquois long house. 53.5. **WILLIAMSDALE** where are **Dream I. Pk.** (pic. bath. recr.) & on Glenn Ave., **Glenn Pk.**, commercial amusement resort.

64. BUFFALO

Through RR., bus & plane conns. Piers at S. end Main St. & E. end Erie St. at Buffalo R. for Great Ls. boats. Accomms.: Plentiful & varied. Info.: C. of C., 283 Main St. Dramatic productions at The Playhouse & Erlanger Theater; baseball at O'Farmer Stadium; golf at Cazenovia Grove, Cleveland, Delaware, & South Pks.; tennis at mun. courts in city pks.; swim. at Cazenovia, Houghton & Riverside Pks. & at Mass. Ave. & Lawrence Pl.

Buffalo, bordering E. end of L. Erie & Niagara R., busy inland port & 2nd largest city in N.Y. St., is one of nation's biggest RR. centers & one of its 8 largest industrial centers. It is famous as flour-milling city & center of one of world's largest electrochemical & electrometallurgical production areas, with huge blast furnaces, rubber plants, wallboard factories, dye & linseed-crushing plants. From Niagara Sq., near L. front, broad blvds. radiate diagonally in all directions except (W). On E. Side, where extend far-reaching RR. yards & factory sites of industrial area, dwell Polish & German colonies who comprise large proportion of pop. Most of Buffalo's large Ital. colony live along waterfront; its Hungarians, in Black Rock; its Negroes, around Jesse Clipper Square.

First vessel built by white men to sail upper Great Ls., La Salle's "Griffin," departed on her maiden voyage from site of Buffalo in 1679. At mouth of Buffalo Cr. 1st white settlement was est. by Fr. in 1758, but Brit. destroyed it following yr. Until after Rev., Seneca Inds. retained lands here. Site was mapped in 1799 by Jos. Ellicott, who offered lots for sale in 1803-04, modelling city plan after that of

Washington, D.C. During War of 1812, in Dec. 1813, Brit. burned settlement, but it was rebuilt; Gen. Jacob Brown based his hqs. here, directing Amer. troops in capture of Ft. Erie. At Buffalo in 1819 was constructed 1st steamboat on Great Ls., "Walk-on-the-Water." Buffalo was chosen over rival community of Black Rock, 2^m (N), as terminus for Erie Canal, & rapidly forged ahead after 1825 as shipping & trans. center, with many warehouses & hotels. By 1832, when it was inc., pop. was 12,000. Manufacturing was soon introduced: foundry, steam engine plant, iron works were all built before 1840. During & after Civil War city became important grain & livestock market as RRs. converged here to make it leading trans. center. After 1873 Pennsylvania coal was brought by rail & L. Superior iron ore by boat to provide basis for big-scale metal industry. Irish & German immigrants poured in to provide labor. Buffalo quickly became modern metropolis: street railways were laid, sewers & water & gas mains installed, streets paved & lighted. Luxurious hotels & ornate post-Civil War mansions were erected. Buffalo in 1901 staged Pan-Amer. Exposition, at which Pres. Wm. McKinley was assassinated. Following turn of century, development of hydroelectric power from Niagara Falls began era of tremendous industrial expansion. Blast furnaces, grain elevators, shipping terminals were built. During World War I manufacture of dyes & airplanes was undertaken. Industrial expansion has since continued, with ever-ramifying diversity of industries: among biggest of recent additions have been plants mfg. car heaters, buses, telephone switchboard equipment, & electric motors.

PTS. OF INT. DOWNTOWN: (1) Niagara Sq., **McKinley Mon.** (1907.Fr.Ren.by Carrère & Hastings.architects, & A.Phimister Proctor,sculptor). (2) Niagara Sq. W., **Buffalo City Hall** (1932.by John J.Wade), with 32-story tower flanked by 14-story wings, has wall paintings depicting local hist. (by Wm.de Leftwich Dodge) in lobby & corridors. (3) Franklin St. bet. N. Eagle & Church Sts., **Erie Cty. Hall** (1872.Ital. Ren.by A.J.Warner). (4) Church & Pearl Sts., **Prudential Bldg.** (1894.by Louis Sullivan, 12 stories, notable example of Sullivan's work. (5) Shelton Sq. W., **St. Paul's Episc. Cathedral** (mid-19th cent.Goth.Rev.by Rich.Upjohn). (6) Niagara Sq. at Genesee, Franklin, & Court Sts., **N. Y. St. Bldg.** (1928-31.neo-Class.by Wm.E. Haugaard, Edw.B.Green & Sons, & A.Hart Hopkins) has ceiling paintings of early Buffalo scenes (by Wm. Andrew Mackay & Louis J.Borgo). (7) Franklin & Court Sts., **U. S. Cth.** (1936.neo-Class.). (8) Broadway & Clinton Sts., **Buffalo Pub. Lib.** (1886.Romanes.Rev.by C.L.W.Eidlitz). (9) 511 Michigan Ave., **Michigan Ave. Bapt. Ch.**, where services have been held since 1845, houses Buffalo's oldest Negro congregation; it was sta. on Underground RR. before Civil War. (10) Washington, Genesee & Huron Sts., **Electric Bldg.** (1912.by Esenwein & Johnson) is notable for tower 327' high topped by lantern from which searchlights play at night. (11) Main & Genesee Sts., **Buffalo Savings Bank** (1899.neo-Class.by Edw.B.Green.enlarged 1933) has impressive murals depicting early Buffalo.

MIDTOWN: (12) 383 Franklin St., **Grosvenor Lib.** (O.wks.Sun.p.m.) has one of country's biggest reference colls., c.300,000 vols. (13) Main & Goodell Sts., **Buffalo Courier Express Bldg.** (1930.Mod.by Monks & Johnson) has mural by Chas. Bigelow & Ernest Davenport & observation gallery overlooking press room. (14) 473 Delaware Ave., **Mark Twain H.** (N.O.) was residence, for c.2 years after his marriage in 1870, of Sam. L. Clemens & his bride, while Clemens (Mark Twain) served as co-editor of Buffalo "Express." (15) Delaware Ave. & W. Utica St., **St. Joseph's Cathedral** (1914.Ital.Goth.by Aristides Leonori), cathedral ch. of Buffalo Cath. diocese.

NORTH: (16) Porter & Busti Aves., **The Front**, 50-a. pk. on L. shore, in which are **Statue of Oliver Hazard Perry** (1915.by Chas.H.Neihaus) comm. hero of Battle of L. Erie & **The Castle** (1837.Goth.Rev.by Col.Jas.McKay), now Girl Scouts hqs. (17) N. end The Front, **Peace Bridge** (1927) to Ft. Erie, Ontario, whose completion marked end of cent. of peace bet. U.S. & Canada. (18) Delaware & Delavan Aves., **Forest Lawn Cemetery**, in which are **Red Jacket Mon.** to famous Seneca chief & **Millard Fillmore Mon.** (19) Lincoln Pky., **Delaware Pk.** (350 as.), laid out by Fred. Law Olmsted, 1870. In pk. is **Albright Art Gallery** (O.Tues.through Sat., Sun. & Mon. p.m.1905.neo-Class.by Green & Wicks), named for donor John Jos. Albright, which houses permanent coll. of paintings by Gilbert Stuart, Bellows, Inness, Burchfield, Speicher & others & sculpture by Bourdelle, Brancusi, Despiau, Epstein, Maillol, Noguchi & others. Also in pk. is **Buffalo Hist. Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.p.m.1901. neo-Class.by Geo.Cary.adds.1927), built for Pan-Amer. Exposition, with Ind. &

pioneer relics. Pk. also contains **Zoological Gardens** (1938, by WPA). (20) 1300 Elmwood Ave., **Buffalo St. Teachers' Coll.** (1928-30, post-Col.), est. 1872. (21) 400 Forest Ave., **Buffalo St. Hospital** (1871-81, Romanes. & Vict. Goth.), comprises group of bldgs. designed by famous architect H.H. Richardson on 90-a. site landscaped by Fred. Law Olmsted. (22) Middle of Fordham Dr. bet. Elmwood Ave. & Lincoln Pky., **Site of Assassination of Pres. McKinley**, Sept. 6, 1901, by anarchist Leon F. Czolgosz, is marked by bronze tablet set in boulder. (23) 1150 Amherst St., **Goodrich (Amherst) H.** (1823-31, late Georg. Col.), whose construction was begun by Jos. Ellicott, orig. surveyor of Buffalo's site. (24) 125 Jewett Pky., **Martin H.** (1904), notable example of work of architect Frank Lloyd Wright; in rear, at 118 Summit Ave., is **Barton H.**, also by Wright. (25) Main St. & Eastwood Pl., **St. Vincent de Paul Ch.** (Cath. 1926, Byzantine, by Thomas Parry & McMullen), richly ornamented. (26) Main St. & Jefferson Ave., **Canisius College** (1911, neo-Class.), Jesuit institution. (27) Main St. at Niagara Falls Blvd., **Univ. of Buffalo**, with neo-Class. bldgs. on landscaped hill slope, was chartered in 1846, but only Medical Sch. operated until addition of other schs. & colleges from 1886 on; instruction in arts & sciences began in 1913. **Lockwood Mem. Lib.** (1935, by Green & James), houses Thos. B. Lockwood's colls. of books, mss., & coins & notable Modern Poetry Room. Chief among older bldgs. on campus is **Edmund Hayes Hall**, orig. built as Erie Cty. Almshouse. New bldgs. incl. **Clark Mem. Gymnasium** (1938) & **Engineering Bldg.** (1946). At W. end of campus is **Bookstore**, reprod. of pioneer Holland Land Office Mus. at Batavia (see).

EAST: (28) Fillmore Ave. & Best St., **Humboldt Pk.** (65 as.), arboretum containing **Niagara Frontier Rose Garden & City Greenh.** where annual chrysanthemum show is held. At NW. cor. of pk. is **Buffalo Mus. of Science** (O.wks. Sun. p.m. 7-10 evenings bet. Oct. & Ap. astronomical observatory O. Fri. eves. 1921, neo-Class. by Esenwein & Johnson), which offers scientific exhibits. (29) Lindbergh Dr., Curtiss & Lovejoy Sts., **N. Y. Central Terminal** (1929, neo-Class. by Felheimer & Wagner), with 17-story tower. (30) 1000-1200 William St., **E. Buffalo Stockyards**, biggest (E) of Chicago. (31) 45 Ideal St., **SS. Peter & Paul Russian Orthodox Ch.** (1933, mod. Byzantine, by Jos. Fronsak).

SOUTH: (32) 680 Seneca St., **Larkin Bldg.** (1904-05), notable example of office bldg. design by Frank Lloyd Wright. (33) 475 Abbott Rd., **Republic Steel Plant**, 3rd largest U.S. steel producer & world's largest alloy & special steels producer. (34) Extending (E) & (W) from S. end of Michigan Ave., **Buffalo Harbor**, terminus of N.Y. St. Barge Canal & Great Ls. shipping port, handling grain, limestone, iron ore & many other types of cargo, with one of world's longest breakwaters (22,603'). **SIDE TRIP:** Take River Rd. (R) from Buffalo to Js. at 9^m with St. 324, on which route cont. (L), & St. 266.

Take St. 266 (R) 3.5^m to **Tonawanda & N. Tonawanda**, adj. industrial communities with large Polish, Ital., & German colonies.

Cont. (L) on St. 324 across Niagara R. by S. Grand I. Bridge to J. with South Pky. Take latter (L) 2^m to **Beaver I. St. Pk.** (bathh. restaurants, pic.), handsomely equipped beach resort with boardwalk, game areas, & wooded pic. grounds.

St. 324 cont. across Grand I. to **Buckhorn I. St. Pk.** (pic. trls.), haven for migratory birds & water fowl. Hy. crosses Niagara R. by N. Grand I. Bridge. 21^m, **Niagara Falls**, resort & industrial city on Niagara (Ind. "Thunderer of Waters") R. where it roars over precipice in world-famous cataract which draws more than 1,500,000 visitors—many of them, according to tradition, honeymooners—every year. Falls were visited by Father Louis Hennepin in 1678. Fr. built 2 fts. here in 1745 & 1750 to protect canoe portage around cataract but burned them when Brit. invaded in 1759. Brit. erected Ft. Schlosser. In 1805 or 1806 Augustus Porter purchased land around falls & built grist mill, around which grew settlement named Manchester; but latter was burned by Brit. in 1813. At Porter's urging, canal around falls was built 1852-62. Hydroelectric development began in 1880's; today Niagara generates more than 450,000 h.p. serving pop. of more than 2,500,000 in W. & central N.Y. St. & powering wide diversity of industrial plants. Among latter in city of Niagara Falls are factories producing flour, paper, abrasives, machinery & foundry materials.

Along R. front for more than 1^m stretches **N.Y. St. Niagara Reserv.** (412 as.), within which are several observation pts., ls., & St. pks. **Prospect Pt.**, at edge of cataract, affords excellent view of **American Falls** (157' high, c. 1,000' wide), over which passes 6% of flow, & **Canadian Falls** (c. 2,500' wide), over which passes 94%, separated by Goat I.; both are veiled in rainbows & clouds of mist, & at night are lit by colored floodlights. From Prospect Pt. elevator (sm. fee) descends to foot of falls. **Hennepin Pt.** provides another view from 187' cliff. Bridge crosses to **Goat I.** on which is 70-a. pk. (pic.); here elevator descends to

Cave of the Winds (guides.fee) at foot of Amer. falls, & here bridges lead to **Luna I. & Three Sister Is.** & handrailed walk leads to Terrapin Pt. Riverway opp. Prospect Pt., **Niagara Falls Mus.** (fee) contains, among more than 700,000 articles on exhibit, barrels in which various daredevils have gone over falls. End of Hydraulic Canal, **Niagara Falls Power Plant** (O.wks.guides), world's 1st, dating back to 1890, contains some of biggest generators ever built. Niagara Rapids Blvd. near College Ave., **Whirlpool St. Pk.**, commanding view of pothole whirlpool, 1,754' wide. N. city limit on US104, **Devil's Hole St. Pk.** (pic.lookout spots) commands view of gorge, cavern, & lower rapids. Near-by is **Niagara Univ.**, Cath. liberal arts institution, founded 1856. Niagara Falls is at J. with US104 (see US15), running (E) to Rochester (see US15) at J. with US15.

Sec. 3: BUFFALO to N.Y.-PA. LINE. 71.

St.5 runs (SW) from Buffalo close to L. Erie. 5. **LACKAWANNA**, industrial town in which is huge **Bethlehem Steel Plant**. Cor. Ridge Rd. & Pk. Ave., **Basilica of Our Lady of Victory**, capped by great dome & flanked by tall elaborately carved towers. 42. **DUNKIRK**, industrial city producing boilers, radiators, machinery, silk & other articles. 43. **PT. GRATIOT PK.** on L. Erie. (pic.bath.) 50. **L. ERIE ST. PK.** (O.May-Labor Day.pic.recr.camp.). 71. **N.Y.-PA. LINE.**

US 20—NEW YORK

N.Y.-MASS. LINE (8m from Pittsfield, Mass.) (W) to **N.Y.-PA. LINE** (19m from Erie, Pa.) 387.5. **US20**

Via: Albany, Richfield Springs, Cazenovia, Skaneateles, Auburn, Seneca Falls, Geneva, Canandaigua, Avon, Lancaster, Depew, (Buffalo), Silver Cr., Fredonia. RRs. parallel parts of route. Accoms.: Ample.

US20 is one of most travelled routes through central N.Y. & across Ohio & Indiana to Chicago. Its chief scenic features in N.Y. are Finger Ls. which it passes in long stretch bet. Skaneateles & Avon.

Sec. 1: N.Y.-MASS. LINE to ALBANY. 29.

0. **N.Y.-MASS. LINE**, just (W) of which US20 passes remnants (L) of **Mt. Lebanon Shaker Settlement** (est.1785). 3. **NEW LEBANON**, at J. with St.22. At W. edge is **Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes** (O.May-Nov.).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.22 (R) 1m to **Lebanon Springs**, once famous spa. 18m **Berlin**, noted for its production of lollipop sticks & roses. 22.5m **Petersburg**. 32m S. J. with St.7 running (E) to J. with US7 at Bennington, Vt. 37m **Hoosick Falls**. 39m J. with St.67.

Take latter (R) 1m to **Walloonsac**, where marker comm. 2nd engagement of Battle of Bennington. At 2.5m is entrance to **Bennington Battlefield St. Pk.** (171 as.), where on Aug. 16, 1777, Gen. John Stark's Amer. force repelled Brit. expedition attempting to capture stores at Bennington.

59.5m **Salem**. On E. Broadway, **Larmon H.** (now mortuary; 1790.Georg.Col.fine example). On W. Broadway, **United Presb. Ch.** (1797.New Eng.type). 76m, **Granville**, sett. 1781, is slate quarrying center. 89m J. with US4 (see).

16. **NASSAU**, where are **Rensselaer Cty. Fair Grounds**. 20.5. J. with US9 (see) with which US20 unites to Albany. 23.5. J. with US4 (see). 28.5. US20-9 crosses **PARKER DUNN MEM. BRIDGE** (1933) over Hudson, whose elevating center span is heaviest in country.

29. ALBANY

Through RR., bus & plane conns. Accoms.: Plentiful, of all types. Info.: Tourist & Convention Bureau, C. of C., 74 Chapel St. Baseball at Hawkins Stadium; swim. at Lincoln Pk. & other pools; boat. at Washington Pk., golf at Mun. Golf Course, New Scotland Ave. & Whitehall Rd.; tennis at city pks.

Capital of N.Y. St., Albany is situated along West side of Hudson R. at its confluence with N.Y.'s low-level valleys & barge canal system, followed by chief hys. & RRs., & thus is one of country's largest postal & rail transfer pts. & busy trading & distributing center. From wharves, RR. yards & factories at R.'s edge, city climbs steep slopes, crowned by Capitol & other St. bldgs., & spreads out over rolling terrain. Chartered in 1686, Albany is oldest continuously existing settlement in U.S. Here in 1614, at pt. where Henry Hudson had brought his "Half Moon" 5 yrs. earlier, Ind. fur trading post of Ft. Nassau was est. by Hendrick Christiansen & maintained for several yrs. Ft. Orange was built by 1st permanent settlers, 18 families arriving in 1624, who were mostly Walloons from Holland. Tract along

both sides of R. extending (N) & (S) was purchased from Inds. in 1630 by Kiliaen Van Rensselaer & partners, who est. patroonship of Rensselaerswyck & sent colonists of various nationalities. Dutch W. India Co. soon claimed jurisdiction, sending as director-gen. Peter Stuyvesant, who in 1652 laid out village called Beverwyck around Ft. Orange; but Van Rensselaers resisted & relinquished claim to village only in 1685, following conversion of their patroon to Eng. manor after Eng. had est. rule over New Amsterdam (New York City). City was chartered following yr. & granted control of fur trade in terr. to (N), (E) & (W). It became key pt. for defense of Colonial frontier against Fr. & Inds., escaping attack by alliance with Iroquois. Here in 1754 was held 1st Colonial Congress, called by Brit. Lords of Trade, at which Benj. Franklin presented Plan of Union. After outbreak of Rev. in 1775, Albany became goal of Brit. campaign of 1777, but was saved by Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga.

After Rev., main stream of travel to newly opened lands in central & W. N.Y. St. poured through Albany, which rapidly developed as trading & industrial center. In 1797 it was made St. capital. In 1807 Rbt. Fulton's "Clermont," 1st steamboat to make regular trips, arrived from N.Y.C. Erie Canal was opened in 1825, joining waters of Great Ls. with those of Atlantic here. Within 5 yrs., 500 sailing ships & 15,000 canal boats were docking here annually. Mohawk & Hudson RR. was opened to Schenectady in 1831. As terminal for log drives down Hudson, Albany developed into huge lumber center by Civil War, with nearly 4,000 sawmills in vic. Following curtailment of lumber supply, it developed diversified mfg. Construction of Barge Canal after 1900 revived water-borne commerce; in 1932, opening of Port of Albany made it maritime center.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Capitol Pk., Eagle & State Sts., **St. Capitol** (O.Mon.-Fri.9-4.also Sat.& Sun.10-4.bet.Mem.Day & Labor Day.guides;1867-98), is massive 5-story granite edifice on hilltop with peaked tile & slate roofs & jutting dormers, balustrades, & chimneys, orig. designed by Thos. W. Fuller in Ital. Ren. style but modified by Henry H. Richardson to incorporate Romanes. & by Leopold Eidlitz to incorporate Goth. elements, & finally completed with modifications by Isaac G. Perry. Most often compared to huge Fr. chateau, it is one of country's most celebrated examples of inter. stone architecture; inter. has large central court, spacious corridors & pub. chambers, & profusion of stairways, stone arches & marble columns, practically defying modernization. Monumental stone staircase at E. entrance (one of largest exter. stairways ever built, extending 166' forward from bldg. with steps 100' wide at bottom) leads directly to **Flag Rm.** on 2nd fl., containing military mementoes & flags, Lincoln relics & Brady Civil War photographs. At SE. cor. of 2nd fl. is mahogany-wainscoted **Executive Chamber**, with portraits of Lafayette, Washington, & Govs. of N.Y. On 3rd fl. are marble-columned & onyx-paneled **Senate Chamber** & Goth.-style **Assembly Chamber**, both reached by notable Goth.-styled staircase. W. inter. stairway, known as "**Million Dollar Staircase**," which took 5½ yrs. to build, is noted for sculptured heads of many famous Amers. incl. in ornamentation. On grounds (E) of Capitol is heroic equestrian **Gen. Philip Sheridan Statue** (by J.Q.A.Ward & Dan.Chester French); Sheridan was native of Albany. (2) (W) of Capitol Pk., Swan & State Sts., **N.Y. St. Office Bldg.** (O.wks.Sat. & Sun.June-Sept.1930.Mod.), 32 stories in setback design, is topped by tower providing fine view. (3) (N) of Capitol Pk., Washington Ave. bet. Hawk & Swan Sts., **N.Y. St. Education Bldg.** (1912.neo-Class.by Palmer,Hornbostel & Jones), contains on 2nd fl., **N.Y. St. Lib.** (O.8:30-6.wks.incl.Sat.), with outstanding colls of N.Y. St. hist. & rare early Amer. books & mss., & on top fl. **N.Y. St. Mus.** (O.9-5 wks. incl.Sat. & Sun.& hols.July 4-Labor Day), with colls. of fossils (incl.one of country's largest colls. of invertebrate fossils) & dioramas of Iroquois Inds. (4) 125 Washington Ave., **Albany Institute of Hist. & Art.** (O.10-5 wks.Sun.2-5), founded 1791, contains Amer., Eng. & Dutch paintings & period furniture. (5) Elk & Swan Sts., **Cathedral of All Saints** (Episc.Eng.Goth.by Rbt.W.Gibson), begun 1884 but still unfinished, contains stone carvings, stained-glass windows & Belgian-imported oak stalls carved in 17th cent. (6) Elk & Hawk Sts., adj. **Lafayette & Academy Pks.** comprise single tract of green on which stands **Jos. Henry Mem.** (1815.post-Col.by Philip Hooker, remod.1935), with Ionic pilaster & Class. cupola, now occupied by Albany Dept. of Education, which formerly housed Albany Academy, where Jos. Henry invented electromagnet in 1829; in front of bldg. is statue of Henry. (7) Eagle & Columbia Sts., **Albany County Cth.** (1916.Neo-Class.). (8) Eagle & Pine Sts., **N.Y. St. Court**

of **Appeals Bldg.** (1835-43.Gr.Rev.by Henry Rector), of white Sing Sing marble with Ionic portico; in rear add. is Appellate Courtroom designed by H. H. Richardson. (9) **Eagle St. & Maiden Lane, City Hall** (1882.Fr.Romanes.by H.H.Richardson), dominated by tower housing carillon of 60 bells. (10) In front of City Hall, **Schuyler Mon.** (by J.Massey Rhind), comm. commander of N. frontier defenses, 1775-77, Philip Schuyler. (11) **State & Lodge Sts., St. Peter's Episc. Ch.** (1859.Goth.Rev.by Rich.Upjohn), housing congregation org. in 1716, contains beneath vestibule fl. grave of Lord Howe, killed at Ticonderoga, 1758. (12) 9 Ten Broeck Pl., **Ten Broeck Mansion** (late 18th cent.), former home of Mayor Abr. Ten Broeck. (13) Ten Broeck St. bet. 1st & 2nd Sts., **St. Joseph's Cath. Ch.** (1860.Goth.Rev.). (14) N. Pearl & Orange Sts., **First Dutch Reformed Ch.** (1797-99.by Philip Hooker.alt.& adds.1858), home of 2nd oldest Prot. Ch. congregation in Amer. (org.1642), contains old pulpit, hour glass, Bible & communion service brought from Holland in 1656. (15) N. Pearl St. & Clinton Ave., **John V. L. Pruyn Lib.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.1901. Dutch Ren.by Marcus T.Reynolds) has richly ornamented inter., with imported Dutch 17th cent. fireplace tiles. (16) Broadway & Maiden Lane, **Fed. Bldg.** (P.O.) (1936.Mod.Class.by Gander,Gander & Gander). (17) Broadway at foot of State St., **Plaza** contains tablet marking **Site of Staat Huys** (State H.), where Benj. Franklin presented 1st plan of Col. union, 1754. (18) Facing Plaza, **Delaware & Hudson Bldg.** (1918.Flemish Goth.by Marcus T.Reynolds). (19) Hudson R., S. end Church St., **Port of Albany**, opened 1932, with extensive dock facil., has world's biggest single-unit grain elevator. (20) Clinton & Schuyler Sts., **Schuyler Mansion** (O.10-12, 1.30-5.sm.fee.1762.Georg.Col.vestibule add.after 1800), home of Philip Schuyler, now St.-owned mus., contains Col. furnishings & hist. relics; here Eliz. Schuyler was married to Alex. Hamilton. (21) Eagle & Elm Sts., **St. Executive Mansion** (Civil War Period) is red brick edifice in landscaped grounds. (22) Eagle St. & Madison Ave., **Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception** (1852.Goth.Rev.). (23) Eagle St. & Park Ave., **Lincoln Pk.** (swim.bathh.athletic facil.winter sports), Albany's 2nd largest. (24) State & Willett Sts., **Washington Pk.** (boat.tennis.playgrounds). (25) Western Ave. & Robin St., **N.Y. St. College for Teachers.** (26) 629 Madison Ave., **Convent of the Holy Names**, founded 1884, private Cath. prep. sch. for girls. (27) New Scotland & Holland Aves., **Albany Law Sch.** (1928.Tudor Goth.), founded 1851. (28) 106 New Scotland Ave., **Albany College of Pharmacy** (mod.Georg.est. 1881 & part of Union Univ.), contains reconstructed **O. B. Troop Drugstore**, which operated in Schoharie in 1800. (29) New Scotland Ave. bet. Myrtle & S. Lake Aves., **Albany Hospital** (1849) & **Albany Medical College.** (30) Academy Rd. & Hackett Blvd., **Albany Academy** (1931.mod.Georg.by Marcus T.Reynolds), boys' prep. sch. org. in 1813. (31) S. Lake Ave. N. of New Scotland Ave., **Dudley Observatory** (O. 8-10 p.m.), founded 1846 & part of Union Univ., has refracting telescope; here 37 constellations have been discovered. (32) Ontario & Yates Sts., **Vincenian Institute Bldg.** contains **Chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes**, replica orig. grotto in France. (33) Madison Ave. & Partridge St., **College of St. Rose**, girls' sch. chartered 1924. Albany is at Js. with US9W (see) & St.5 (see).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.43 (L) from Albany 15.5m to J. with St.85.

Turn (L) on latter to **Rensselaerville**, 10m, sett. in late 18th cent., containing notable array of post-Col. & Gr. Rev. architecture.

At 19.5m is J. with St.157A.

Take latter (R) 4.5m to **John Boyd Thacher Pk.** (920 as.pic.trls.), at edge of picturesque & geologically notable **Helderberg Cliffs**. Near pk. entrance is **Halles Cave**, c. 2,800' long.

20.5m **Picher's Mill** (c.1800), still in use. 23.5m **Berne**, sett. c. 1750 by German Palatines, where in 1845 **Luth. Ch.**, still standing, housed 1st anti-rent meeting protesting feudal inequities in land tenure.

Take Rd. (R) from Berne 5m to **Knox**, near which is very int. **Knox Cave** (fee) with 6 levels, extending 165' down through limestone strata.

31.5m **Stone H.** (1775) from which local patriots repulsed Tory-Ind. raiders during Rev. 34m **Mann Tavern** (pre-Rev.). Just beyond is J. with St.30 (see below).

Sec. 2: ALBANY to AUBURN. 160.

In **GUILDERLAND, 9.5**, is **Case Tavern** (R) (1799). At 20.5. is J. with unimproved Rd. leading (L) 0.3m to **North H.** (1784-86.Georg.Col.), built by Wm. North, aide to Baron Von Steuben during Rev., & **Duane-Featherstonhaugh H.** (c.1816.Georg.Col. fine example.) At **DUANESBURG, 22**, named for Jas. Duane, member of Continental Congress, is J. with St.7.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L). At 3.5m is **Quaker Street**, with **Friends Meeting H.** (1790). At 10.5m is J. with St.30.

Take latter (L) through Schoharie Valley, where German Palatines sett. 7 villages in 1712-13 & during Rev. built 3 fts. against Ind. raids under Tory leadership. Worst of latter was Johnson-Brant raid of Oct. 17, 1870, which left trail of dead & burning homesteads throughout valley. **Schoharie**, 3m, has many Col. & post-Rev. Hs. At N. edge is **Lower Ft.** (1772), with square stone tower, now mus. with pioneer relics. At SW. edge, **Johannes Ingold H.** (1795.post-Col.). **Middleburg**, 8.5m, founded 1712, oldest town in valley, has **Dutch Reformed Ch.** (1786.post-Col.brick). **Blenheim Bridge** (1855), 21m, 228' long, is world's longest one-span covered bridge. At 24m (L) is **Lansing Manor H. Grand Gorge** (see Catskill Mts.) is at J. with St.23 (see Catskill Mts.), 32.5m.

14m Village of **Howes Cave**, with cement plant. At 15m is J. with Rd. leading (R) 1.5m to fork, where Rd. turns (R) 0.5m to **Howe Caverns** (fee), chain of caves equipped with elevator & elec. lights. 20m **Cobleskill**, which manufactures pancake flour & refrigerators, site of St.-maintained **Cobleskill Agric. Sch.** 23.5m **Site of Cobleskill Battle**, which took place in 1778 when Jos. Brant, leading Ind.-Tory raid, ambushed Amer. force here. 57.5m **Oneonta**, on Susquehanna R., crowded by encircling hills, has RR. shops & sm. factories. Here in 1883 was org. Brotherhood of RR. Brakemen, nucleus of today's Brotherhood of RR. Trainmen. On West St. is **Hartwick College** (1928), directed by Luth. Ch. & on State St. **Oneonta St. Normal Sch.** (1889). Oneonta is at Js. with St.23 & St.28 (see Catskill St. Park). At 59.5m is J. with St.23.

Take latter (R) 1m to J. with St.205; cont. straight ahead on latter to J. at 5m with marked Rd. & turn (L) here, then (R), & then (R) again to **Gilbert L. St. Pk.** (1,569 as. bath.pic.recr.trls.camp.cabins), 9m, with 40-a. L., in Lawrence Hills.

St.7 follows Susquehanna R. to **Unadilla**, 75.5m, which manufactures silos & farm machinery, across R. (L) from which is **Sidney**, with magneto mfg. plant. 85.5m **Bainbridge** has dairy products plants. 91.5m **Afton**. In this vic. Jos. Smith, leader of the Mormons, proselytized. Here is J. with St.41, leading (L) 1m to **Afton Fair Grounds**, where is **Mormon H.**, in which lived Emma Hale, Jos. Smith's 1st wife.

Binghamton (see US11), 120.5m, is at Js. with US11 (see) & St.17 (see).

At 23, is **CHRIST EPISC. CH.** (1789-93.int.inter.), oldest unaltered Episc. Ch. in N.Y. St. 49. **SHARON SPRINGS** (health resort) where are medicinal white sulphur springs. 57. **CHERRY VALLEY** (sett.1740). **Mon.** in cemetery comm. victims massacred by raiding Tories & Inds. in Nov. 1778. At 64. is J. with St.80.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter (R) 4.5m to **Van Hornesville**, birthpl. of former Gen. Electric Co. head, Owen D. Young, who has rest. several Hs. & old **Grist Mill** (1791), donated pk. & sch. His mansion is located here.

(B) Take latter (L) along Otsego L. to **Cooperstown**, 11m, at S. end, founded soon after 1785 by Wm. Cooper, father of Jas. Fenimore Cooper, who spent his boyhood & later wrote "The Deerslayer" & other books here. Main St. opp. Fair St., **Cooper Grounds**, pk. on site of Cooper H., in which are **Statue** of Jas. Fenimore Cooper (by V.Salvatore) & **Fenimore H.**, central hqs. of N.Y. St. Hist. Soc. (O.sm.fee), which contains colls. of life-masks, busts by John H. I. Brower made in early 19th cent., paintings, Cooper family relics, & material concerning central N.Y. Opp. is **Farmers Mus.**, with notable coll. of pioneer agric. implements. Adj. is **Christ Ch.** (Episc.1810) & in its cemetery is **Grave of J. F. Cooper**. **Nat. Baseball Hall of Fame Mus.** (O.summer.sm.fee) contains material conn. with baseball, incl. bronze plaques in "Hall of Fame" honoring retired players. Main St. (W) of Pioneer St., **Doubleday Field**, where modern baseball was 1st played in 1839 under Abner Doubleday's direction. Lake St. bet. Fair & Pioneer Sts., **Lake Front Pk.**, containing "Indian Hunter," statue by J. Q. A. Ward.

70.5. RICHFIELD SPRINGS (health resort.accoms.), where are Great White Sulphur Springs.

At **BOUCKVILLE**, 102.5., is J. with St.12B.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 5m to **Hamilton**, inc. in 1816, home of **Colgate Univ.** (chartered 1819). Bldgs. on 125-a. campus incl. **West Hall** (1827) & **East Hall** (1834). On Broad St., **Jonathan Olmstead H.**, where in 1817 was org. Bapt. Educ. Soc., which est. Colgate.

107.5. MORRISVILLE, seat of **St. School of Agric.**, est. 1910. **119. CAZENOVIA**, on L. of same name, sett. 1793 & named for Theophile Cazenove of Philadelphia, gen. agent of Holland Land Co. Among many notable old Hs. are **Linklaen H.** (1825) & **Lorenzo H.** (1807.Georg.). Seminary St., **Cazenovia Seminary & Jr. College**, founded 1824 by Meth. Ch., whose **Chapel** (1810.post-Col.) was orig. part of local chh.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.13 (R) 4m to **Chittenango Falls St. Pk.** (pic.) in which is fine waterfall 136' high & gorge. St.13 cont. to J. with St.5, 9m.

128.5. POMPEY, hist. town in process of restoration, birthpl. of many prominent New Yorkers incl. W.G. Fargo, partner in famous Wells Fargo & Co. express business. On **Village Green** are a number of early 19th cent. houses incl. fine **Fresh.**

Ch. (1817-19) & Birthpl. of Horatio Seymour, running mate of Gen. U.S. Grant in campaign of 1868.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.91 (R) here 7m to **Jamesville** & then take St.173 (L) to **Clark St. Reservation** (225 as.pic.), 8m. In pk. is fine L. enclosed by cliffs.

At **134.5** is **J.** with **US11** (see). **153.5. SKANEATELES**, sett. 1792, at head of Skaneateles L., one of Finger Ls. group. Town was a center of anti-slavery activities before Civil War, carried on by Gerrit Smith; & sta. of Underground RR. Here also was located one of many mid-19th cent. experiments in communal living. It was founded by John Anderson Collins but lasted only 2 years. **160. AUBURN**, at head of Owasco L., another of Finger Ls. group, is farm trading & mfg. center, producing rope, shoes, carpets, Diesel engines & farm machinery. Sett. in 1793, it soon acquired mills & in 1817 became site of St. prison & in 1821 of theological seminary. During 1840's, when it was home of Wm. H. Seward, it had hopes of becoming St. capital.

PTS. OF INT.: South St. near Genesee St., **Mem. City Hall** (1930.Georg.Col. by Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott). 203 Genesee St., **Cayuga Mus. of Hist. & Art** (O.Mon.Wed.Fri.Sun.aft.1836.Gr.Rev.), occupying mansion built by John Seymour, has coll. of Ind. artifacts, Col. implements, books & documents, & art objects. 33 South St., **Seward Mansion** (1816.post Col.) was home of Wm. H. Seward, U.S. Sen. & Lincoln's Secy. of St. 19 Fort St., **Fort Hill Cemetery** contains **Grave of Wm. H. Seward & Logan Mem.** to famous early Ind. orator & peacemaker. 133 State St., **Auburn St. Prison** (N.O.) dates back to 1816; here was built in 1820's 1st cell-block, which became model for Amer. prison architecture. Auburn prisoners were used to build Sing Sing.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.38 (L) from Auburn along W. side of Wasco L. to **Enna Jettick Pk.** (O.Decoration Day-Labor Day.bath.boat.f.pic.amusements), 2.5m. At 19.5m is **Fillmore Glen St. Pk.** (857 as.pic.bath.camp.hik.) in which are fine glen & int. flora. At **Groton**, 28m, is **L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc. Plant.** At 35m on St.38, **George Jr. Republic**, self-governing community for boys & girls, founded in 1894 by W.R. George, with 580-a. farm which accoms. c.120 youngsters, who have their own legislative, executive & judicial bodies. St.38 cont. to **Oswego** (see St.17) at 71m where is **J.** with St.17 (see). (B) Take St.34 (L) from Auburn 1.5m to **Home of Harriet Tubman** (L), former sta. of Underground RR. H. Tubman was an ex-slave, active in aiding Negroes to escape from South before Civil War. St.34 cont. (S) along Cayuga L. to **Ithaca** (see US11), 38m.

Sec. 3: AUBURN, N.Y. to WESTERN J. with St.5. 71.5.

US20 unites with St.5 (W) from Auburn. At **10.5** is **J.** with St.90.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) along E. side of **Cayuga L.**, 40m long & 2m wide, longest of Finger Ls. At 13.5m is **Levanna**, where once stood prehist. Ind. village & where stone carvings were found. Here are reprod. of Algonquin villages of c.900 A.D. At 15.5m **Aurora**, home of **Wells College**, for women, founded (1886) by Henry Wells of Wells-Fargo Express Co.

US20 now crosses Seneca R. on **RENÉ MENARD MEM. BRIDGE**, 11., comm. Father René Menard, 17th cent. Fr. missionary to Cayuga Inds. At **13.**, is **J.** with St.89.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 3.5m to **Cayuga St. Pk.** (188 as.bath.f.camp.).

16. SENECA FALLS, at falls of same name, source of power for industrial development, home in mid-19th cent. of Aurelia Jenks Bloomer & Eliz. Cady Stanton, & notable center of women's rights agitation. Fall & Mynderse Sts., former **Wesleyan Meth. Episc. Ch.**, now auto sales shop, was site in 1848 of earliest suffrage convention. At W. edge of town, **Gould Pump Works**, country's largest of its type. **20. WATERLOO**. Near Lafayette Pk. is **Patriarch Elm**, 20' in circum. & supposed to be more than 300 yrs. old. **23.5. J.** with St.96A.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 2.5m to **Rose Hill** (c.1835.Gr.Rev.), with fine portico, cupola & porches, overlooking Seneca L.

27. GENEVA (sett.c.1784), at head of L. Geneva in center of fruit-growing reg., is site of Geneva Outboard Regatta in July & also an industrial & commercial center. Main St., **Hobart College**, est. 1822, gives courses in liberal arts & sciences; oldest bldgs. are **Geneva Hall & Trinity Hall** (Class.Rev.) & **Chapel** (1858-62.Goth.Rev.by Rich.Upjohn). Adj. is **Wm. Smith College for Women**, est. in 1906, on whose campus is **Blackwell H.** (1861-63.by Rich.Upjohn). Castle & New Sts., **N.Y. St. Agric. Experiment St.**, Castle St., **Burial Mound** of former Ind. village. 518-30 Main St., **Trinity Episc. Ch.** (begun 1841) modeled somewhat on Trinity Ch., N.Y.C.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.14 (L) from Geneva along W. shore of Seneca L. At 14m is J. with St.54, on which route turns (R) through grape-growing reg. to **Penn Yann**, 19m, with wineries, canneries & mills, at head of Keuka L. St.54 cont. along E. shore of L. At 23.5m is J. with Keuka Rd., leading (L) 0.5m to **Keuka College** for women, inc. in 1888. **Hammondsport**, 41m, at S. end of L., is N.Y. St.'s chief champagne-making center. It also claims to be "Cradle of Amer. Aviation," having been birthpl. of Glenn Hammond Curtiss, who built some of earliest planes here with help of Dr. Alex. Graham Bell, Lieut. Thos. Selfridge, & others. **Pleasant Valley Winery**, 44m, org. 1860, has one of oldest champagne cellars in U.S.; it holds U.S. Winery License No. 1. St.54 cont. to **Bath** (see US15), 48.5m, at J. with US15 (see).

US20 skirts Canandaigua L. to **CANANDAIGUA**, 44., sett. 1789 on what was formerly huge tract purchased by Oliver Phelps & Nath. Gorham from Mass. in late 18th cent. PTS. OF INT.: (1) 55 North St., **Ontario Cty. Hist. Soc. & Wood Lib. Bldg.** (O.wks.mod.Georg.Col.) in which are hist. documents & life mask of Abr. Lincoln. (2) Main St., **Ontario County Cth.** (1858.Gr.Rev.); on grounds, boulder comm. **Pickering Treaty** of 1794 with Inds. (3) 2 Main St., **City Hall** (1824.late Fed.) with handsome portico & belfry. (4) 58 Main St., **First Congr. Ch.** (1812); fine portico & facade. (5) 210 Main St., **Gen. Peter B. Porter H.** (c.1800), built by War of 1812 hero who was Secy. of War under John Quincy Adams. (6) 295 Main St., **Gideon Granger H.** (1814.Fed.), supposedly built after designs by Thos. Jefferson; Granger was Postmaster Gen. during Jefferson & Madison administrations. (7) 50 Gibson St., **Carr H.** (1826.Fed.).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.21 (R) from Canandaigua 7.5m to **Manchester**, RR. center. At 9.5m (R) is **Hill Cumorah**, Mormon Mt. Sinai, where in 1823 Jos. Smith unearthed gold plates which were source of "Book of Mormon." At foot of hill is **Moroni Hqs. Bldg.** (1936. Mayan) & on summit is **Mormon Mon.** (1935), pedestal supporting figure of Angel Moroni. At 12m is J. with Rd. leading (L) 2m to **Jos. Smith Farm**, furnished with antiques, where Jos. Smith lived bet. ages of 10 & 21. **Palmyra** (see St.5) 14.5m, is at J. with St.31, which runs (E) to conn. with St.5 (see) & (W) to **Rochester** (see US15).

At 49.5. is J. with US20A.

SIDE TRIP: Take US20A (L). At 10.5m is **Honeoye** on Honeoye L., summer resort. **Sullivan Mon.** comm. Sullivan-Clinton Expedition of 1779 against Iroquois, who supported Brit. during Rev. **Pitts' Mansion** (R) built (1821) by Gideon Pitts, whose daughter married Frederick Douglass, famous Negro anti-slavery agitator. At **Livonia**, 20.5m, is J. with US15 (see), with which US20A unites to **Lakeville**, 22.5m. At 29.5m **Geneseo**, trading center for Genesee Valley, to which Jas. & Wm. W. Wadsworth emigrated in 1790. Here annually is held Genesee Valley Hunt (Oct. & Nov.) with member of Wadsworth family as master of hounds; kennels are at E. edge of village. At 32.5m is **Boyd-Parker Shrine**, comm. 2 scouts of Sullivan-Clinton Expedition captured in 1779 by Inds. & massacred at Torture Tree here. At 34m is J. with St.36, leading (R) 5m to **Retsof Salt Mine** (O), one of largest in U.S., where rock salt is mined, & (L) 4m to **Mt. Morris**, near **Genesee R. Dam**, more than 1,000' long & 246', one of biggest in East. At 36.5m is J. with St.39.

Take latter (L) through **Perry**, 4.5m, with knitting mills & tank factory, to **Castile**, 11m, from which route turns (L) into **Letchworth St. Pk.** (pic.camp.trls.), large area extending along scenic deep gorge, with waterfalls, of Genesee R. (sometimes known as "Grand Canyon of the East"), named for land donor & Buffalo manufacturer Wm. Pryor Letchworth. In pk. are **Letchworth Mus.**, containing lib. & pioneer heirlooms; **Seneca Council H.** of logs, typical of Iroquois construction, moved here from Canada; **Mary Jemison Statue**, comm. white woman captured by Inds. at 15 who spent rest of her life as Ind. wife & mother, & **Log Cabin** she built for her daughter. **Inspiration Pt. Overlook** affords fine view.

At 48.5m is **Warsaw**, mfg. center, where on Perry Ave. is **Gates H.** (1824) which was sta. of Underground RR. while occupied by Seth M. Gates, anti-slavery advocate. 74m **E. Aurora** which has toy mfg. plant. Here Elbert C. Hubbard est. in 1890's his **Roycroft Shops** (Eng. Goth.stone & timber) on S. Grove St. & here published his "Philistines" & "A Message to Garcia." 81m **Orchard Pk.**, at J. with St.277 leading (L) 3m to **Chestnut Ridge Pk.** (recr. hik.camp.) which is a game refuge. At 85.5m is western J. with US20.

68. E. AVON, at J. with US15 (see). **70. AVON**, canning & dairy products center, with annual horse show. **71.5.** Western J. with St.5 (see) which branches (R) to Buffalo.

Sec. 4: (W) J. with St.5 to N.Y.-PA. LINE. 127.

US20 cuts across level farmlands. **38. ALDEN** has sanatoriums which draw health-seekers attracted by black water baths discovered here in 1896.

42. TOWN LINE, which in 1861 attempted to join Confed. States in secession from Union. **47.5. LANCASTER**, residential suburb of Buffalo, with **Como L. Pk.** (recr.

boat.pic.). At **49. DEPEW**, industrial suburb, US20 turns (S) bypassing **Buffalo** (see St.5). **62. Western J.** with US20A (see above). At **81.5**, US20 passes border of **Cattaraugus Ind. Reserv.** (1,680 as.O.), inhabited by Seneca Inds. who hold Ind. Fair in fall & winter & spring festivals & sell souvenirs. At **83.5**, is J. with Rd. leading (L) 6^m to **Thomas Ind. School** (O.Mon.Wed.& Fri.aft.). **85. J.** with St.5 (see), which unites with US20 for 3^m. **87.5. SILVER CREEK** stands at N. end of Chautauqua grape-growing reg. extending 55^m along L. **99.5. FREDONIA**, center of grape-growing area, with grape juice and conserve plants & wineries; it is said to have had 1st gas street lights in world, & here was org. one of 1st units of Women's Christian Temperance Union.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.60 (L) from Fredonia 8^m to **Cassadaga**, & turn (R) here to **Lilly Dale** (pic.), spiritualist camp with hotels & cottages on Middle & Upper Cassadaga Ls. In **Forest Temple** spiritualist conferences are held in summer. Near-by is **Hydeville Cottage** (O.fee) moved here from Hydeville, where Fox Sisters 1st discovered spirit world manifestations in 1849. Seances take place frequently.

107. BROCTON, where in fall is held grape festival with much pomp comm. acclimatization of grape culture begun in Chautauqua Cty. c.1815 by Elijah Fay. Near city, on L. Erie Shore, Thos. L. Harris maintained (1867-83) his Brotherhood of the New Life sect. **116. WESTFIELD**, where Dr. Thos. B. Welch, who worked out method of manufacturing unfermented grape juice, est. Welch Grapejuice Co. in 1890's. **Welch Plant** (O) is largest of kind in world. Here is J. with St.17 (see). **127. N.Y.-PA. LINE.**

US 6—NEW YORK

N.Y.-CONN. LINE (6.5^m from Danbury) (**W**) to **PORT JERVIS. 80. US6**

Via: Brewster & Peekskill. Accoms.: All types.

US6 crosses summer vacation area of lower Taconic Mts., takes Bear Mt. Bridge over Hudson R., & cuts through farm sec. to Port Jervis.

2. J. with St.121, leading (L) 2^m to **Peach L.** (bath.boat.f.recr.) At E. edge of **BREWSTER, 4.**, farmers' trade center & summer resort, is J. with St.22, running (S) to New York City (see New York Trip II).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.22 (R). 13^m J. with St.341 (Quaker Hill Rd.), leading (L) 5.5^m to **Oblong Meetingh.** (1764), built by Quakers, where 1st protest against slavery in America is said to have been made. 14^m **Pawling**, sett. c.1740, has many luxurious country homes. 20.5^m (L) **Jackson Wing Inn** (c.1806). 37^m **Amenia**.

46^m **Millerton**, at (N) J. with US44, which runs (E) to Canaan, Conn. 59.5^m **Copake Falls**, formerly center for iron ore mining reg., now summer resort.

Take St.344 (R) 1^m into **Taconic St. Pk.** (6,000 as.inn.camp.cabins.pic.bath.f.hik.winter sports). In pk. are ruins of old iron works & at its S. end is **Rudd Pond**. Trls. & Rds. lead to fine **Bash Bish Falls & Glen** & other pts. of int.

65^m **Hillsdale** (accoms), where is J. with St.23.

Take St.23 (L) 4.5^m to **Craryville**. Take Rd. (L) here 3^m to **Copake L.** (resort). At 13^m on St.23, **Claverack**. Here are several fine old Hs. **Old Hudson County Cth.** (1786; Georg.Col.). At 16.5^m is **Hudson** (see US9) at J. with US9 (see).

88^m **New Lebanon**, birthpl. of Sam. Tilden, at J. with US20 (see).

On shore of L. Glenida is **CARMEL, 9.**, & on shore of L. Mahopac, **MAHOPAC, 14.5**. At **20.5**, is J. with Taconic St. Pky.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter, which is handsomely landscaped scenic blvd. bypassing cross-Rds. & towns, (L) 11^m to J. with St.100 (see N.Y. Trip II).

(B) Take Taconic St. Pky. (R), traversing wooded hills for distance of 27^m to J. with St.55, which runs 8^m (W) to J. with US9 (see) at Poughkeepsie. This route is eventually to be extended (N) along whole length of Taconic Mt. range.

Just beyond J. with Taconic St. Pky. on US6 is **Shrub Oak**, whose old Hs. incl. **Hart H.** (c.1770), now local lib. **MOHEGAN, 23.**, on L. of same name, is vacation center.

26.5. PEEKSKILL (see N.Y. Trip III) is at J. with US9 (see). US6 cont. to **BEAR MT. BRIDGE** (toll) across Hudson R., 2,257' long, at whose W. approach, **32.**, are J. with US9W (see) & E. entrance to Bear Mt. Sec. of **Palisades Interstate Pk.** (see N.Y.Trip IV). US6 cont. through pk. **33.5. J.** with Perkins Mem. Dr., leading (L) 2.5^m to summit of **Bear Mt.** (1,314') & cont. to J. at 4.5^m with 7 Ls. Dr. **35. J.** with 7 Ls. Dr., leading (L) into Harriman Sec. of **Palisades Interstate Pk.** (36,093 as. bath.boat.f.camp.), heavily wooded, with 35 Ls. **47. MONROE**, at J. with St.17 (see) which unites with US6 for 16^m.

57.5. J. with St.207, leading (R) short distance into **Goshen**, sett. in early 18th cent., famous for its annual trotting races, with **Good Time Track** (Grand circuit meets 2nd or 3rd wk.in Aug.) & **Harriman Track** (races in late July). Goshen's int. old bldgs. incl., on lower Main St., **Orange County Cth.** (1845.remod.1895) &, on Church St. **St. James Episc. Ch.** (1855.mod.Goth.by Rich.Upjohn). On Main St. opp. Sarah Wells Trl., **Ben Tustin & Isaac Jointer Hs.** are both of Dutch type. **63. W. J.** with St.17 (see). **80. PORT JERVIS**, sett. c.1698, on Delaware R. at pt. where N.Y., N.J. & Penn. meet, is RR. & glass-making center. Village was destroyed by Jos. Brant's Tory-Ind. band in 1779 but resettled some yrs. later. It grew in importance when D. & H. Canal, built in 1826, passed through it & was named for canal's chief engineer, John B. Jervis. 127 Main St., **Martinus Decker Ft.** (1793) incorporates part of H. which sheltered refugees from 1779 raid. Delaware R. is N.Y.-PA. **LINE. J.** with US209 (see Delaware River Tour).

ST. 17—NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY (W) to WESTFIELD. 438. N.J.St.17 & N.Y.St.17

Via: Middletown, Monticello, Liberty, Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, Wells-ville, Olean, Salamanca & Jamestown. Erie RR. parallels most of route. Accoms.: All types.

This route runs diagonally across northeastern N.J. & then turns (W) to follow winding & tortuous course fairly close to southern N.Y. Line.

Sec. 1: NEW YORK CITY to BINGHAMTON. 190.

0. NEW YORK CITY. Take Geo. Washington Bridge across Hudson & cont. (W) on N.J. St.4 to J. with N.J.St.17 at **16.** Turn (R) on N.J.St.17 to N.J.-N.Y. Line at **32. 34.5. SLOATSBURG**, where is **Slot H.** (R) (early 19th cent.Gr.Rev.). From Sloatsburg, Stony Brook Dr. branches off (R) into Harriman sec. of **Palisades Interstate Pk.** (see US6). **37.5. TUXEDO**, where is entrance to **Tuxedo Pk.** (O.July 4), beautiful private reservation in which many N.Y. millionaires have built their homes. At **40.** is J. with St.210, leading (R) into Harriman Sec. of Palisades Interstate Pk. (see US6). **44. ARDEN**, near which on private Rd. is **Arden** (O.appl.), great estate of RR. magnate E. H. Harriman, with huge **Harriman Mansion** (Fr.Ren.). **50. J.** with US6 (see), with which St.17 unites for 16^m (see US6 for this stretch). **68. MIDDLETOWN**, industrial center. **78.5. Old DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL**, completed in 1828 from Holmesdale, Pa. to Kingston (see US9W) & abandoned in 1899. Rd. now runs through much-frequented vacationist area, reg. of Shawangunk & lower Catskill Mts. **79.5. WURTSBORO**, in summer resort sec. Here is J. with US209 (see US9W) running (NE) to J. with US9W at Kingston. At **92.**, **MONTICELLO** (resort accoms.) is J. with St.42, leading (L) 6.5^m to **Merriwold Pk.** (private resort), where is **Sho-Fu-Den** (fee.restaurant), replica of palace of Japanese emperors. **104. LIBERTY** (all-yr.resort; ski trls.toboggan slides.water sports). At **LIVINGSTON MANOR** (summer resort;accoms.), **113.**, is J. with Johnson Hill Rd. leading (R) c.5^m to **Beaverskill St. Pub. Campsite** (pic.bath.swim.camp). **133.5. E. BRANCH** at J. with St.30.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.30 (R) 15^m to Pepacton Dam, backing up 11^m-long reservoir to supplement N.Y.C. water system. St.30 cont. to J. with St.28 (see Catskill St. Pk.) at 38^m. St.17 now follows E. Branch of Delaware R. through resort area to **DEPOSIT** (resort) at 159.

190. BINGHAMTON

Through RR. & bus conns. Accoms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 66 Chenango St. Golf at Ely Pk.; tennis at Ross & recr. pks.

At confluence of Susquehanna & Chenango Rs., Binghamton is prosperous industrial city. Site was purchased in 1786 by Philadelphia merchant Wm. Bingham. Industrial development followed completion of Chenango Canal, conn. with Erie Canal at Utica, in 1837 & advents of Erie RR. in 1848 & Del., Lackawanna & W. RR. in 1851. City's 1st important industry was cigar-making, which made it country's 2nd most important tobacco center, but this declined after 1890; & manufacture of shoes, begun in 1854, took 1st place, attracting thousands of immigrant workers & resulting in construction of factories, tanneries, & rubber mills. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) 78 Exchange St., **Binghamton Pub. Lib.** contains small Mus. of Fine Arts with

paintings, sculpture, prints & Ind. artifacts. (2) Washington & Henry Sts., **Christ Ch.** (Episc. 1855, by Rich. Upjohn, Sr.) houses city's oldest congregation. (3) Park Ave. & Morgan Rd., **Ross Pk.** (pic. tennis), wooded tract of more than 100 as. with deer pk. & zoo. (4) 16 Susquehanna St., **Endicott-Johnson Plant** (O.wks.appl.guides) manufactures shoes. (5) 40 Charles St., Gen. Aniline & Film Corp. **Anso Division Plant** (N.O.) is country's 2nd oldest & 2nd largest producer of photographic supplies. (6) St. Hospital Hill, E. edge of city, **Binghamton St. Hospital**, founded 1854, cares for mentally ill. Binghamton is at J. with US11 (see).

Sec. 2: BINGHAMTON to WESTFIELD. 248.

0. BINGHAMTON is at J. with St.17C, alt. route (W) to Owego.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) along N. bank of Susquehanna R. through **Johnson City**, 2m, & **Endicott**, 7.5m, which have grown up around shoe factories of Endicott-Johnson Corp. Company has provided workers' homes on time-payment plan & instituted profit-sharing system. At Endicott is also **Internat. Business Machines Corp. Plant**, St.17C cont. to **Owego** (see below) at 23m.

St.17 follows S. bank of Susquehanna R. (W) from Binghamton to **OWEGO**, 22.5m, RR. & shoe mfg. center in site of Ind. village of Ah-Wa-Ga, at J. with St.96.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.96 (R) from Owego 29m to **Ithaca**, college town at S. end of Cayuga L., spreading over plain & up hillsides. Site, 1st sett. in 1788-89, was later acquired by Simeon De Witt, N.Y. St. Surveyor-Gen., who gave settlement its present name. Town's development has chiefly followed founding at end of Civil War, with \$500,000 donated by Ezra Cornell & land grant from Fed. Gov. under Morrill Act, of Cornell Univ. Court & N. Tioga Sts., **Tompkins County Ch.** (1931.mod.Class.) houses hqs. & exhibit chambers of De Witt Hist. Soc. of Tompkins Cty., with coll. of Ind., Col. & other relics. 120 E. Buffalo St., **Ithaca College**, founded as conservatory of music in 1892. On I. shore, **Stewart Pk.** (swim.bath.pic.athletic facils.) contains zoo & bird sanctuaries. From impressive hilltop site (entrances on Stewart, College & Thurston Aves. & Eddy St.), overlooking Cayuga L. & adj. valleys, soar towers above elm-shaded, terraced campus of **Cornell Univ.**, chartered in 1865 & opened in 1868, consisting of privately endowed colleges & schs. of architecture, arts & sciences, bus. & pub. administration, education, engineering, law, medicine, nursing, nutrition, hotel adm. & grad. study & N.Y. St.-supported colleges of agric., home economics, & veterinary medicine & sch. of industrial & labor relations. Among older bldgs. are **Morrill** (1866-68), **White** (1869), & **McGraw** (1872) **Halls** (all Fr.Ren.); **Lih. Bldg.** (1891). Romanesq. by Wm.H.Miller) & adj. **Clock Tower**, 173' high; **Sage College** (1873-74.Vict. Goth.by Rev.Chas.Babcock) & **Sage Chapel** (1874 Vict.Goth.by Rev.Chas.Babcock). Among more impressive newer bldgs. are **Myron Taylor Hall** (1932 Eng.Coll.Goth.), housing Law Sch.; **Willard Straight Hall** (1925.Eng.Coll.Goth.), student union & social center; **Men's Dormitories & War Mem.** (Eng.Coll.Goth.); **Goldwin Smith Hall** (1904-06), housing College of Arts & Sciences; & **Balch Halls** (1929.Ren.), containing women's dormitories. At outlet of Beebe L., bordering campus, is **Hydraulic Lab.** & across Fall Cr., below Beebe L. is 100' **Suspension Bridge**. New **Lab. for Nuclear Studies** contains 300,000,000 electron-volt synchrotron.

Take St.13 (L) from Ithaca 2.5m to **Buttermilk Falls St. Pk.** (595 as.camp.cabins.bath. hik.), traversed by Buttermilk Cr., dropping 500' in series of picturesque cascades. St.13 cont. to **Robt. H. Treman (Enfield Glen) St. Pk.** (823 as.supples.camp.) at 4.5m, with fine gorge, 3m long, in which are 12 waterfalls.

At 39m **Taughannock Falls St. Pk.** (535 as.camp.pic.swim.baseball.bowling), which is traversed by deep gorge running into Cayuga L. Taughannock Falls drop 215'. 55m **Ovid** at J. with St.96A. Cont. on latter (L) from Ovid, past **Sampson College**, one of 3 N.Y. St. emergency colleges for veterans, utilizing facilities of Sampson Naval Training Sta. on E. shore of Seneca L. At **Geneva** (see US20), 75m, is J. with US20.

St.17 cont. (W) from Owego to **WAVERLY**, 41., contiguous to Sayre, Pa., where RR. shops give employment. At 55. is J. with Rd. leading (R) 1m to **NEWTON BATTLEFIELD RESERV.**, where in Aug. 1779 Sullivan-Clinton Expedition slew dozen Inds. in skirmish.

58. ELMIRA

Through RR. & bus conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., E. Church & State Sts. Swim. at mun. pool, Brand Pk.; golf at Mark Twain Pk.; tennis at several mun. courts. Nat. Glider Meet, Harris Field, 2 wks. ending c.July 4.

Spreading over hill-fringed broad valley from both banks of Chemung R., Elmira is mfg. center sett. in 1780's which 1st developed as lumber center following completion of Chemung Canal to Seneca L. in 1832. Community adopted name of early settler Nathan Teall's daughter, Elmira. After advent of Erie RR. in 1849, woolen & lumber mills multiplied. During 1860's iron industry became important with est.

of rolling mills & furnaces. Elmira also became important shipping pt. for dairy products. Today it produces variety of articles. PTS. OF INT.: 235 Lake St., **Arnot Art Gallery**, housed in Gr. Rev. mansion of donor Mathias Arnot, has paintings of Flemish, Dutch, German & Fr. schools. College Ave. at Park Pl., **Elmira College** for women, founded 1855. N. end David St., **Woodlawn Cemetery**, contains **Grave of Sam. Langhorne Clemens** (Mark Twain), who married daughter of Elmira businessman in 1870 & thereafter spent many summers here. Adj. is **Woodlawn Nat. Cemetery**, containing graves of nearly 3,000 Confed. soldiers who died in prison camp maintained here during Civil War, along with those of soldiers from time of Fr. & Ind. Wars, transferred from other cemeteries. Off East Hill Rd., c.0.5^m beyond city limits, **Quarry Farm**, where is **Mark Twain Study**, built as replica of Miss. steamboat pilot house, where during summers bet. 1874 & 1903 Twain wrote parts of many of his books.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.14 (R) 19.5^m to **Montour Falls**, industrial town mfg. electric hoists, with beautiful **Chequaga Falls** (156') & 7 picturesque glens in vic. At 22.5^m **Watkins Glen St. Pk.** (540 as.pic.bath.hik.camp.cabins) at town & spa of **Watkins Glen**. This is finest of Finger Ls. pks., traversed by deep gorge with 200' cliffs. St.14 cont. (N) along W. shore of Seneca L. At 26^m is J. with Rd. leading (R) 0.5^m to **Internat. Salt Plant** (O.wks.), where salt is made by evaporation of brine from wells. 45.5^m, **Dresden**, where is **Robt. G. Ingersoll Birthpl.** (O.summer;c.1800), now mus. containing Ingersoll Memorabilia. St.14 cont. to **Geneva** (see US20) at J. with US20 (see), 59^m. (B) Take St.17E (L) from Madison Ave. in Elmira 5.5^m to J. with Harris Field Rd., leading (R) 1.5^m to **Harris Field** where in July Nat. Glider Meet is held.

76.5. CORNING, on Chemung R., named for Erastus Corning, who promoted sale of real estate & bldg. of RR. here. **Corning Glass Works** (show rooms O.plant by appl.) manufactures vast variety of glass products for industrial, scientific & domestic uses. It produces fine Steuben Glass. On Public Sq. is **Observatory Mus.** (O.8:30-10 p.m.), erected to shelter 200" lens made for Mt. Palomar Observatory. This lens was imperfect when cast & 2nd one had to be manufactured. **78.5. PAINTED POST**, industrial town at J. with US15 (see), which unites with St.17 for 4^m. St.17 now enters N.Y. St. oil field, opened before 1870 but not fully developed until 1880's.

131. WELLSVILLE, sett. in 1795, was named for pioneer settler Gardiner Wells, & not for oil wells which now dot environs. **164. OLEAN** is RR. & oil center. **171. ALLEGANY IND. RESERV.** (30,000 as., where still live some Seneca & Cayuga Inds. **182.5. SALAMANCA**, farmer's market & all-yr. resort. At **188.5** is J. leading (L) 1^m into **Allegany St. Pk.** (65,000 as.cabins.camp.pic.hik. & bridle trls.swim.f.skiing), well-wooded tract with many streams. Allegheny Mts. in pk. range from 1,500' to 2,000'. **220. JAMESTOWN**, at SE. end of Chautauqua L., some of whose earliest settlers were furniture makers, is now leading furniture-making center. Before Civil War many Swedish immigrants, most of them cabinetmakers, sett. here; today pop. is largely Swedish by birth or descent. Jamestown also manufactures machinery, tools & textiles. On S. Main St., **Fenton Mem. Pk.** in which is **Statue of Reuben E. Fenton**, one of founders of Republican Party in N.Y. State. In pk. is large **Fenton Mansion**.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.17J (L) from Jamestown along Chautauqua L. 17^m to **Chautauqua** (resort.hotels.apts.boat.recr.), center of movement begun by John Heyl Vincent & Louis Miller, which developed great network of entertainment, lectures, music, etc., that covered entire country. First Chautauqua session was in 1874. 21^m **Mayville**, at J. with St.17.

St.17 follows E. shore of L. to **MAYVILLE, 242.** & cont. to **WESTFIELD, 248.**, where is J. with US20 (see).

US 4—NEW YORK

N.Y.-VT. LINE (2^m from Fair Haven, Vt.) (S) to J. with US20. **84. US4**

Via: Whitehall, Hudson Falls, Ft. Edward, Schuylerville, Saratoga Nat. Hist. Pk., Mechanicville, Waterford & Troy. RRs. accessible entire route. Accoms.: All types.

US4 follows Champlain branch of Barge Canal & Hudson R. In 1777 Brit. Gen. John Burgoyne followed this route (S) in his ambitious attempt to link forces with Sir Geo. Clinton coming up from N.Y. City.

0. N.Y.-VT. LINE. 6. WHITEHALL, sett. 1759, RR.& mill town, known as birthpl. of Amer. Navy because here ships were built for Battle of Valcour I. on L. Champlain (1776). **17.5. FT. ANN**, site of Col. ft., where in July 1777 occurred skirmish

known as Battle of Ft. Ann. **27. HUDSON FALLS** (sett.c.1760), pulp & paper-making center. It was burned by Brit. in 1780. **29. FT. EDWARD**, another paper-making center. Here on strategic portage bet. L. Champlain & Hudson was built Ft. Edward, captured by Burgoyne in 1777. **40.5. US4** here crosses Hudson R. **42. MARSHALL H.** (pre-Rev.). **42.5. SCHUYLERVILLE** (sett.1689), before Rev. known as Saratoga, was wiped out by Inds. in 1745 & after Rev. was named for Gen. Phil. Schuyler, commanding gen. of Amer. forces until Gen. Horatio Gates took over. On Ferry St. is **Field of Grounded Arms**, where Brit. laid down weapons when they surrendered. On McCoin Ave. is **Saratoga Mon.** (O.sm.fee), 155' high, on hill top, with statues of Gens. Gates & Schuyler & Col. Morgan in niches around its base & 4th niche, planned for Benedict Arnold's statue, empty. In Mon. is room containing relics, statues & plaques pertaining to Rev. **43.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) short distance to **Schuyler H. (L)**, built by Gen. Schuyler after destruction of his 1st H. here by Brit. in 1777.

50.5. SARATOGA BATTLEFIELD NAT. HIST. PK. Here was fought decisive conflict bet. Brit. & Continentals. Battle began on Sept. 19, 1777, Benedict Arnold leading attack. Later, on Oct. 7, Arnold led Amers. against Hessians, whose defeat forced Brit. to withdraw. Burgoyne delayed his retreat unduly & his forces were surrounded. On Oct. 17 he surrendered. **PTS. OF INT.: Blockh.** (replica of one of Rev. period) in which are battle relics. Near it is **H.** in which Col. Morgan & other commanders had their quarters. Also near-by are reprods. of **Arnold's Hqs. & Powder Magazine** (rest.). Other pts. of int. incl. **Mon. to Gen. T. Kosciusko**, Polish volunteer who directed fortification of Amer. positions; **Cemetery** with graves of soldiers who fell in battle; **mon. on Grave of Unknown Soldier of Rev.** (1938); **Great Redoubt**, where Hessians were defeated; **Freeman's Farm**, center of bloody fighting; **Arnold Mon.**, at spot where Arnold was wounded, whose inscription records his rank & achievements but not his name. **59.5. MECHANICVILLE, RR.**, paper-making & apparel-mfg. city. **68. WATERFORD.** Here Champlain Canal branches (N) from Erie sec. of Barge Canal System. Here US4 crosses Hudson R.

SIDE TRIP: St.32 runs (S) from Waterford along W. side of Hudson. At 2m **Cohoes** (sett. 1665), industrial center. On Van Schaick St., **Van Schaick H.** (O.1735.Georg.Col.), built by son of 1st settler, Gassen Gerritse Van Schaick. Cohoes Falls, once mighty cataract, has greatly dwindled because of diversion of water for canal & industrial purposes. 5.5m, **Watervliet**, industrial city. S. Broadvay, **U.S. Govt. Arsenal** (est.1813) has manufactured guns for all Amer. wars; during World War II it turned out anti-aircraft guns & battleship ordnance. On 1st St. near S. edge of city, **Schuyler Homestead** (N.O.1666.slight alts.), gambrel-roofed Holland brick structure, once home of Philip Schuyler. At 8m, **Albany Rural Cemetery (R)** in which are graves of Peter Gansevoort, Gen. Schuyler, & Pres. Chester A. Arthur. At 12.5m **Albany** (see US20) at J. with US20.

74. TROY.

Through RR. & bus conns. Accomms.: Hotels & tourist homes. Info.: C. of C., 43 4th St. Swim. at Prospect Pk.; golf at Frear Pk.; tennis at city pks.

Strung out for 8m along E. side of Hudson R. is shipping terminal opp. mouth of Mohawk R., Troy is terminus of Barge Canal, an important commercial & educational center, an industrial city with variety of plants. Until late 18th cent. site was incl. in patroonship of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, tended by Dutch tenant farmers. Town site was laid out in 1786 on land owned by Jacob D. Vanderheyden. Manufacture of brick was begun at same time & dam & flume built on Poestenkill, running through town, to operate paper mill. By 1806 pop. exceeded 3,000. During War of 1812, Sam. Wilson's habit of stamping with initials "U.S." beef supplied to soldiers quartered near-by gave rise to famous nickname "Uncle Sam." During 1820's Troy became important iron-mfg. center with est. of bell foundry & stove plate works. Opening of Erie & Champlain Canals brought it barge commerce. Coach shops opened by Chas. Veasie & Orsamus Eaton turned, after completion of Schenectady & Troy RR., to making RR. passenger cars. Introduction of detachable collar for men's shirts by housewife Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague in 1825 was followed by beginnings of Troy's still important collar & shirt-making industry. Civil War spurred growth of iron & collar industries. With introduction following Civil War of Bessemer steel process by Horatio Winslow at his company's works, Troy became steel center of U.S. until Andrew Carnegie est. his mills at Pittsburgh. Today its chief products incl. valves & fire hydrants, surveying & engineering instruments, women's wear—and of course collars & shirts. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) 405 2nd Ave.,

Wendell-Lansing H. (N.O.c.1750.early Georg.Col.), of Holland brick, with thick riverside stone wall. (2) E. end 101st St., **Oakwood Cemetery**, with **Sam. Wilson Mon.** to Troy brickmaker & slaughterhouse owner who was orig. "Uncle Sam," **Russell Sage Mon.** to local commercial leader & Congressman, & **Robt. Ross Mon.** to man martyred in 1894 while defending purity of ballot at city election in incident that led to passage of new election laws in N.Y. St. (3) 433-71 River St., **Cluett, Peabody & Co. Plant** (O.wks.guides), world's largest shirt factory, has **Collar Mus.** exhibiting collars from 1st "Troy Made" to latest. (4) Sage Ave. bet. 8th & 15th Sts., **Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute** (est.1824), oldest continuously existing college of engineering in any English-speaking country, was founded by Stephen Van Rensselaer. Bldgs. in Eng. Georg. style rise from steep hillside, approached by monumental stone stairway. (5) 8th St. bet. Sages & College Aves., **St. Joseph's Seminary**, occupying seminary bldg. (1856.Romanes.Rev.with Goth.towers) & chapel (1933.Eng. Goth.). (6) Pawling & Elm Grove Aves., **Emma Willard Sch.**, one of oldest girls' college prep. schs. in U.S., dates back to 1821, when Emma Willard arrived in Troy to open Troy Female Seminary; bldgs. in Eng. Coll. Goth. style rise from landscaped hilltop. (7) Ferry & 2nd Sts., **Russell Sage College**, women's college org. 1916 with endowment by Mrs. Russell Sage, occupying former bldgs. of Emma Willard Sch. (8) 59 2nd St., **Betsy Hart H.** (N.O.1827.fine Georg.Col.), built by merchant & RR. magnate Rich. P. Hart, whose wife was said in 1886, when she died, to have been richest woman in U.S. (9) Congress & 1st Sts., **First Presb. Ch.** (1836.Gr.Rev.) houses Troy's oldest congregation, org. 1791. (10) 3rd St. bet. Congress & State Sts., **First Bapt. Ch.** (1846.Gr.Rev.). (11) 3rd & State Sts., **St. Paul's Episc. Ch.** (1827.Eng. Goth.), Troy's oldest ch.

US4 cont. (S) along E. bank of Hudson to Js. with US20 (see) & US9 (see) at 84.

US 9—NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY (N) to CANADIAN BORDER. 336.5. US9

Via: Yonkers, Tarrytown, Ossining, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Rensselaer, Albany, Saratoga Springs, Glens Falls, L. George, Keeseville, Plattsburg, Rouses Pt. RRs. parallel route. Good accoms. of all types.

US9 runs along E. bank of Hudson, affording magnificent views of Palisades, Hudson Highlands & Catskill Mts. After leaving Albany, US9 crosses E. sec. of Adirondack St. Pk. In its northernmost sec., it skirts L. Champlain.

Sec. 1: NEW YORK to ALBANY. 145.5.

For towns & pts. of int. on or near US9 bet. **NEW YORK, 0.**, & **PEEKSKILL, 40.**, inc. latter, see N.Y. Trip III. Peekskill is at J. with US6 (see). **51.5.** J. with St.301, leading (R) 4^m to 3,400-a. **Clarence Fahnestock Mem. Pk.** (camp.hik.boat.f.).

58. CAPT. CORNELIUS R. VAN WYCK H. (R) (O.appl.c.1785), Gen. Israel Putnam's hqs. during Rev. Just (N) of it is **Cornelius C. Van Wyck H.** (R) (c.1786). **59. FISHKILL VILLAGE** (sett.c.1700) on Fishkill Cr. Here are **Jas. Gibbon H.** (1811) & **Ye Olde Fishkill Inn** (1820.alt.). Across street from latter is **First Reformed Dutch Ch.** (1731 & 1785.inter.remод.), during Rev. used as prison. **Trinity Ch.** (Episc.c.1769.inter.alt.). In adj. cemetery are buried Brit. soldiers killed in Rev. & some Col. notables. **Obadiah Bowne H.** (1818.fine inter.).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.52 (L) from Fishkill Village 5^m to **Beacon**, sett.c.1663, incorporating towns of Matteawan & Fishkill Landing. Ferry runs to Newburgh. South Ave. close to Rd., **Depeyster H.** (c.1743.Col.), now used as storeh. Van Nydeck & Teller Aves., **Brett-Teller H.** (1709.later adds.Col.fine exter.& inter.), built on orig. Rombout Manor (28,000 as.). Sargent Ave., **Wodenethe** (1825.alt.1853.grounds O.to public.fine gardens) belongs to Craig House Sanitarium. From Beacon runs Mt. Beacon Incline RR. (May 1-Oct.15) to **Mt. Top Resort**. Trl. cont. to **Summit** (1,602') commanding fine view.

(1) St.9D turns (L) from Beacon to **Cold Springs, 8^m**, & **Garrison, c.11.5^m** on R. shore. Ferry runs from Garrison to West Point. St.9D cont. (S) to J. with US6 (see), 16.5^m. (2) Take St.9D (R) from Beacon. At 8^m **Wappingers Falls**. On Main St. (L) **Mesier H.** (1741 & 1750), built by Matthew Mesier, tea merchant against whose profiteering in tea during Rev. housewives of town rebelled. Fine falls of Wappinger Cr. give town its name. At 9^m is J. with US9.

70. POUGHKEEPSIE

Through RR. & bus conns. Ferry to Highland. Hudson R. Day Line makes stops (May-Oct.). Accom. of all types. Info.: C. of C., 57 Market St.

Poughkeepsie, on high ground above Hudson, bisected by Fallkill Cr., is an industrial & shipping center of some importance although better known as home of Vassar College & Intercollegiate Regatta which takes place in Hudson here in June. City was 1st sett. in 1683. Poughkeepsie derives its name from Ind. expression Upping Ipis Ing ("covered lodge by the little water place"). In 1777, after burning of Kingston by Brit., it became temporary St. Capital. In 1788 N.Y. St. Convention ratified Constitution here. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Market & Main St., **Dutchess County Cth.** (1905) on site of former cth. in which Fed. Constitution was ratified. (2) Main & Washington Sts., **City Hall** (1831.adds.inter.alt.). (3) Vassar St. & Lafayette Pl., **Vassar Bros. Institute** (O.1-5), containing small mus. of natural hist. (4) 28 Market St., **Nelson H.** (1875.rem.) is hotel; inn has been maintained on this site ever since 1777. (5) 17 Market St., **Smith Bros. Restaurant**, est. by grandfather of Smith Bros. & still in hands of his descendants. (6) N. Clinton St., **College Hill Pk.** at highest pt. of city, from which fine views. Here is bust of W. W. Smith, one of Smith Bros. (7) White & Main Sts., **Clear Everitt H.** (O.wks.1783;Dutch Col.int.inter.& exter.fee) is D.A.R. hqs. & mus. of antique furnishings. (8) 635 Main St., **Glebe H.** (1767.int. exter.& inter.), formerly rectory of Episc. Ch. (9) At foot of Mill St., **St. Peter's Ch.** (1851 & 1853.adds.), 1st Cath. Ch. in Dutchess Cty. (10) 52 S. Hamilton St., **Old Ladies' Home** (1836), which formerly housed Dutchess Cty. Academy. (11) 134 N. Hamilton St., **Smith Bros. Plant**, manufacturers of famous coughdrops, founded by W. W. Smith & A. Smith, bearded "Trade Mark" of advertisement. (12) In environs, at Cedar Ave., **Kimlin Cider Mill** (O.exc.Mon.), containing int. coll. of hist. relics. (13) On Raymond Ave. is **Vassar College for Women**, founded in 1861 by Poughkeepsie brewer, Matthew Vassar, offering courses in liberal arts & sciences. On campus (950 as.) are some 30 bldgs., outdoor theater & Shakespeare garden in which grow all flowers mentioned by poet. **Taylor Hall** houses Art Dept. & contains an excellent sm. art coll. **Chapel** (1904.Norman Eng.) has some fine stained-glass windows. In Poughkeepsie is J. with US44, running (W) across Hudson via Mid-Hudson Bridge to J. with US9W (see) at Highland.

74.5. JAS. R. ROOSEVELT ESTATE, formerly home of F. D. Roosevelt's half-brother (H.dates from 1833 & 1835;alt.). Just beyond is **FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT MEM.** (O.exc.Mon.10-5), adm. by Nat. Pk. Serv., comprising birthpl. of former Pres., where he spent his boyhood yrs. House (O.1826.alt.adds.) was built by his father, Jas. Roosevelt, & was bequeathed by former Pres. to people of U.S. Inter. has been preserved as it was when occupied by Pres. (NE) of home is **Grave of F. D. Roosevelt**, simple marble slab, enclosed by 100-yr. old hemlock hedge. (NE) of Grave is **F. D. Roosevelt Lib.** (O), built by former Pres. in 1941, which contains books, mss., documents & hist. material, as well as pictures, models, art objects, etc. **76.5. HYDE PK.** Although exceedingly popular, F. D. Roosevelt was never able to carry his home town for Democratic ticket. Just beyond Hyde Pk. on US9 is entrance to former estate (O) of Fred. W. Vanderbilt, now owned by U.S. Gov., on which is **Vanderbilt Mansion** (O.exc.Mon.), great Ren. structure built in 1895—an enlarged copy of Petit Trianon—furnished in most luxurious manner of "gilded age." Mrs. Roosevelt, in one of her published columns, reports that Mrs. Vanderbilt "had a passion for bows & used to decorate every bathroom with bows tied around everything in sight" & that she used black satin sheets on her bed as foil to her fair complexion & her beautiful pearls. **77. ST. JAMES EPISC. CH.** (R) (1844.Eng.Goth.int. inter.), of which Pres. Roosevelt was member. **80. MARGARET LEWIS NORRIS ST. PK.** (camp.cabins.recr.restaurant) extending down to Hudson. **82. J.** with paved Rd. leading (L) c.1^{mi} to **Ogden Mills & Ruth Livingston Mills Mem. St. Pk.**, donated to St. by heirs of Ogden Mills, who was Secy. of Treasury in 1932. Mansion on grounds (c.1832.O.11-5 exc.Mon.sm.fee), orig. built by Morgan Lewis, son of Francis Lewis, signer of Decl. of Ind., who married Gertrude, sister of Chancellor Livingston, was transformed by Stanford White in 1895 as magnificent Fr. Ren. dwelling with luxuriant inter. & furnishings. **86.5. RHINEBECK**, located on vast tract of land patented by Henry Beekman, 1697. Here are **Ch. of the Messiah** (Episc. 1897.by Stanford White) & **Beekman Arms** (1700,1769,1865 & later adds.int.inter.), said to be oldest hotel in U.S. **U.S. Post Office** (1939) is reproduction of old H. built c.1700. In village also is **Reformed Dutch Ch.** (1808). (NE) of village, **Dutchess Cty. Fair Grounds** (Sept.trotting races).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.308 (L) from Rhinebeck, past **Kip H.** (mid-18th cent.), to **Rhinecliff**, from which ferry runs to Kingston.

89. J. with St.9-G.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L). At 2.5^m **Rokeby** (1812.later adds.), built by Gen. John Arm. strong, Secy. of War during conflict of 1812. At 6.5^m is J. with paved Rd.

Take latter (L) 0.7^m to **Bard College**. Formerly was branch of Columbia Univ. At c.1^m entrance to **Blithewood**, estate of Gen. Armstrong. Present Georg. mansion was built in 1899. At c.1.5^m **Montgomery Pl.** (1804), built by widow of Gen. Montgomery; latter was 2nd in command of 1775 expedition to Canada. At c.2^m is **Quinn H.** (early 18th cent.).

At 9^m is J. with paved Rd.

Take latter (L) 1^m to **Tivoli**. On Flora St. is **Callander H.** (1794.Gr.verandah add. later).

At 10.5^m is J. with paved Rd.

Take latter (L) 1.5^m to **Clermont** (O.appl.c.1778;much alt.fine inter.), built by Margaret B. Livingston. Rbt. Fulton's steamboat "Clermont," financed by one of Livingston family, was named for this estate.

At 20^m is J. with dirt Rd.

Take latter (L) 0.5^m to **Oak Hill** (fine inter.), built by John Livingston.

25.5^m **Hudson** (see below) at J. with US9.

89.5. OLD STONE CH. (1730.later adds.). **92. RED HOOK**, sett. 1713-1727. **92.5. MARTIN HOMESTEAD** (1732.fine inter.). **94.5. J.** with Rd. leading (R) short distance to **Upper Red Hook**, where is **Thomas H.** (R), Gen. Israel Putnam's hqs. in 1797. **96.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) 0.8^m to **Redder Homestead** (c.1720.fine inter.). **101. J.** with paved Rd.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter (L) 1.5^m to J. with dirt Rd.

Take latter (L) 0.5^m to entrance lane of **The Hermitage** (pre-Rev.), built by Col. Peter R. Livingston. At c.2^m on dirt Rd. is **Teviotdale** (c.1773.Georg.Col.), another Livingston H.

(B) Take paved Rd. (R) from J. on US9 (see above) 0.5^m to **Brock Livingston H.** (Dutch Col.). At c.1.5^m is J. with Rd. on which route turns (R) to **Callander H.** (1773.Dutch Col.), 2^m, another Livingston H.

107. J. with St.9H.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R). Just beyond J. with US9 is J. with St.82.

Take St.82 (R) 6^m to **L. Taghkanic St. Pk.** (camp.cottages.f.hik.ski trls.).

Cont. (N) on St.9H c.14.5^m to **Lindenwald** (1797.rebuilt 1849 by Rbt.Upjohn), home of Martin Van Buren. At 15.5^m **Ichabod Crane Sch.** on site of orig. sch. that figures in Washington Irving's stories. Near-by is **Van Alen H.** (1737), where Helen Van Alen lived, who supposedly was orig. of Irving's Katrina Van Tassel in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." 18.5^m J. of St.9H with US9.

107.5. THE HILL (c.1796.Class.Rev.int.inter.), built by Henry Walter Livingston, most lavish of Livingston family Hs. **112.5. HUDSON**, an industrial center, sett. c.1783 by New Englanders. NW. cor. of Partition & 2nd Sts., **Collier H.** (now Ch.; Gr.Rev.). 451 Warren St., **First Reformed Ch.** (Gr.Rev.). 215 Warren St., **Gen. Worth Hotel** (Gr.Rev.). Here is J. with St.9G. **114. TURTLE H.** (L) (1800-18), with fine columned portico. **117.5. MACY H.** (R) (1816). **125. KINDERHOOK**, early Dutch settlement. Main St., **H. of Hist.** (1810-19;fine exter.), now hqs. of Columbia Cty. Hist. Soc., containing early furniture, dolls, & hist. documents & relics. Sylvester Lane, **St. Paul's Episc. Ch.** (Goth.Rev.by Rich.Upjohn). **Grave of Martin Van Buren** is in village cemetery. **137. J.** with US20 (see), which unites with US9 to Albany. **141. J.** with US4 (see). **144.5. RENSSELAER**, suburb of Albany. Washington Ave., **Beverwyck** (c.1840-43;Gr.Rev.fine inter.), which belonged to Stephen Van Rensselaer, one of famous patroon family, now monastery & training sch. of Order of St. Francis. Riverside St., **Ft. Crailo** (O.fee.1704.adds.1762.rest.int. inter.). Inter. is preserved in orig. state. Dr. Rich. Shuckburgh, Brit. Army surgeon, in 1758 composed here words of "Yankee Doodle," adopted as popular song during Rev. St.9J leads (L) from Rensselaer to **Jan Bries H.** (1723), 3.5^m, & **Van Rensselaer-Genet H.** (1742), 4^m.

145.5. ALBANY (see US20), at J. with US20 (see).

Sec. 2: ALBANY to GLENS FALLS. 51.**6. J. with St.155.**

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to **Albany Airport**, 2.5^m, adj. to which is **Ann Lee Home** for aged of Albany Cty. on site purchased from United Soc. of Shakers, named for Ann Lee, who led 8 converts to Amer. in 1774 & sett. here. Shakers adhered to celibacy, spiritualism, community of property, refusal to bear arms or take oaths & became famous for beautiful handicrafts. Just (W) of Ann Lee Home is **Shaker Cemetery**, with **Grave of Ann Lee**. At 3.5^m are several red brick bldgs. of **Shaker Settlement**.

At **12.5**. US9 crosses Mohawk R. **16. CLIFTON PK.**, where is **Stevens' Tavern (L)** (c.1800). At **26**. is J. with St.9P, curving (R) around E. shore of **Saratoga L.** (summer resort), past **White Sulphur Spring**, 3.5^m, to **Saratoga Springs** (see below), 12^m, where it rejoins US9. **32.5. SARATOGA SPRINGS**, nationally known for hotels, race-track, & mineral springs, booms in summer, swollen with visitors. This was favorite hunting ground for Mohawk & Oneida Inds., who knew it as Saraghoga ("place of swift water"). Sir Wm. Johnson was carried on stretcher by Mohawk braves in 1767 to take springs' medicinal waters. Gideon Putnam in 1802 cleared timber around Congress Spring & built Union Hotel. In 1824, U.S. Hotel was opened & in 1832 N.Y. St.'s 2nd RR. was laid here from Schenectady. Saratoga Springs soon became N.'s chief sporting & social center of mid-19th cent. Opera H. & racetrack were built in 1865, Casino in 1870. Saratoga's racing, dancing, gambling made it gayest place in Amer.—& one of best in which to marry off eligible daughters. After 1890 commercial exploitation threatened Saratoga's continuance as spa, until N.Y. St. began in 1910 program of conservation which has resulted in development of St.-owned Saratoga Spa (see below).

PTS. OF INT.: (1) High Rock Ave. opp. Rock St., **High Rock Spring**, known to Inds. as "Medicine Spring of the Great Spirit," was 1st of springs discovered by white men. (2) Putnam & Spring Sts., **St. Drink Hall** (sm.adm.fee,free water). (3) Broadway & Washington St., **Grand Union Hotel** (oldest sec.1802.enlarged & remod.1872), mansard-roofed & turreted, with 3-story piazza & inter. courtyard, evolved from Gideon Putnam's orig. hostelry. (4) Broadway & Spring St., **Congress Pk.** (c.10 as.). contains **Spencer Trask Mem. Fountain** (by Dan.Chester French) & **Katina Trask Peabody Mem.**, granite stairway. Trask was retired banker who pioneered development of Saratoga Spa, as did Geo. Foster Peabody, whom his widow married. In center of pk. is red brick **Casino** (O.Aug.1870), opened as Saratoga Club by John Morrissey, which Rich. Canfield bought & renovated in 1894 as lavish gambling palace; it was closed in 1907. (5) Circular & Spring Sts., **Skidmore College** (inc.1922), for women, named for patroness Lucy Skidmore Scribner, with more than 2 dozen bldgs. on 10-a. campus. (6) Union & East Aves., **Saratoga Race Track** (races in Aug.), with grandstand & 45-a. landscaped pk. (7) Union Ave. (E) of race track, **Yaddo**, handsomely landscaped estate sett. by Jacobus Barhyte in 1784 & later acquired by Mr. & Mrs. Spencer Trask, who left it & their Norman style mansion to Corporation of Yaddo, which since 1926 has conducted artists' colony here.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.50 (L) from Saratoga 1.5^m to **Saratoga Spa** (O.all yr.), owned & operated by N.Y. St., comprising woodland area of 1,200 as. laced with bridle trls., footpaths & Rds. leading to 163 mineral springs along Geyser Brook. At center of reserv. is landscaped 140-a. tract with **Hall of Springs** (O.May through Nov.), where natural carbonated waters are served; **Spa Recr. Center** (swim.golf.tennis); **Roosevelt, Washington, & Lincoln Baths**. (baths & related treatments for heart & circulatory disorders, arthritis, neuritis & other ailments); **Simon Baruch Research Institute**; **U.S. Veterans' Facility**; **Gideon Putnam Hotel**, summer theater, & bottling plant. Waters of spa contain salines & alkalines & are naturally carbonated.

St.50 cont. (S) through **Ballston Spa**, 6.5^m, once fashionable spa, now industrial center with tanneries & knitting mills, to **Scotia** (see St.5) at J. with St.5 (see), 22^m.

40. WILTON, at J. with Rd. leading (L) 1.5^m to **Mt. McGregor Sanitarium**. Here is **Gen. Grant Cottage** (O.sm.fee), where Gen. U. S. Grant died in 1885. **51. GLENS FALLS**, industrial city mfg. paper & chemicals, garments, & machinery, whose progress has been furthered by water power developed at Falls of Hudson R. here (60' high). First mills were built in 1788. Beneath bridge over Hudson is **Cooper's Cave**, at foot of falls, scene of episode in Jas. Fenimore Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans." At Glens Falls is J. with St.32B, running (E) 3^m to conn. with US4 (see) at **Hudson Falls**.

Sec. 3: GLENS FALLS to J. with St.373. 102.5.

For this sec. of US9, see Adirondack St. Pk.

Sec. 4: J. with St.373 to CANADIAN BORDER. 37.5.

0. J. with St.373, leading (R) 2.5^m to **Port Kent**, on L. Champlain, where ferry crosses to Burlington, Vt., at J. with US7. Just (N) of J. with St.373 is N. boundary of **Adirondack St. Pk.** (see). **12. PLATTSBURG**, at pt. where Saranac R. enters L. Champlain. Here in 1814 was fought Battle of Plattsburg & just off shore, on L. Champlain, occurred Battle of L. Champlain bet. Brit. & Amer. fleets. S. River St., **Macdonough Mem.** (by John R.Pope), 135' obelisk comm. Macdonough's victory

in latter conflict. 17 Cumberland Ave., **Kent-Delord H.** (O.fee;remod.c.1810) containing hist. documents & antique furnishings. On L. shore, (S) of Saranac R., **Champlain College**, N.Y. St. institution est. for veterans at end of World War II, in former U.S. Army Barracks, whose oldest bldgs. date back to 1838. At Plattsburg is J. with St.3-365.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L). At 9.5m is J. with St.374, on which side route turns (R). (For St.3-365, running (SW), see Adirondack St. Pk.) St.374 runs to **Dannemora**, 14.5m, so named for city in Sweden, where convicts from Auburn St. Prison were brought during mid-19th cent. to work iron deposits. It is now site of **Clinton St. Prison**. St.374 cont. to **Chazy L.** (f.), 20.5m. At 23.5m is J. with trl. leading to summit of **Lyon Mt.** (3,830'). At 28m is iron mining town of **Lyon Mt.** 37m **Lower Chateaugay L.** (bath.boat.f.hunt.). **Chateaugay** (see US11), 45m, is at J. with US11 (see).

At 13.5. is J. with Rd. leading (R) 0.5m to **Cumberland Beach** (bath.) off which Battle of L. Champlain was fought. At 26., **COLONIAL H.** (O.May-Nov.sm.fee.1824) containing antique furnishings & hist. relics. 36. **ROUSES PT.** Here Toll Bridge crosses L. providing access to J. with US2 to Alburg, Vt. 37.5. **CANADIAN BORDER.**

US 9W—NEW YORK

N.Y. to ALBANY. 151. US9W

Via: Newburgh, Highland, Kingston & Catskill. W. Shore Div., N.Y. Central RR. parallels entire route. Accom.: All types.

This route following W. side of Hudson R. is scenically fine. For pts. of int. & towns on or near US9W bet. **NEW YORK** at 0., & J. with US6 (see) at 46., see N.Y. Trip IV. 51. J. with paved hy.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 2m to **U.S. Military Academy** at **West Pt.** (accoms.& guides at Thayer-West Pt.lnn;info.from military police at N.& S.gates & on grounds), oldest U.S. military post now in use, 1st occupied by troops Jan. 20, 1778. It comprises tract of 15,085 as. overlooking Hudson R.; its bldgs. (chiefly Goth.in style) rise in terraces up steep sides of Storm King Mt. Academy was opened July 4, 1802, but had hard struggle for some yrs., lacking funds, until Maj. (later Col.) Sylvanus Thayer, "Father of the Military Academy," became supt. in 1817 & instituted thoroughgoing reorganization. Cadet Corps, whose maximum strength was increased to 2,496 in 1942, is filled with appointees nominated by elected Fed. officials, honor grads. of honor military schs., sons of deceased war veterans & Congressional Medal winners & enlisted members of Army & Nat. Guard. Curriculum is mainly academic, leading to B.S. degree, though all cadets receive basic military instruction & rigorous physical training. June Wk., when diplomas & 2nd Lt.'s commissions are presented, is celebrated with colorful graduation parade.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Mills Rd., **Michie Stadium**, football field, seats 26,000. (2) Mills Rd., **Ft. Putnam** (1778.rest.1807-10) rises from Mt. Independence. (3) Mills Rd., **Cadet Chapel** (1910.neo-Goth.by Cram,Goodhue & Ferguson), cruciform, with high buttressed tower, is West Pt.'s most impressive bldg. (4) Mills & Wash. Rds., **Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity** (Cath.1910). (5) Delafield Rd., **Gymnasium** (1908). (6) Jefferson & Wash. Rds., **Supt.'s Quarters** (c.1820). (7) Jefferson Rd., **Washington Hall** (1925-29.by Gehron & Ross) is cadets' mess hall. (8) Thayer Rd., **Grant Hall** (Tudor Goth.) is cadets' reception hall. (9) Thayer Rd., **Cadet Hospital** (1924.Goth.by Arnold W.Brunner). (10) Thayer Rd., **Adm. Bldg.** (1904.Goth.by Cram,Goodhue & Ferguson), battlemented granite structure with 160' tower-keep, contains **Ordinance Mus.** (11) Jefferson & Cullum Rds., **Lib.** (Goth.1841), with coll. of paintings incl. Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington. (12) Cullum Rd., **Riding Hall** (1911.by Cram,Goodhue & Ferguson) with vast arena for riding classes, indoor polo & drills. (13) **Bachelors' Bldg.**, (14) **Cullum Mem. Hall** & (15) **Officers' Club**, all on Cullum Rd., are in neo-Class. style, designed by McKim, Mead & White. (16) Cullum Rd., **Kosciusko Mon.** (1828) comm. Polish soldier who helped plan West Pt. fortifications during Rev. (17) **Flirtation Walk** scales cliff from R. shore. (18) End of Flirtation Walk, **Battle Mon.** (by Stanford White); near-by are some links from 1,700' chain strung across Hudson from West Pt. during Rev. to block Brit. ships, & around base of mon. are captured cannon from major Amer. wars. (19) Cullum & Wash. Rds., **Washington Mon.** (20) Wash. Rd., **Old Post Chapel** (1837.rebuilt 1911.Class.Rev.), at entrance to **West Pt. Cemetery**, where Maj. Thayer & Gens. Scott & Custer are buried.

St.218 (Storm King Hy.) cont. (N) at considerable alt. above Hudson, with magnificent view of "Narrows," around Storm King Mt. It descends to **Cornwall-on-Hudson** at 7m.

63. NEWBURGH (sett.1709), whose streets run steeply downhill to R., is an industrial & tourist center. In Headquarters Pk. on Washington St. is **Hasbrouck H.** (O.wks.1725.adds.1749 & 1770), which was Washington's hqs., 1782 & 1783. Bldg. contains hist. paintings, engravings, furniture & relics. In Pk. are also Mus. (O.wks.) containing hist. relics & **Tower of Victory** comm. disbanding of Continental Army, Oct. 1783. SW. cor. Grand & 2nd Sts., **St. George Episc. Ch.** (1819.Gr.Rev.). NW.

cor. Grand & 1st Sts., **Associate Reformed Ch.** (1789 & 1821). Carpenter Ave., **Downing Pk.**, whose **Observ. Tower** affords fine view.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.32 (L) from Newburgh 2.5^m to **Site of the Last Cantonment**, where Continental Army waited after surrender of Cornwallis, 1781, final signing of peace in 1783. At 4^m is J. with Rd.

Take latter (R) 1^m to **Temple Hill**, on which is **Temple Hill Mon.**, put up by Masons. Here in Mar. 1783, Washington read famous "Law & Order" speech urging soldiers to refrain from violence.

Just beyond last J., St.32 makes J. with St.45.

Take latter (R) 0.5^m to **Gen. Knox Hqs.** (O.1734.1754.1782.int.inter.), occupied by Gen. Knox during "Last Cantonment."

71.5. (R) COL. LOUIS DuBOIS H. (c.1757). **78.5. HIGHLAND**, near W. end of Mid-Hudson Bridge to Poughkeepsie; here are Js. with St.299 & with US44 running (E) to conn. with St.22 (see US6).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.299 (L) 7^m to **New Paltz** (mt.resort.accoms.recr.bath.), sett. c.1777 by Fr. Huguenots, emigrants from Rheinisch Pfalz, some of whose descendants still live in vic. Near Front St., **Jean Hasbrouck H.** (1712), now maintained as mem. by 2 hist. societies. Near it, **Dan. DuBois H.** (1705.adds.1835), now tearoom. Near latter, **Bevier-Elting H.** (1699.adds.c.1735) & **Abr. Hasbrouck H.** (late 17th & early 18th cent.; fine example.int.inter.& exter.) & **Dutch Reformed Ch.** (1839.Gr.Rev.), founded 1683 as Fr. Prot. H. of worship.

(B) Take US44 (L) 21^m to beautiful **L. Minnewaska** (O.Mem.Day-2nd wk.Oct.;accoms. recr.many fine trls.). 27^m **Kerhonkson**, center for Shawangunk Mts. resorts (accoms.), at J. with US209 on which route cont. (L) to **Ellenville** (accoms.2 pub.bath.beaches.hik.trls. h.f.) at 35^m on Ulster L., center of much-frequented vacation area, with many near-by resorts. US209 cont. to **Wurtsboro** (see St.17), 47^m at J. with St.17 (see).

85. WEST PARK. Here is **John Burroughs Home** (1873.burned 1947.rebuilt), designed by author himself. Near-by is his **Bark Study**. Rd. leads (L) 1^m to **Slabsides**, built by Burroughs to escape importunities of sightseers, which contains some orig. furnishings. US9W now runs near Hudson with view of Catskills (W). **94. KINGSTON**, at pt. where Rondout Cr. flows into Hudson. Town was sett. by Dutch in 1653 & played considerable role during Rev. St. Gov. met in Cth. in 1777 & there & in Senate H. was adopted St.'s earliest constitution. Brit. captured town & burned it in Oct. 1777. Delaware & Hudson Canal, which ran from Kingston into Pa., & river shipping accounted for much of city's prosperity during middle of 19th cent. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) Clinton Ave. & N. Front & Fair Sts., **Senate H. & Mus.** (O.10:30-4:30.sm.fee.1676.Dutch Col.int.inter.), where St.'s legislature met in 1777, contains paintings & hist. relics. (2) Wall, Main & Fair Sts., **Dutch Reformed Ch.** (1852.Class. Rev.). (3) In adj. cemetery, **Grave of Geo. Clinton**, N.Y.'s 1st Gov. (4) Wall St., **Ulster County Cth.** (1818), on site of earlier bldg. where 1st constitution of St. was adopted in 1777. (5) N. Front & Green Sts., **Hoffman H.** (hqs. of Salvation Army; O.wks.c.1660.later adds.) was one of few bldgs. to survive fire of 1777. (6) Wall St. opp. Franklin St., **Van Steenberg H.** (N.O.;pre-Rev.adds.) in Rev. era was an inn. (7) 88 Maiden Lane, **Conrad Elmendorf Tavern** (N.O.1725) where Rev. Council of Safety met in Oct. 1777. (8) SW. cor. Crown & John Sts., **Old Kingston Academy** (O.appl.pre-Rev.), now newspaper office. (9) Crown & Green Sts., **D.A.R. Hqs.** occupy stone Tappan H. (pre-Rev.). **106. SAUGERTIES**, at confluence of Esopus Cr. & Hudson R., has many handsome old homes. 119 Main St., **Dubois Kierstedts H.** (N.O.;1727). **116.5. J. with St.23A**, running (W) into Catskills (see Catskill St. Pk.). **118. CATSKILL**, at mouth of Catskill Cr., derived its name from wildcats in furs. of vic. It was noted during Prohibition for its apple jack & Prohibition racketeers, who carried on operations here. On Spring St., **Thomas Cole H.** (1814), home of most famous of Hudson R. School of painters.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.385 (R) along R. 5^m to **Athens**. Washington St., **Jan Van Loon H.** (1706). N. end of town, **Albertus Van Loon H.** (1706). At 11.5^m **Coxsackie** (supposedly Ind. for "owl hoot"). In this town was issued in Jan. 1775, "Decl. of Ind." which antedated that of Continental Congress by more than a yr. At 13^m, St.385 makes J. with US9W.

At **118.5.** on US9W is entrance (R) to **RIP VAN WINKLE BRIDGE**, which crosses to E. shore of Hudson R. **127. ST. VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR BOYS**, which gives vocational training to delinquent youngsters. Opp. institution is **Bronck H.** (O.June-Nov.;1663 & 1738.int.exter.& inter.), built by Pieter Bronck, for whom borough of the Bronx in N.Y.C. was named. Behind H. is **Stepmother's H.** (1800), built for daughters of later Bronck who couldn't get along with their stepmother. **151. ALBANY** (see US20) at Js. with US20 (see) & US9 (see).

US 11—NEW YORK

ROUSES PT. (S) to N.Y.-PA. LINE (8^m from New Milford, Pa.). **327. US11**

Via: Malone, Potsdam, Watertown, Syracuse, Cortland, & Binghamton. RRs. parallel route. Through bus conns.

US11 follows huge arc S. of N.Y.-Canada line (SW) to Watertown near L. Ontario, then turns directly (S) past W. end of Oneida L. & through Syracuse across middle of St. to Binghamton. From its N. sec., Rds. branch off into Adirondacks (see Adirondack St. Pk.). From Watertown, Thousand Islands reg. is easily accessible.

Sec. 1: ROUSES PT. to WATERTOWN. 168.

0. ROUSES PT., at Js. with US9 (see) & US2 (see Vt.). **42. CHATEAUGAY**, sett. by Fr. Canadians in 1796. Here is J. with St.374 (see US9), which runs (SW) to J. with St.3 9^m (W) from Plattsburg at J. with US9 (see). **55.5. MALONE** (sett.1802) is sm. industrial city on Salmon R. Pop. is largely Fr. Canadian. Here is J. with St.10, leading (S) into Adirondacks (see Adirondack St. Pk.).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.37 (R) from Malone. This is alt. route to US11, running close to St. Lawrence R. 20^m, **St. Regis Ind. Reserv.** extending into Canada & inhabited by approx. 3,000 Inds. 25^m, **Hogansburg** has **Trading Post** exhibiting Ind. handicrafts. 28^m **Roosevelt-town**, from which Internat. Bridge (toll) crosses to Cornwall, Canada. 37.5^m, **Massena**, formerly watering resort, popular for its mineral springs, is now dairy products & industrial center, powered by electricity generated by Grass R. Canal. Massena Works of **Aluminum Co. of America** (O.appl.) is one of world's largest aluminum producers. At 52.5^m is J. with Rd. leading (R) to Waddington-Morrisburg Ferry (toll). At 73.5^m is J. with Rd. leading (R) 0.5^m to **St. Lawrence Fish Hatchery** (O.summers). 75^m **Ogdensburg**, which grew up around **Ft. La Presentation** (1749) at confluence of St. Lawrence & Oswegatchie Rs., with deep-water port, has milk products, silk & clothing & other plants run by hydroelectric power. Town is largely inhabited by people of Fr.-Canadian origin; Canada Day is chief annual event. From Ogdensburg in 1837 was launched an attack by Canadians & Amers. in abortive attempt to win Canada's independence. Washington & State Sts., **Remington Art Mem.** (O.1809) containing art works & relics of Fred. Remington. **Pub. Lib.** contains coll. of Ind. artifacts. East River St., **Maple Cty. Mill** (1797.int.inter.). On outskirts, **Judge J. Fine H.** with old barn used as ft. in War of 1812. Near-by, **Vanden Heuvel H.** (1830). 86^m **Morris-town** (resort.fish.), near beginning of Thousand Islands. 108.5^m **Redwood** (resort.accoms.), bet. Butterfield & Mud Ls., is at J. with St.26B, running (R) to J. with St.26 which cont. to Alexandria Bay (see below). St.37 cont. to **Watertown** (see below), 134^m, at J. with US11.

97. POTSDAM (accoms.camp.recr.) on Raquette R., is tourist, educational, & dairying center dating back to 1804. Here are **Potsdam St. Normal Sch.** & **Thos. S. Clarkson Mem. College of Technology**. St.56 leads (L) 5^m from Potsdam to impressive **Hannawa Falls** (85') of Raquette R. **108. CANTON** (accoms.), at Grass & Little Rs., where is St.-operated **St. Lawrence Univ.** (chartered 1856.coed.). On Miner St., **Remington H.** (N.O.), birthpl. of Fred. Remington, well-known Amer. painter of Western subjects. **131. GOUVERNEUR**, trading center of lead, talc, & zinc mining district, where is **Gouverneur Morris H.** (1809), in which Morris, who had been Minister to France, sett. toward end of his life. At **143.5** is J. with Rd. leading (R) 6^m to **Oxbow** on Oswegatchie R. Here Jos. Bonaparte built **Benton H.** (1838) & lived for short time with his mistress, Annette Savage, & their daughter, Caroline. **158. EVANS MILLS.**

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (L) from Evans Mills 3^m to **Leraysville**, where turn (R) on dirt Rd. to **LeRay H.** (O.appl.1806-08.Fr.Ren.), 3.5^m, built by Fr. nobleman James LeRay de Chaumont.

168. WATERTOWN, pt. of departure for Thousand Islands resorts & L. Ontario, is industrial center dating back to 1800, when 1st settlers came to utilize power resources of Black River Falls. 228 Washington St., **Jefferson Cty. Hist. Bldg.** houses Ind. & pioneer relics. Watertown is at Js. with St.37 (see above) & St.12 (see St.5), which runs (SE) to J. with St.5 at Utica.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.12 (R) from Watertown 21.5^m to **Clayton**, on St. Lawrence R., port & RR. terminal & gateway to Thousand Islands Reg., nationally famous as recr. center, attracting crowds of summer vacationists. More than 1,700 islands dot broad expanse of St. Lawrence R. here, where it merges with L. Ontario. State pks., sm. fishing villages & numerous bays & inlets are meccas for boating, bathing & fishing enthusiasts. Well stocked waters incl. black bass, muskellunge, perch, pike, pickerel & other species. Facils. for golf, tennis, dancing & other sports are available. From Clayton boats are avail. to **Canoe Pt. & Picnic Pt. St. Pks.** (camp.boat.bath.pic.f.) on Grindstone Is. Ferry (toll) crosses St. Lawrence to Gananoque, Can.

Take St.12E (L) from Clayton. At 3^m **Bartlett's Pt. St. Campsite**, 9^m, **Cedar Pt. St. Pk.** (camp.bath.f.dancing), 11^m **Burnham Pt. St. Pk.** (camp.bath.boat.pic.). 15^m **Cape St. Vincent** (resort.good f.accoms.) where many Fr. Napoleonic emigrés sett. At 21.5^m is J. with Long Pt. Rd. leading (R) 7.5^m to gravel Rd. which turns 1.5^m (L) to **Long Pt. St. Pk.** (camp.boat.bath.pic.f.), on Chaumont Bay of L. Ontario. At 41^m St.12E reaches Watertown.

St.12 cont. (R) from Clayton to **Grass Pt. St. Pk.**, 27^m. At 29^m is **Internat. Bridge** (toll) crossing via Wells & Hill Is. to Rockport, Canada. From bridge Rds. run to **Dewolf Pt. St. Pk.** (camp.boat.bath.pic.) & **Watterson Pt. St. Pk.** (bath.pic.) on Wells I. 33.5^m **Alexandria Bay** (accoms.all types.motorboat tours on R. through Is.). From Alexandria Bay, **Mary I. & Cedar I. St. Pks.** (camp.boat.bath.pic.f.) can be reached by boat. Visible on Heart I. is turreted, castellated **Boldt Castle**, abandoned, built by hotel magnate Geo. C. Boldt for his wife. Rd. cont. from Alexandria Bay 10^m along R. to **Kring Pt. St. Pk.** (camp.boat.bath.pic.f.), jutting out into St. Lawrence.

(B) Take St.3 (R) from Watertown. At 9^m is J. with Sacketts Harbor Rd. leading (R) 1.5^m to **Sacketts Harbor** (accoms.pub.bath.beaches.pic.boat.f.), sett. 1801, on Black R. Bay of L. Ontario. Here is **Madison Barracks**, U.S. Army Post at which Gen. U.S. Grant was stationed 1843-49. Main St., **Old Union Hotel** (1817), containing coll. of Ind. & War of 1812 relics, & **Augustus Sackett H. (L)** (1801). N. end Main St., **Sacketts Harbor Battlefield** where was fought Battle of Sacketts Harbor in July, 1812, when 1 Amer. ship & land force of farmers repulsed 5 Brit. battleships. 40^m **Port Ontario**, where is **Selkirk Shores St. Pk.** (camp.cabins.pic.f.). 48^m **Mexico** at J. with US104, which tour now follows (R).

Take Rd. (R) from Mexico 5.5^m to **Spy St. Pk.** in Little Salmon R., burial place of Silas Towne, Amer. spy who warned patriots at Ft. Stanwix of approach of Brit. in 1777. 63.5^m **Oswego**, easternmost Great Ls. port & Barge Canal terminal, at mouth of Oswego R., grew up around ft. built here in 1722, captured by Fr. in 1756 but recaptured in 1759 by Brit., who held it until 1796. It soon became important shipping center. Here in 1841 was built "Vandalia," 1st steamboat with screw propeller. E. side Oswego R., **U.S. Military Reserv.**, with pentagonal old **Ft. Ontario** (1755). Oneida & W. 1st Sts., **Pontiac Boulder**, comm. council held in Oswego in 1766 by Sir Wm. Johnson & Chief Pontiac which resulted in cession of Great Ls. reg. to Gr. Britain. Oswego Harbor with its extensive terminal facils. is well worth visit. 24 W. 2nd St., **Cooper H. (N.O.)** where Jas. F. Cooper lived while serving in Oswego as midshipman. Geo. Washington Blvd., **Oswego St. Normal School** (1866). Oswego is at J. with St.57 (see St.5), running (S) to J. with St.5 (see) at Syracuse.

US104 cont. (W) along L. Ontario. At 85^m is J. with St.104A leading (R) 5.5^m to J. with Rd. which turns (L) to **Fairhaven Beach St. Pk.** (816 as.pic.swim.) at 7.5^m. US104 now runs through orchard reg.; apples are chief crop. At 97.5^m is **Resort**, vacation pt. on Sodus Bay, in which grows profusely Amer. lotus. Rochester (see US15), 137.5^m, is at J. with US15.

Sec. 2: WATERTOWN to N.Y.-PA. LINE. 159.

US11 now cuts (S) across L. Ontario plain through several sm. towns & past E. end of Oneida L. to **SYRACUSE** (see St.5) at J. with St.5, 69.5. At 75. is J. with St.11A. SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 1^m to **Onondaga Ind. Reserv.**, whose self-governing inhabitants hold festivals in June, Aug. & Oct. At 2^m is **Onondaga Council H.** Near-by is **Grave of Handsome Lake**, famous 19th cent. Ind. prophet.

81.5. **LAFAYETTE** & J. with US20 (see). 101. **HOMER**, which was home of "David Harum" in E. N. Westcott's novel of same name, who in real life was David Han-num, kindly but astute Yankee trader. In town is **Homer Art Gallery (O)**, in Homer Academy. 104. **CORTLAND**, with large Ital. colony, has several factories. At 127.5. is J. with St.79.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 12.5^m to J. with St.369 & turn (R) on latter to **Chenango Valley St. Pk.** (928 as.camp.cabins.pic.boat.bath.f.hik.riding.golf.athletic facils.) at 15^m.

146.5. **BINGHAMTON** (see St.17), at J. with St.17 (see). US11 cont. (S) to N.Y.-PA. LINE, 159.

US 15—NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (S) to N.Y.-PA. LINE. 102.5. US15

Via: Bath & Painted Post. RRs. parallel parts of route.

US15 crosses rural reg. of western N.Y. St.

0. ROCHESTER

Through RR., bus & plane conns. Ferry to Ontario; steamship serv. to L. Ontario & St. Lawrence R. pts. Accom.: Ample. Info.: C. of C., 55 St. Paul St. Rd. shows at Masonic Temple, local productions at Community Playh.; baseball at Red Wing Stadium; boxing & wrestling at Sports Arena, Edgerton Pk.; golf at Genesee Valley & Durand-Eastman Pks.; tennis at most city pks.; swim. at Genesee Valley, Seneca, Ontario Beach & Durand-Eastman Pks. Annual Events: Easter Flower Show, Highland Pk.; Music Festival, Eastman Theater, Ap.; Lilac Display, Highland Pk., May or June; Rochester Symphony Orchestra season, Oct.-Ap.

Third largest city in N.Y. St., Rochester is important mfg. center with many specialized industries but lacks usual grimy factory-town atmosphere: its plants, mostly clean & modern-looking & set in park-like grounds, are dispersed throughout city. Rochester is notable for handsome floral displays in gardens & pks. & shaded residential areas; home of Eastman Sch. of Music, it is as well known for its musical as for its industrial activities & offers wide variety of other cultural & educational facilis. City spreads more than 12^m along banks of Genesee R., which is bordered by many pks. & (N) of downtown sec., which it bisects, R. flows through scenic gorge to L. Ontario. Rochester is world's leading center for manufacture of photographic equipment & notable producer of men's clothing & accessories; it also leads in production of optical goods, dental & medical equipment, & other articles.

First settler was Ebenezer ("Indian") Allen, who built grist mill & sawmill at upper falls of Genesee in 1789. Col. Nath. Rochester, with 2 other Md. gentlemen, Col. Wm. Fitzhugh & Maj. Chas. Carroll, bought Allen's 100-a. tract in 1803 & 8 yrs. later, Rochester offered lots for sale. Opening of Erie Canal in 1824 provided transportation for flour ground in many mills along Genesee. By 1834, when Rochester was inc. as city, it was famous as "Flour City." Later nursery industry rose to world-wide fame: "Flour City" became "Flower City." By 1850 Rochester was city of 40,000. Among famous residents were Fox Sisters, pioneer spiritualists; Frederick Douglass, who edited "North Star"; Susan B. Anthony, advocate of women's rights. After Civil War, shoe & clothing industries rapidly developed mass-production methods. At same time, specialized industries mfg. thermometers, optical goods & gear-cutting machines developed; in 1880 Geo. Eastman began production of photographic dry plates & in 1888, of Kodaks. Industrial prosperity led to civic beautification. Eventually city put forth 2 long fingers to shore of L. Ontario, where harbor with piers & terminal facilis. was developed.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Fitzhugh & Broad Sts., **City Hall** (1875.Vict.Goth.by A.J.Warner). (2) 17 S. Fitzhugh St., **St. Luke's Ch.** (Episc.1824.Goth.) is city's oldest ch. (3) 55 Plymouth Ave. S., **Rochester Institute of Technology** is trade sch. grown out of merger of Athenaeum (est.1829) & Mechanics' Institute (est.1885). (4) Its Sch. of Arts, around cor. at Washington & Spring Sts., occupies **Bevier Mem. Hall** (1910. by Claude F.Bragdon) on site of Col. Nath. Rochester's home. (5) 37 S. Washington St., **4th Ch. of Christ Scientist** occupies former Jonathan Child H. (1837.Gr.Rev.), built by city's 1st mayor. (6) Plymouth Ave. S. & Troup St., **Fox Sisters' H.** (post. Col.) was occupied after 1848 by founders of modern spiritualism, who conducted seances here. (7) Plymouth Ave. S. & Troup St., **Plymouth Ave. Spiritualist Ch.** (1853.Vict.Goth.) is mother ch. of modern spiritualism. (8) S. Fitzhugh & Troup Sts., **Campbell-Whittlesey H.** (O.Tues.& Thurs.& Sun.p.m.1835.outstanding Gr.Rev.), built for wealthy miller Benj. Campbell, is authentically furnished & preserved as typical early Rochester home. (9) 115 South Ave., **Rundel Lib.** (O.Tues.-Sat.9-9.1936. Mod.Class.by Gordon & Kaelber & Leonard A.Wassdorp), named for patron Morton W. Rundel, is Rochester's pub. lib.; it presents current art exhibits on 2nd fl. gallery (O.12 p.m.-9 p.m.wks.). (10) Central Ave. & St. Paul St., **Frederick Douglass Mon.** (1899.by Sidney W.Edwards). (11) Central Ave. bet. Joseph Ave. & Clinton Ave. N., **N.Y. Central RR. Sta.** (1914.Mod.neo-Class.by Claude F.Bragdon), architecturally notable. (12) State & Platt Sts., **Kodak Tower** (1913.Mod.Fr.Ren.), 19 stories, is hqs. of Eastman-Kodak organization. (13) 635 St. Paul St., **Bausch & Lomb Optical Plant** (O.wks.), largest of its type in U.S. (14) St. Paul & Bausch Sts., **Lomb Mem.** (1930.by Walter Cassebeer & Lewis Brew), granite shaft 48' high, comm. Capt. Henry Lomb. (15) Adj. is **Bausch Mem. Bridge**, with 945' steel cantilever span, at whose approaches are bronze tablets comm. John Jacob Bausch. (16) 485 East Ave., **Rochester Hist. Soc. Mus.** (O.wks.Sat.a.m.) exhibits materials pertaining to Rochester & vic. (17) Backus St. & Phelps Ave., **Edgerton Pk.** (63 as. winter athletics). (18) Lake & Driving Pk. Aves., **Maplewood Pk.** (145 as.pic.ice skating in winter), on W. bank of Genesee. (19) Lake Ave. & Ridge Rd. W., **Kodak Pk.** (O.wks.conducted tours), chief Rochester plant of Eastman Kodak Co., city in itself with more than 80 bldgs. At entrance is **Eastman Mem.**, plaza with pedestal on which is urn containing ashes of Geo. Eastman. (20) Ridge Rd. & Genesee R., **Veterans' Mem. Bridge** (1931.by Gehron & Ross), city's longest, 981', praised for classic architecture. (21) 2260 Lake Ave., **St. Bernard's Theological Seminary** (Cath. est.1893) occupies group of red sandstone Goth. bldgs. (22) Foot of Lighthouse St. near Lake Ave., **Old Charlotte Lighth.** (1822). (23) Foot of Lake Ave., **Ontario**

Beach Pk. (swim.pic.playgrounds), with sandy beach on L. Ontario. (24) W. bank of Genesee R. at L. front, **Port of Rochester**, with 1,200' dock & passenger & freight terminal. (25) Lake Shore Blvd., **Durand-Eastman Pk.** (506 as.swim.f.pic.golf), on L. Ontario, has zoo & several sm. Ls. (26) 3000 Ridge Rd. E., **Ward's Natural Science Establishment** (O.wks.), with minerals, fossils & other natural science specimens. (27) Monroe & Highland Aves., **Cobbs Hill Pk.**, with large reservoir, on hill 636' high with Lookout Tower (telescope). (28) 4245 East Ave., **Nazareth College** (Cath.), women's institution. (29) 900 East Ave., **Geo. Eastman H.** (1906.Georg.Col.), built by Geo. Eastman, now instruction & demonstration center covering photography from beginnings to latest developments, with Eastman colls. of photographs & paintings, conducted jointly by Eastman Kodak Co. & Univ. of Rochester. Adj. is **Dryden Theater**. (30) 657 East Ave., **Rochester Mus. of Arts & Sciences** (O.Tues.-Sat.Sun.p.m.), with Ind., natural science, geological, Americana & early Rochester exhibits & hist. dioramas. (31) Prince St. & Univ. Ave., **Prince St. Campus** (27 as.) of **Univ. of Rochester** is occupied by College for Women. Univ. of Rochester, one of half dozen most heavily endowed univs. in U.S., was founded in 1850; it comprises 6 colleges & schs. giving courses in arts & sciences, medicine & dentistry, music, engineering, optics & nursing. Among bldgs. on Prince St. Campus are **Mem. Art Gallery** (O.Tues.-Sat.Sun.& Mon.p.m.1913.Ital.Ren.); **Cutler Union** (1933.Eng.Coll.Goth.); & **Anderson Hall** (1861). (32) 800 Main St. E., **Rochester Dental Dispensary**, est. & endowed by Geo. Eastman in 1916. (33) Gibbs St. & Main St. E., **Eastman Sch. of Music** of Univ. of Rochester (1922.Mod.Ital.Ren.by Gordon & Kaelber & McKim.Mead & White), nationally outstanding, occupies bldg. in which are Eastman Theater, Kilbourn Hall & Art Gallery. (34) 46 Swan St., **Sibley Musical Lib.** of Univ. of Rochester, occupies only bldg. in U.S. devoted exclusively to musical literature. (35) River Blvd. & Elmwood Ave., **River Campus of Univ. of Rochester** on bluff overlooking Genesee, opened in 1930, is occupied by College for Men. Its Georg. style bldgs. incl. **Rush-Rhees Lib.**, with 186' tower; **John J. Bausch-Henry Lomb Mem. Lab.** for study of applied optics; **Chester Dewey Bldg.**, in which is **Mus. of Nat. Hist.**, with botanical & geological colls.; **Harkness Hall**, 1st naval science bldg. erected outside U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis; **Henry Alvah Strong Auditorium**; **Engineering Bldg.**; **Industrial X-Ray Lab.**, with 1,000,000-volt machine. Here also are large cyclotron & associated lab. for atomic research. (36) 260 Crittenden Blvd., **Sch. of Medicine & Dentistry** of Univ. of Rochester, combined with Strong Mem. & Mun. Hospitals & Sch. of Nursing. (37) S. Goodman St. & Highland Ave., **Colgate-Rochester Divinity Sch.**, operated by Bapt. Education Soc., with group of Eng. Goth. bldgs. on hilltop campus. (38) Reservoir & South Aves., **Highland Pk.** (108 as.), notable for displays of flowers in greenhouses & conservatories, especially lilac display in May. (39) 791 Mt. Hope Ave., **Mt. Hope Cemetery** contains graves of Col. Nath. Rochester, Frederick Douglass & Susan B. Anthony. (40) Elmwood Ave. & River Blvd., **Genesee Valley Pk.** (640 as.boat.pic.golf.sports), where Genesee R., Red Cr. & Barge Canal converge.

SIDE TRIP: Take US104 (W) from Rochester. At 17m is J. with St.19.

(1) Take latter (R) 6m to J. with St.360, on which turn (L) 2m to J. with St.215, & turn (R) on latter to **Hamlin Beach St. Pk.** (600 as.bath.pic.) on L. Ontario.

(2) Take St.19 (L) 1m to **Brockport**, nursery & cannery center, with **Brockport St. Normal Sch.**, opened 1841.

At 31.5m is J. with St.98, leading (L) 3m to **Albion**, with vegetable canning & freezing plant, where is **Pullman Mem. Universalist Ch.**, Main St. & E. Park Ave., on site of home of Geo. Pullman, cabinetmaker here 1848-55, who in 1858 built 1st RR. passenger cars of type known by his name. At 42.5m on US104 is J. with St.63 leading (L) 4m to **Medina**, industrial community with iron foundries & **H. J. Heinz Plant** canning many of "57" varieties. At 59.5m is J. with St.78, leading (L) 4m to **Lockport**, milling center & industrial city on Barge Canal. **Canal Bridge**, 452' wide, affords view of 2 locks which raise & lower barges 60', replacing set of 10 locks on old Erie Canal. US104 cont. past **Tuscarora Ind. Reserv.** (c.6,300 as.), 77m, where inhabitants receive some aid from Fed. Gov. but are self-governing. 78.5m **Lewiston** on Niagara R., sett. c.1796. Settlement was wiped out by Brit. in War of 1812. On Center St., **Frontier H.** (1824.adds.c.1830) where Jas. Fenimore Cooper is supposed to have written "The Spy." From Lewiston, bridge crosses to Ontario, Canada.

Take St.18F (R) from Lewiston via **Youngstown** to **Ft. Niagara** (O.sm.fee.1725.adds.1756.rest.1934) 7m, last of several fts. built by Fr. at this strategic pt. commanding entrances to L. Ontario & L. Erie. It was attacked & taken by Brit. under Sir Wm. Johnson in 1759 & again in War of 1812. On grounds are various mons.; **Castle** (1725.int. inter.), where during Rev., when Wm. Butler & his followers & Ind. allies made their

hqs. here, Amer. scalps, for which Brit. offered bounty, were brought; **Poisoned Well**, supposed to be haunted by headless Frenchmen; & **Bakeshop**, built by Fr. & rebuilt (1759) by Brit.

US104 cont. to **Niagara Falls** (see St.5), 84.5m, at J. with St.324 conn. with St.5 at Buffalo (see St.5).

From Rochester, US15 runs (S) to J. with US20 (see) at **18.** & J. with US20A (see US20) at **23.5.**; it unites with latter to **LIVONIA**, **26.** At **46.5.** is **WAYLAND**, center of potato-growing reg., with vegetable canneries.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.63 (R) from Wayland 6.5m to **Dansville**, nursery & industrial community, from which St.36 runs (S) 3m to **Stony Brook St. Pk.** (560 as.) with many waterfalls in rocky gorge.

63.5. AVOCA turns out various woodworkers' products. Saddlery, knit goods & ladders are produced at **BATH**, **71.**, founded 1793. Bath is at J. with St.54 (see US20) running (NE) to J. with St.14, which conn. with US20 (see). At **PAINTED POST** (see St.17), **90.**, is J. with St.17 (see), with which US15 unites for 4m. US15 cont. (S) to **N.Y.-PA. LINE** at **102.5.**

ADIRONDACK STATE PARK

RRs: N.Y. Central RR. (N) from Utica gives access to Raquette, Tupper & Upper Saranac Ls. & other pts. on W. side of pk. Delaware & Hudson RR. runs (N) from Saratoga Springs to L. George Village & to North Cr., in SE. sec. of pk., & along L. Champlain bet. Ticonderoga & Plattsburg on E. side of Pk. Hys.: US9 (see) running (N) from Saratoga Springs through E. Adirondacks, via Schroon L. & Elizabethtown conn. with St. routes leading across pk. Accomms.: All types at larger resort centers & on most of larger Ls. 25 large pub. campsites (free.no cabins. permits good for 2 wks. but may be renewed). No permit required outside pub. campsites for camping 3 days or less in 1 place; permits for longer stays available from fr. rangers. Shelters have been erected along trls. & on many Ls. Info. on trls. & canoe routes may be obtained at hotels.

Adirondack St. Pk., est. in 1892, gradually has been expanded to more than 4,600,000 as., of which c.2,150,000 are actually owned by St. Fires & lumbering have destroyed all but few patches of 1st-growth timber; but 2nd-growth trees, in some districts 100 yrs. old, provide fine forest cover. Adirondack Mts., irregular mass of tumbled peaks & deep gorges, belong to upper Laurentian system of Canada, oldest known strata of earth's crust. Pk. extends from Ls. George & Champlain in E. to Black R. Valley in W. & from line roughly 40m below Canadian border & St. Lawrence R. in N. to line roughly 15m above Mohawk R. in S. There are more than 5,000 Ls., over 1,000 of considerable size. Mts. Marcy & McIntyre reach 5,000' & 46 other peaks run to 4,000' or higher. Adirondacks have 2 watersheds: one draining (S) into tributaries of Hudson, other draining (N) into tributaries of St. Lawrence & L. Champlain.

Adirondack (Ind., "Bark Eaters") was name derisively applied to branch of Algonquin tribe because during winter they found themselves forced to resort for food to bark of trees; but reg. itself was never permanently occupied by Inds. First white settler appears to have been Wm. Gilliland who est. himself in 1765 on Bouquet R. near L. Champlain. After 1800 exploitation of iron deposits was begun. Especially during 2nd half of 19th cent. lumber companies attacked magnificent firs. of Adirondacks with ruthless energy. Vacation possibilities of Adirondacks were 1st discovered by Amer. painter, Wm. S. Gifford, who spent some time at Saranac L. & then persuaded several Boston intellectuals to accompany him on expedition into mts. Adirondack Club was organized following yr., with Emerson, Agassiz, Lowell & John Holmes as members; & in 1858 Wm. J. Stillman bought Ampersand L. as home for it. Keene Valley became center for considerable group of artists. Saranac became famous in medical science when Dr. Edw. Livingston Trudeau was carried there on stretcher apparently dying of tuberculosis. He recovered & est. lab. & sanatorium. Since those early days Adirondacks have become one of great vacation resorts of E. & most of pop. lives off vacationists (summer & winter).

PARK TOURS

I: GLENS FALLS (N) to J. with St.373. 102.5. US9

0. GLENS FALLS (see US9). **6. WILLIAMS MON.**, comm. Col. Ephraim Williams, killed here in skirmish preceding Battle of L. George in 1755. **7.5. J.** with St.3K.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) past **L. Vanare** (swim.boat.f.riding), 7.5m, & **L. Forest**, 9.5m, on shores of which are dude ranches, to **L. Luzerne** (all-yr.resort.ski trls.), 10m. Here route turns (L) on paved Rd. to **Conklingville Dam**, 16.5m, impounding 27m-long **Sacandaga Reservoir** (boat.swim.f.). Cont. along NW. shore of reservoir to **Edinburg**, 33.5m, where route turns (R) again to **Northville** (resort.accoms.swim.), 38.5m, on reservoir at J. with St.30, running (S) 24m to Amsterdam (see St.5) at J. with St.5. Turn (R) on St.30 & follow Sacandaga R. (NE) to **Sacandaga Pub. Campsite**, c.53m. St.30 cont. (N) to J. at 61m with St.8, running (NE) to J. with St.28 (see Pk. Tour III).

8. FT. GAGE PK. on site of Ft. Gage, which figured in Fr. & Ind. Wars. **8.5.** Entrance to **L. GEORGE BATTLEGROUND PK.** (camp.) marked by **Mon.** with statues of King Hendrick, Mohawk chief, & Sir Wm. Johnson. Battle took place Sept. 1755. Colonials, after heavy fighting, defeated Fr. In Pk. are **Father Isaac Jogues Mon.** (by Chas.Keck), comm. Jesuit martyr who worked as missionary among Five Nations, & **Ruins of Ft. George**, built by Gen. Amherst in 1759. **9. L. GEORGE VILLAGE** (resort.winter sports near-by), at S. end of beautiful 32m-long L. of same name, along whose shores bet. this pt. & Ticonderoga (see Pk. Tour II) at N. end are many camps, resorts & summer residences (bus & steamer serv.from L.George Village to Ticonderoga). Here is Ft. Wm. Henry Hotel, on whose grounds are **Ruins of Ft. Wm. Henry**, erected by Sir Wm. Johnson & captured by Montcalm in 1758. Trl. runs up **Prospect Mt.** (2,027') from Montcalm St. Ls. George & Champlain, because they afforded best passage from Canada to Hudson R., were for almost a century scene of struggle for possession of N. America bet. Brit. & Fr. In 1646 Jesuit missionary Father Jogues, martyred by Inds., discovered L. & called it Lac du Saint Sacrement. Sir Wm. Johnson renamed it L. George. Fr. built fts. at Crown Pt. & then at Ticonderoga, around which conflict raged. First Fr. expedition was led by Frontenac in 1693. In 1745 Fr. again came down Ls. & captured Ft. Edward & Saratoga. In 1755 Sir Wm. Johnson defeated Fr. Gen. Dieskau in engagement near present village of L. George, in which Col. Ephraim Williams & Chief Hendrick were killed. He then built, at foot of L., Ft. Wm. Henry which in 1757 Fr. commander Vaudreuil unsuccessfully attacked but which later Montcalm captured & destroyed. During this period Rbt. Rogers & his rangers operated in guerrilla fashion against Inds. & Fr. In 1758 Abercrombie set out to capture Ft. Ticonderoga, but failed; in 1759 Lord Amherst with 11,000 troops succeeded. During Rev., Crown Pt. & Ticonderoga changed hands several times. Ticonderoga was captured by Amers. under Ethan Allen. Crown Pt. was captured by Seth Warner. Not long after, however, Burgoyne on his advance to make J. with Clinton in Hudson Valley, recaptured both fts.

10. J. with St.9N (see Pk. Tour II). **16. WARRENSBURG**, sett. 1804. **28. CHESTER TOWN.** US9 now passes through reg. of many Ls., circling round one of largest, **Loon L.**, to **POTTERSVILLE**, 36.5., near which are **Adirondack Natural Stone Bridge & Caves**. **38.5. EAGLE POINT ST. CAMPSITE** (R) on **Schroon L.** whose W. shore US9 now skirts, with fine views, especially of **Pharo Mt.** (2,557'). **45.5. SCHROON L. VILLAGE** (resort), center of recr. area. **48.5. J.** with St.73, picturesque route running (E) through village of **Severance** & past beautiful **Paradox L.**, where is Pub. Campsite, & **Eagle L.** to Ticonderoga (see Pk. Tour II), 19m, at J. with St.9W (see Pk. Tour II). **52.5. SCHROON R.**, at J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) through **Blue Ridge**, 5m. At c.10m take poor dirt Rd. (R) to **Clear Pond** at c.14m & **Elk L.** at c.15m. These are 2 of most beautiful Ls. in Adirondacks.

61.5. SHARP BRIDGE PUB. CAMPSITE. **65.5. UNDERWOOD**, fine starting pt. for trips to near-by Ls. (good f.). **66.5. J.** with St.86A (see Pk. Tour IV). **77. ELIZABETHTOWN**, mt.-enclosed summer resort. Here in **Essex County Cth.** is painting of trial of John Brown. After he was hanged, his body was laid out in bldg. on its way to burial at N. Elba (see Pk. Tour IV). **92.5. POKE-O-MOONSHINE PUB. CAMPSITE** (O.May 30-Labor Day). Its name derives from illicit liquor distilling & running during Prohibition era. From here trl. runs to summit of **Poke-O-Moonshine Mt.** (2,162'). **100. KEESEVILLE**, sett. 1806 by John Keese. **102.** Bridge over **AUSABLE CHASM.** Here are fine **Rainbow Falls** & entrance to **Chasm** (O.May-Oct.foot & boat tour fee), one of scenic high pts. of N.Y. St. & well worth visiting. **102.5. J.** with St.373, which runs (E) 2m to **Port Kent** on L. Champlain, whence ferry runs to Burlington, Vt., at J. with US7. US9 now leaves Adirondack St. Pk. **II: J.** with US9 (1m from L. George Village) (N) to **J.** with US9 (5m from Keeseville). **86. St.9W, St.22**

0. J. with US9 (1^m N. of L. George Village). **2. HEARTHSTONE PUB. CAMP-SITE.** St.9W follows W. shore of L. George which provides good black bass & lake-trout fishing, past many fine resorts & summer residences. At **9.5. BOLTON LANDING** (resort.accoms.recr.camp.outfits & boats for rent), best. pt. for trips to St.-owned ls., of which there are 155, more than half of them suitable for camping (secure free permits from for. ranger's hqs.). **21.5. SABBATH DAY PT.** (resort. recr.) at foot of **Catamount Mt.** (2,304') (L). **23.5. SILVER BAY.** **27. HAGUE.** **36. TICONDEROGA,** flanked by Ls. George & Champlain, is tourist & pencil & paper mfg. center. Montcalm St. & Moses Circle, N.Y. St. Hist. Assoc. Hqs. H. is replica of John Hancock H. in Boston & contains period furniture, paintings, prints, rare mss., hist. relics, etc. 159 Montcalm St., **Black Watch Mem. Lib.** comm. Royal Highlanders who fell at Battle of Ticonderoga, 1758. Montcalm St. at Moses Circle, **Liberty Mon.** (by Chas. Keck). In Ticonderoga is J. with St.347, leading (R) 1.5^m to grounds of **Ft. Ticonderoga** (O.May-Nov.fee), which is under private restoration. Fort was built in 1755 by Fr. & withstood attack in 1758 by Brit. During Rev. it was captured May 1775 in surprise attack by Ethan Allen & his Green Mt. Boys & recaptured by Burgoyne in 1777. In ft. is mus. containing hist. documents, paintings, etc., & on grounds are various mons. From St.347 ferry crosses L. Champlain to Larrabees Pt., Vt. St.9W, now combined with St.22, cont. (N) to J. at 48. with St.8.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 3.5^m to entrance to **Crown Pt. Reserv.** (camp.) on L. Champlain. Here is log reprod. of **Fr. Trading Post.** St.8 now passes ruins of **Light Infantry Post & Champlain Mem. Lighth.** comm. Champlain, L.'s discoverer, with low relief, "La France," by Rodin. At 4^m is **L. Champlain Bridge** (toll) crossing to Chimney Pt., Vt. Just beyond bridge are ruins of **Ft. St. Frederic**, built by Fr. in 1731 but destroyed by them when Gen. Amherst approached in 1759. Near ft. is **Mus.** (O.summer) containing coll. of hist. Ind. material. Just beyond are ruins of **Ft. Crown Pt.**, built in 1759 by Gen. Amherst. Remains of 2 barracks have been kept fairly intact. Ethan Allen captured ft. during Rev.

St.9N-22 now runs close to L. shore. **51. PORT HENRY**, refining point for iron ore mines in vic. & winter smelt fishing center. **61. WESTPORT** where St.9N turns (W) to J. with US9 at Elizabethtown (see Pk. Tour I). **73. ESSEX**, tourist center (ferry to Charlotte, Vt.). St.22 cont. close to L. front into **WILLSBORO, 78.**, & then turns inland to J. with US9 (see Pk. Tour I) at 86.

III. J. with US9 (W) to J. with St.12. 109. St.28

0. J. with US9 (see Pk. Tour I). Take St.28 (L) **5. to THE GLEN** (resort). **10. WEVERTOWN**, at J. with St.8.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 1.5^m to **Johnsburg**, just (W) of which is J. with dirt Rd. running (L) 8^m to **Garnet L.** (accoms.). 23^m J. with St.30 (see Pk. Tour I). 34^m **Speculator** (accoms.5 trls.with camp.& winter sports facils.) on **Pleasant L.**, from which run trls. to **Speculator Mt.** (2,973') & **Hamilton Mt.** (3,250'). Here is J. with St.10 which unites (S) with St.8 for 9^m.

Take St.10 (N) here, unpaved (inquire locally about Rd. conditions) past **Lewey L. & Lewey L. Pub. Campsite** (boat.f.h.) & then along (W) shore of **Ind. L.** to **Sabael**, named for Quebec Ind., Benedict Sabael, who married Dutch woman & sett. here in 1765. At 27^m is **Ind. L. Village**, at J. with St.28 (see below).

St.8 cont. bet. **Pleasant L. & Sacandaga L.** (excellent bass f.), past **Moffitt Beach Pub. Campsite** on NE. shore of latter, to **L. Pleasant** (resort.accoms.guides), 38^m. It skirts **Oxbow L.** to southern J. with St.10.

Take latter (L) through **Higgins Bay** (resort) & along W. branch of **Sacandaga R.** to **Stink Ls.**, from which it cont. past **Pine, Canada, W. Caroga & E. Caroga Ls.** At latter is **Caroga L. Pub. Campsite.** St.10 cont. across boundary of Adirondack St. Pk. to J. with St.5 (see) at 48^m.

48.5^m **Piseco** (resort.accoms.) on L. of same name, from which lead trls. to **T Lake Falls** & other pts. At 51^m is **Poplar Pt. Pub. Campsite** on shore of **Piseco L.** At 52.5^m is J. with trl. leading (L) to **Panther Mt.** (2,718'). **Pt. Comfort Pub. Campsite**, 54^m, is near S. end of **Piseco L.** St.8 cont. (W) to **Utica** (see St.5) at J. with St.5 (see), 98^m.

At **15.5.** on St.28, **NORTH CR.** (all yr.resort.accoms.1 pub.bath.beach.trls.f.Del.& Hudson RR.) on upper reaches of Hudson R.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.28N (R) from North Cr. 7.5^m to **Minerva** (resort.accoms.2 pub.bath.beaches.good h.& f.trls.guides.skiing), on **Minerva L.** St.28N cont. (N) past **Balfour L.** to J. at 21.5^m with St.73.

Take St.73 (R) 2^m to **Tahawus**, where Rd. leads (L) past **Sanford L.** to starting pt. at 7^m of trl. to summit of **Mt. Marcy** (5,344'), highest pt. in N.Y. St. Rd. cont. to **Henderson L.**

St.28N cont. past several sm. Ls. At 30^m, trl. (L) to summit of **Mt. Goodenow** (2,693'). 40.5^m **Long L.**, at J. with St.10-365 (see below).

From North Cr., St.28 cont. (W) to J. at 20. with fine scenic Rd. (L) up Gore Mt. to **Barton Garnet Mine**, 5^m, where trl. runs to lean-to of **Gore Mt.** (3,585') **Ski Club** (ski tow). **20.5. NORTH RIVER**, at J. with Rd. leading (L) 5^m to **Thirteenth L.** (good f.& h.). **34. IND. L. VILLAGE** (accoms.of all types.pub.bath.beach.through buses), from which many int. trls. lead, at J. with St.10 (see above), which unites (W) with St.28 to Blue Mt. L. Route soon crosses **Cedar R.** (fine h.& f.). **44.5. BLUE Mt. L.** (resort.accoms.through bus conn. good starting pt. for canoe trips through streams & Ls. in vic.). Trl. runs from village to summit of **Blue Mt.** (3,808'). At Blue Mt. L. is J. with St.10-365.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 11^m to **Long L. Village** (accoms.through bus conn.) on **Long L.**, narrow body of water, mt.-enclosed, 14^m long, affording fine view of higher Adirondacks. From **Long L.**, **Blue Mt. Trl.** runs (N) to J. with red-marked trl. which leads (R) to Mt. Marcy. St.10-365 bridges **Long L.** & then turns (NW). 13.5^m **Eaton L. (L)** on which is **Eaton L. Pub. Campsite**. From shore opp. campsite, trl. ascends 2^m to **Owl's Head Mt.** (lean-to.fine view from tower). 20^m J. with unimproved Rd. leading (L) past **Little Tupper & Round Ls.** to **Sabattis on Long Pond** in fine L. reg. (good h.& f.). St.10 cont. (N) to **Tupper L.**, along whose E. shore it runs to **Tupper L. Village** (see Pk. Tour V), 33^m, at J. with St.3 (see Pk. Tour V).

From **Blue Mt. L.**, St.28 unites with St.365 past **EAGLE & UTOWANA Ls.** to **RAQUETTE L.** At 54.5, is **Golden Beach St. Pub. Campsite**. Name of L. derives from the fact that in May 1776, Sir Wm. Johnson's party in flight from Johnstown Castle found it necessary because of melting snow to abandon snow shoes (raquettes) here. At 58.5, is J. with Rd. leading (R) to **Raquette L. Village** (resort. accoms.bus conns.boat trips). **62. EIGHT L. PUB. CAMPSITE** on L. of same name (good f.). St.28 now passes **SEVENTH L.**, **65. 69. INLET** (resort.accoms.pub.bath. beach.many int.trls.). St.28 runs along (N) shore of Ls. from Inlet. **71. EAGLE BAY** (resort.accoms.) on Fourth L., from which Rd. leads (R) past **Moss & Darts Ls.** to **Big Moose L.**, 5.5^m. **76. J.** with trl. leading (R) to **RONDAXE MT.** **80.5. OLD FORGE** (resort.accoms.bus conn.) is near head of First L. & is starting pt. for canoe trips. St.28 now passes several small Ls. en route to **ALDER CREEK**, **109.** Here is J. with St.12 (see St.5) running (S) to J. with St.5 at Utica & (N) to J. with US11 (see) at Watertown.

IV. J. with US9 to J. with St.3. 37. St.86A & St.86

0. St.86 branches (L) from US9 (see Pk. Tour I). **3. Beautiful cliff-enclosed CHAPEL POND.** **5.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) 0.5^m to **St. Huberts Inn**, owned by Ausable L. & Mt. Club, from which trl. leads (S) to **AUSABLE Ls.**, incl. in 28,000-a. tract owned by club. **LOWER L.** is 2^m-long gorge walled-in by mts. rising several thousand ft. **UPPER L.** affords magnificent views of **Gothics Range & Haystack Mt.** Inlet is particularly fine, dotted with noble 1st-growth pines through which vistas of Fujiyama-like Haystack appear. Long before Ausable Ls. became private reserve, upper Ausable was one of favorite haunts of famous Amer. artists: Geo. Innes, Homer Martin & others spent summers in Keene Valley & made excursions to upper L. where they had camps. **8.5. KEENE VALLEY** (resort.accoms.pub.bath.beach. many int.trls.with camp.facils.good h.& f.through bus conn.). Among int. trls. to scenic pts. leading from Keene Valley is **Johns Brook Trl.** which runs 9.5^m to summit of **Mt. Marcy** (see). **14. KEENE** (resort.accoms.). St.86 now passes **CASCADE Ls.**, long & narrow, to whose shores rocky mts. descend. **24. MT. VON HOEVENBERG BOBSLED RUN**, built 1930 for Olympic games. **24.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) 5^m to **Adirondack Lodge on Heart L.**, built by Henry Von Hoevenberg, starting pt. of Ind. Pass trl., which leads (S) through **IND. PASS**, ravine with walls 1,000' high bet. **Wallface Mt.** (3,860') & **Mt. MacIntyre** (5,112'), to summit of **MT. MARCY** (5,344') at 18.5^m. From Ind. Pass trl. branch trls to **L. Henderson & Mt. MacIntyre**. **25. INTERVALS** (Olympic) **SKI JUMP.** **25.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) 0.5^m to **John Brown's Farm (O) & Grave**; on grounds is **Statue of John Brown**. Brown sett. here with family in 1849 & after his execution following Harper's Ferry raid 10 yrs. later, was buried here. **27.5. J.** with St.86, on which route cont. (L).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.86 (R) along W. branch of Ausable R. through fine High Falls Gorge of Wilmington Notch. At 9^m is **Wilmington Notch Pub. Campsite** (L). 12^m **Wilmington** (resort.accoms.pub.bath.beach.trls.) at J. with Whiteface Hy.

Take latter (L) 5^m to summit of **Whiteface Mt.** (4,872'). St.86 cont. to **Jay** (resort.accoms.pub.bath.beach.trls.), 17^m, on E. branch of Ausable R. Here is J. with St.9N which runs (N) along Ausable R. via **Ausable Forks** to Keeseville, 34^m, at J. with US9 (see Pk. Tour I).

28. L. PLACID (all yr.resort.accoms.1 pub.bath.beach.winter sports.steamship excursions around L.100^m of trls.with open lean-tos for camp.RR.& bus conn.), near L. of same name & Mirror L., among finest Ls. in mts. Village is built on W. shore of Mirror L. On opp. side is **L. Placid Club** (clubh.&cottages O.only for members & guests). L. Placid itself is c.5.5^m long with several large Is. Whiteface Mt. dominates it from (N). On Main St., **Olympic Arena** (ice skating June 15-Labor Day). **33.5. MEADOW BROOK PUB. CAMPSITE**. St.86 now passes **Will Rogers Mem. Sanatorium** (L), built by Nat. Variety Artists Club but open to all actors who suffer from tuberculosis. **37. SARANAC L.** (see Pk. Tour V) at J. with St.3.

V. PLATTSBURG (W) to WATERTOWN. 175. St.3

0. St.3 branches (W) from US9 (see) at **PLATTSBURG**. **9. J.** with St.374 (see US9) which runs (R) to J. with US11 (see). **35. J.** with St.99 leading (R) 3.5^m to **Loon L.** **P.O.** (boat.bath.f.riding.golf.tennis) on L. of same name. **50. TRUDEAU SANATORIUM**, est.1885 by Dr. E. L. Trudeau, 1st outdoor tuberculosis sanatorium in America. On grounds are Dr. Trudeau's orig. cottage & **Statue of Trudeau** (by Gutzon Borglum). **51.5. SARANAC L.** (resort city.accoms.all types.symphony concerts in summer at Town Hall.boat excursions.RR.conn.many trls.with camp.facils.good h.& f.), known as "Little City in the Adirondacks," is situated on Flower L., near Lower, Middle & Upper Saranac & Kiwassa Ls. **7 Church St., Saranac Lab. for the Study of Tuberculosis**, est. 1894 by Dr. E. D. Trudeau, 1st of its kind in America. On Stevenson Lane, **Stevenson Mem. Cottage** (O.sm.fee), where Rbt. L. Stevenson spent winter of 1887-88 as patient of Dr. Trudeau. **122 Beaver St., Saranac L. Curling Clubh.**, where contests in Scotland's nat. game are held, has fine skating rink. St.3 follows SE. shore of Lower & Middle Saranac Ls. At **60.5.** is trl. leading (R) 3^m to summit of **Ampersand Mt.** (3,865') overlooking Ampersand L. At **67.** is J. with St.10.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) along W. shore of Upper Saranac L. At 5.5^m is **Fish Cr. Pond Pub. Campsite** (good f.;boats for rent near-by.supplies), with 4^m of shore front on Fish Cr. & Square Ponds. Boat trips may be taken through dozen Ls. & return. St.10 cont. along N. shore of Upper Saranac L. At 8.5^m is J. with Rd. leading (R) here short distance to **Saranac Inn**, noted Adirondacks hostelry. 12.5^m **L. Clear J.**, near Clear L. (accoms.int.trls.boats. RR.& bus conn.). St.10 cont. past **Upper St. Regis L.** to **Upper St. Regis L. Landing** at 17.5^m, good starting point for canoe trips, & past **Lower St. Regis L.** to J. at 20^m with St.192 leading (L) short distance to **Paul Smiths** (accoms.golf.bath.boats) & (R) 4^m to **Gabriels** (accoms.) near Lucrezia L. St.10 now follows E. branch of St. Regis R. to **Meacham L. Pub. Campsite** at 30.5^m & through **Duane Center** at 38.5^m & past **Duane & Titus Ls.** to **Malone** (see US11), 54^m, at J. with US11.

At **72.** on St.3 is **TUPPER L.**, industrial & resort city (accoms.h.f.skiing), at J. with St.10-365 which runs (S) to Blue Mt. L. at J. with St.28 (see Pk. Tour III). **97.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) to **Cranberry L. Pub. Campsite** from which radiate many int. trls. **98. CRANBERRY L. VILLAGE** (resort.accoms.good f.& h.). St.3 passes **Star L.** (resort.accoms.2 pub.bath.beaches & trls.through bus conn.). **147. NATURAL BRIDGE VILLAGE** on Ind. R., named for limestone formation (trip by boat through caves;sm.fee). **156.5. CARTHAGE**, paper mfg. center. St.3 now follows Black R. through smaller paper-making towns to **WATERTOWN** (see US11), **175.**, at J. with US11.

VI. CANOE TRIPS

Unrivalled opportunities for boating & canoeing are offered by L. reg. of Adirondacks. Chain of Ls. & streams extends from SW. to NE. through heart of Adirondack forest. Most popular canoe trip is from **Old Forge** in Herkimer Cty., at ft. of Fulton Chain of Ls., through various Ls. & upper reaches of **Raquette R.** to **Tupper L., Saranac Inn, Paul Smiths** or **Saranac L.** Most int. trip is from **Old Forge** to **Loon L.**, somewhat more than 100^m.

CATSKILL STATE PARK

CATSKILL ST. PK.

Catskill St. Pk. (576,120 as.), created 1904, comprises Catskill Mts., southern N.Y. St.'s chief recr. reg., covering area (W) of Hudson R. extending c.50^m from Kingston N. to Catskill. It reaches to within roughly 6^m of Hudson R. & extends (W) c.60^m. Although Catskill Mts. are usually considered part of Appalachian range, they differ in geologic formation & conformation, being characterized not by long ridges but by an unorganized group of flat-topped mts. separated from each other by narrow

precipitous valleys through which steep brooks tumble, often in fine cataracts. They have few natural ls. but many fine crs. which afford excellent fishing. There are 3 watersheds: central, draining into Esopus Cr., which cuts across heart of reg. from W. to E. & flows into Hudson R., its course interrupted by large & beautiful Ashokan Reservoir; N., for most part draining into Schoharie Cr., which in turn flows into Mohawk R.; & W. & S., draining into Del. R. There is very little first-growth timber left: most of it hardwood, with some hemlock, spruce & balsam at higher altitudes. Catskill Mts. are not notable for magnificence of scenery although view from cliff edge at Catskill Mt. H. can compare with any in U.S. Being so near to N.Y. City, they are crowded in summer with vacationists, who fill hundreds of hotels & other tourist facils. Inds. knew reg. as Onteora ("land of the sky") but Dutch who settled along Hudson called it Kaatskill, which means Wildcat Cr., since forests harbored many wildcats, sought by trappers for their fur. First industrial boom in Catskill reg. came with rise of tanning industry.

Most of Catskill reg. lies within St. Pk., of whose area c.230,000 as. are St.-owned. St. fire patrols & game wardens protect fors. against fires & destruction of fauna. Large network of trls. has been laid out & is maintained with clear markings by St. Conserv. Comm. Log lean-to shelters have been built at intervals along most trls. There are 4 pub. campsites: North L. & Devil's Tombstone (see Pk. Tour II); Woodland Valley (see Pk. Tour I); Beaverkill (see St.17). (Camping permits are issued for 2 wks. & may be renewed for an additional 2 wks.) Camping elsewhere in Catskill St. Pk. requires no permit but is restricted to 3 days.

PARK TOURS

I: KINGSTON (W) to MARGARETVILLE. 49. St.28

0. KINGSTON (see US9W) at J. with US9W. Take St.28 (W). St.28 skirts N. shore of 12^m-long **Ashokan Reservoir** with fine view of **High Peak** (3,075'). At **8.5**. is J. with St.375.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 3m to **Woodstock**, famous artist colony, where summer art exhibitions are held & there are art schs.

25.5. PHOENICIA (Accoms.: All types; 4 pub. bath. beaches) on Esopus Cr. is much-frequented Catskill resort & hik. center. **27. J.** with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) c.5m to **Woodland Valley Pub. Campsite**, where trl. leads to summit of **Slide Mt.** (4,204').

32.5. SHANDAKEN (accoms.), vacation center in area of many resorts. **35. J.** with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 8m to J. with Slide Mt. Rd., leading (L) to summit of **Slide Mt.**, 10.5m, & ski trl.

38. PINE HILL (accoms.pub.bath.beach) on Funcrest L., from which many trls. radiate. **42.5. FLEISCHMANN'S** (accoms.) is on Switzerland L.; 40 well-kept trls. (camp.facils.) radiate to various pts. of int. **49. MARGARETVILLE** (accoms.) is mt. village on Delaware R. near W. boundary of Catskill St. Pk. Near-by is **Balsam L.**, reached by trl. which cont. for c.16m with st.-built shelters along it. Margaretville is at J. with St.30, running (SW) to J. with St.17 (see) at 38m & (NE) to J. with St.23 (see below), 19m, at **Grand Gorge** (see Pk. Tour II), from which it cont. (N) to J. with US20 (see).

II: J. with US9W (1^m S. of Catskill) (W) to J. with St.23. 37. St.23A

J. with US9W (see). Take St.23A (W). At **10.** is **PALENVILLE** (accoms.), where Rip Van Winkle is supposed to have lived.

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (R) here 3m to J. with trl. leading (L) up **Catskill Mt.** 1m to ruins of Rip Van Winkle Boarding H. at edge of **Sleepy Hollow**, where, according to Washington Irving, Rip Van Winkle slept for 20 years.

St.23A cont. up precipitous Kaaterskill Clove & enters Catskill St. Pk. at **11. HAINES FALLS** (accoms.private & pub.bath.beaches) is resort. Trls. on which are numerous campsites radiate from here.

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (R) from Haines Falls 3m to **North L. Pub. Campsite**, near entrance to **Catskill Mt. H.** (sm.fee;1823), which stands near edge of high cliff (magnificent view).

17.5. TANNERSVILLE (accoms.) on L. Rip Van Winkle. **19.5. J.** with St.214.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 8m to **Devil's Tombstone St. Campsite** in scenic **Stony Clove**. Near camp is J. with trl. running to **Hunter** (4,025'), **Twin** & **Ind. Head Mts.**

21.5. J. with Rd. leading (L) 0.5^m to Colonel's Chair (3,100'), so-called because of mt.'s peculiar formation. From here trls. run to high Catskill peaks. Just beyond last J. is **Hunter** (accoms.pub.bath.beaches.hik.hunt.) near Dolan's L. & Schoharie Cr. from which radiate 15 fine hik. trls. **37. J. with St.23** (see Pk. Tour III).

III: CATSKILL (W) to STAMFORD. 49. St.23

0. CATSKILL (see US9W) at J. with US9W. Take St.23 (W). At **3. is LEEDS** (accoms.pub.bath.beaches), from which radiate several good trls. (camp.facils.). **10. CAIRO** (accoms.bath.beaches) is on Mills L. & Catskill Cr. **13.5. ACRA. 19. PT. LOOKOUT** (2,400') from whose tower is fine view (sm.fee). At **19.5. is E. WINDHAM** (resort), perched on height commanding fine view. St.23 now cont. through fine mt. scenery to **WINDHAM** (accoms.2 pub.bath.beaches), **24.5.,** on Silver L. near Caves Mt. (3,035'), from which radiate some int. trls. **36. J. with St.23A** (see above). Just beyond is **PRATTSVILLE** (accoms.2 bath.beaches) near Gilboa Reservoir & Schoharie Cr. In village is **Pratt's Rocks Pk.** (pic.), given by Zadock Pratt, who built village & displayed peculiar sense of humor by driving out one 4th of July bundled in furs. **41. GRAND GORGE,** at J. with St.30 (see US20), which runs (N) to conn. with US20 (see).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.30 (L) 6^m to J. with Old Clump Mt. Rd. Take latter (R) 0.8^m to J. with country Rd. leading (L) short distance to **Old Stone Schoolh.** where naturalist-writer John Burroughs & RR. tycoon Jay Gould were classmates. Old Clump Mt. Rd. cont. uphill to **Woodchuck Lodge**, 2^m, where Burroughs lived in later years. **Grave of John Burroughs**, in pasture (R) at 2.3^m is marked by boulder. At 2.5^m is **Ancestral Home** where he lived as boy. St.30 cont. to **Margaretville** (see Pk. Tour I), c.20^m, at J. with St.28 (see Pk. Tour I). St.23 cont. (W) to **STAMFORD, 49.,** biggest & most luxurious resort in Catskills at ft. of **Mt. Utsayantha** (3,213'), up which trl. runs. Mt. was named for Mohawk princess who killed herself because tribal laws forbade her to marry Sioux. There is marker on her grave.

LONG ISLAND

LONG ISLAND

Long I. extends from N.Y. Harbor & East R. (E) to Montauk Pt., bounded (N) by Long I. Sound & (S) by Atlantic Ocean. It is c.127^m long &, at its widest, c.20^m wide. Narrow strips of beach, pierced at several pts. by channels into ocean, extend along its (S) side from Brooklyn to Southampton, sheltering Jamaica, Great South, Moriches, Quogue & Shinnecock Bays, which afford excellent yachting & fishing. Peconic Bay & Gardiner Bay split E. end of I. into 2 arms somewhat resembling lobster's claw, bet. which are Shelter & Gardiners Is. Long I.'s N. shore bet. East R. & Port Jefferson, indented by well protected, deep harbors, is hilly & picturesque, occasionally dropping off in abrupt sand cliffs. Rest of I., except Montauk Peninsula, its SE. arm, which is hilly & boulder-strewn, is mostly flat plain. Western sec. of I. is, of course, part of N.Y. City, but even adj. Nassau Cty. is crowded with suburbs. Both N. & S. shores are vacation areas. Beaches are swamped by millions during summer, particularly those on S. shore, cooled by breezes off ocean. N. shore has attracted many of N.Y.'s millionaires who have built mansions on large estates.

L.I.'s W. half was sett. by Dutch & its E. half by New Englanders. E. half remained under jurisdiction of Conn. until 1664, when Brit. added it to N.Y. In 1672 Dutch recaptured New Amsterdam & Long I. but Brit. soon recovered them. Many Quakers sett. on L.I.; they were persecuted by both Dutch & Brit. During most of Rev., L.I. remained in possession of Brit. after defeat in Battle of Long I. (1776) forced Washington to abandon Brooklyn & cross over to N.Y.City. When Brit. evacuated N.Y. in 1783, they had to abandon L.I. as well.

Island's economic life, except for brief interlude of whaling, has been chiefly based on fishing & agric.—among its products are fish fertilizer, oysters, clams, potatoes, ducks, & truck garden crops. In addition to industrial plants of Brooklyn, Queens & Nassau Cty., L.I. has sm. shipyards & aircraft plants which boomed during World War II. But L.I.'s chief mainstay is vacation trade: it offers facils. for every type of sport & recr.

Western half of L.I. has fine network of St.Pkys., mostly created since 1924 under energetic direction of Rbt. Moses. These pkys. permit motorists to escape traffic delays & to reach St. Pks., many of which are located on N. & S. shores, with fine

boat., bath. & recr. facils. Northern St. Pky. runs (E) from J. with Grand Central Pky. at Alley Pond Pk. (see New York City, Brooklyn & Queens) & Southern St. Pky. runs (E) from J. with Shore Pky. near Internat. Airport (see New York City, Brooklyn & Queens).

I. QUEENSBORO BRIDGE to J. with St.25. 73. St.25A

0 Cross Queensboro Bridge & take Northern Blvd., which traverses Flushing Meadows, site of 1939 World's Fair & temporary home of UN. At **12.** is J. with Bayview Ave. leading (L) into Great Neck Peninsula, taken up largely by fine residential suburbs & private estates. **13.5. MANHASSET.** Here is 23-a. pk. recently donated by John Hay Whitney in which is Pleasant L. Shelter Rock Rd., old **Friends Meeting H.** (1810). 2931 N. Hempstead Turnpike, **Onderdonk H.** (1836. Gr.Rev.).

SIDE TRIP: Take Plandome Rd. (L) from Manhasset to **Plandome**, where is **Plandome Mill** (N.O.1673) on Leeds Pond. At 3.5^m is **Port Washington** on Manhasset Bay. At 5^m **Sands Pt.**, facing Sound on Hempstead Bay in vic. pre-empted by large estates. Off Sands Pt. is islet with lighth., known as **Execution Rock**, where condemned criminals used to be chained at low water mark & left to mercy of rising tide.

Four-lane viaduct carries St.25A over head of Hempstead Harbor, bypassing **Roslyn, 16.** Bryant Ave., **Cedarmere** (N.O.1787), former home of Wm. Cullen Bryant, who is buried in Roslyn Cemetery. Main St., **Roslyn Grist Mill** (mus.& tearoom.1701). On pond across way is rest. **Grist Mill** (1744) which used to make paper.

SIDE TRIP: Take Bryant Ave. (L) from Roslyn along E. shore of Hempstead Bay, through **Sea Cliff**, 3.5^m, to **Glen Cove**, 5.5^m, once surrounded by more than 100 estates, incl. those of J. P. Morgan, G. D. Pratt & Chas. Pratt, many of them now abandoned. Near-by are millionaires' **Piping Rock Club**, known for polo matches & fox hunts, & **Webb Institute of Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering** (7 bldgs.28 as.), on former H. L. Pratt estate; Webb Institute moved from its Bronx campus in 1946. Forest Rd. cont. (E) from Glen Cove to 8^m, **Locust Valley**, where is **John Underhill Mon.** on Feeke's Lane. 12.5^m **Oyster Bay.** Dutchman De Vries in 1639 discovered excellence of oysters here. 25 W. Main St., **Raynham Hall** (O.s.m.fee.1740), with hist. relics, where Sally & Audrey Townsend entertained Brit. officers during Rev., among them Maj. André, who was stationed here & became devoted to Sally. On pane of his bedrm. window are still to be seen inscriptions to the girls he scratched there. Sally discovered he was plotting against patriots & sent word to her brother Rbt., one of Washington's spies. Her info. helped to bring about his arrest & hanging & forestall Benedict Arnold's intended betrayal of West Pt. Also on W. Main St. is **Asiapum** (N.O.1705), built by Wm. Wright & owned by 7 generations of descendants until sold in 1948. (W) of village is **Council Rock** where Geo. Fox preached in 1762. On Chicken Valley Rd., **Planting Fields**, 410-a. estate of Wm. Robertson Coe, with 65-rm. Elizabethan Mansion & notable gardens with many horticultural rarities; estate was donated to L.I. Agric. & Tech. Inst. in 1948. At 14^m cemetery, in which is **Grave of Theo. Roosevelt**, adj. to **Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary**. On bay is **Roosevelt Mem. Pk.** At **Cove Neck**, 14.5^m, **Sagamore Hill** (N.O.), home of Theo. Roosevelt. Short distance beyond, side Rd. rejoins St.25A.

26. ST. FISH HATCHERY (L). **27. COLD SPRING HARBOR**, former whaling town on charming bay of same name, with large estates in vic. Near RR. sta. is **Eastern Military Academy**, occupying 80-rm. Fr. chateau built by financier Otto Kahn. **29. HUNTINGTON**, sett. in mid-17th cent., which extends down to Huntington Harbor. E. Main St. & Sabbathday Path, **Presb. Ch.** (1784.Georg.Col.). 3rd edifice on this site. High St. & N.Y. Ave., **Hist. Mus.**, containing hist. relics. Spring St. & St.25A, **Heckscher Mus.** (O.wks.except Thurs.Sun.p.m.apply curator) containing sm. art coll. & relics. W. Main St. & W. Neck Ave., **John F. Wood H.** (1750. adds.). N.Y. Ave. leads (L) 1.5^m to **Hale's Mon.** on spot where Nathan Hale is believed to have been arrested by Brit. in 1776. **34.5. NORTHPORT**, on Huntington Harbor, now resort town, formerly shipbuilding center. **40.5. SUNKEN MEADOW ST. PK.** (520 as.bathhs.refreshments.pic.). St.25A now turns (S) to J. at **45.** with St.25 (see L.I. Tour II) with which it unites to **SMITHTOWN BRANCH, 46.5.**, on Nissoquogue R., navigable by sm. boats to L.I. Sound. Here is **First Presb. Ch.** (1827) on site of earlier edifice in which Joshua Hart preached sermon attacking Brit. occupation troops, for which he was arrested & bound to Negro slave. When Brit. officer asked, "How do you like your company," he replied, "Better than yours." From Smithtown Branch, St.25A branches (NE) to **STONY BROOK, 52.**, on Stony Brook Harbor, which since 1940 has been rest. by self-supporting project to its orig. appearance with creation of village green & rest. of bldgs. to styles of late 18th & early 19th cents. Shopping center is dominated by Fed.-style **Post Office.**

Old Fireh. is now **Suffolk Mus.** with large coll. of paintings, incl. many by Mount family, natives of Stony Brook, whose most int. member was Wm. Sidney Mount. NE. cor. St.25A & Gould Rd., **Mount H.** **Three Village Inn** occupies former home of shipbuilder Jonas Smith (1750). Just outside village is **Great Oak**, one of biggest (E) of Miss. R. On Mill Rd. is **Grist Mill** (1699.rebuilt 1756), still functioning. At 53.5. is J. with Quaker Path.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 1m to **Setauket**, charming Old New-England-type village (1651) on Setauket Harbor. Here is **Caroline Ch.** (1729) to which Queen Caroline donated ch. silver which Brit. soldiers stole during Rev. Here also is **Presb. Ch.** (1714.rebuilt 1811) where guns were mounted & horses stabled during skirmish near village, bet. Brit. & patriots in 1777. In near-by **E. Setauket** is **Brewster H.** (supposedly 1665.in disrepair) on Main St. & in near-by **Old Field South** is **Old Field Lighth.**

56.5. PORT JEFFERSON, formerly port of call for China clippers & busy shipbldg. town. Ferry runs from here to Bridgeport, Conn. Near-by are Mt. Sinai, on which is old **Mt. Sinai Ch.**, & Miller Pl., on Rd. running toward Sound, where are old **Miller Pl. Academy** & **Millard's H.** (oldest portion c.1750.int.inter.). **69.5. WILD-WOOD ST. PK.** (395 as.pic.camp.) on L.I. Sound. **73. J.** with St.25 (see L.I. Tour II).

II. QUEENSBORO BRIDGE to ORIENT POINT. 105. St.25

St.25 is known as Jericho Turnpike in its W. sec. **0. QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.** **17.5. MINEOLA.** St.25 passes through **OLD WESTBURY.** **20.5., & WESTBURY.** **21.5.,** where on School St. is int. **Children's Mus.**, in Wheatley Hills District, reg. of handsome estates, & skirts **Bostwick Polo Field.** **22.5. JERICHO,** near which Brit. built, during Rev., strangely named **Ft. Nonsense**, is at J. with hy. leading (R) 1.5m to **Hicksville**, sett. 1648, where is **Quaker Meeting H.** (1781). **32.5. J.** with St.10, leading (R) 0.5m to **Birthpl. of Walt Whitman** (O.12-6.sm.fee;1810). At **44.** is J. with St.25A (see L.I. Tour I). **62. J.** with Rd. leading (R) 1.5m to **Brookhaven Nat. Lab.** for atomic energy research & experimentation. **73. RIVERHEAD**, on Peconic R., which flows into near-by Peconic Bay, is picturesque old town, with some fishpacking & freezing plants. **Griffin Ave., Suffolk Cty. Bldgs.** (O.wks.Mod. Georg.). **W. Main St., Suffolk Cty. Hist. Soc.** (O.1-5.1925.Georg.Col.) containing hist. relics among which is John Hurlburt's stars & stripes flag, alleged to have been flown 6 mos. before Betsy Ross flag. St.25 now runs along N. arm of eastern Long I. **82. MATTITUCK**, famous for its oysters. **91. SOUTHDOLD**, sett. 1614, fine old New England type town. On Peconic Bay water front is **Founders' Pk.** where 1st settlers debarked. **95.5. GREENPORT** (resort.accoms.boats), formerly whaling town, now oystering, scalloping, fishing & vacation center. Local shipyard experienced boom during World War II. **Main St., Clark H.** (1812), formerly an inn famous for seafood, now Police Sta. Next to **Presb. Ch.**, former **Townsend Manor** (1803.Gr.Rev.).

SIDE TRIP: Take ferry across Peconic Bay from Greenport to **Shelter I.** (resort), sett. c.1652 by Nath. Sylvester & other Quakers, fleeing persecution in New England. Just beyond ferry landing is **Shelter I. Heights**, fashionable summer colony. On St.114, c.1m from ferry landing, is **Quaker Mon.** On I. is **Sylvester Manor**, orig. acquired by Nath. Sylvester, with fine **Manor H.** (N.O.1835) & fine old **Windmill**, moved in 1775 from Southold by barge across Peconic Bay & then by oxen. From S. side of I., ferry runs to North Haven, from which St.114 cont. to **Sag Harbor** (see L.I. Tour III).

105. ORIENT BEACH ST. PK. (342 as.pic.bath.surf f.) at tip of N. arm of I. Just beyond is **Orient Pt. Inn** (1810.remod.), famous hostelry at which Webster, Cleveland, Cooper & Whitman were guests. From Orient Pt. ferry runs to New London, Conn.

III. MANHATTAN BRIDGE to MONTAUK PT. 127.5. St.27

18. VALLEY STREAM, near which is **Valley Stream St. Pk.** (107 as.pic.). **20. LYNBROOK**, sett. before Rev.

SIDE TRIP: Take Broadway (R) from Lynbrook to **Lawrence**, 4m, where on Broadway is **Rock Hall** (N.O.1767.beautiful Georg.Col.). Side route cont. on Rockaway Beach Blvd. along Rockaway Peninsula, resort area bet. ocean & Jamaica Bay, on which there are fine boardwalk, pub. pk. on ocean front, & **Jacob Riis Pk.** (O.May 30-Labor Day.sm.fee for bathh.restaurant.sports facils.). At W. tip of peninsula is **Ft. Tilden**. W. end of peninsula is conn. by bridge with Borough of Queens.

21. ROCKVILLE CENTRE.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take Long Beach Rd. (R) here across Great South Bay 6m to **Long Beach** (resort.fine boardwalk.accoms.surf & still water bath.f.recr.), on one of outer beach strip islands.

(B) Take hy. (L) from Rockville Center 2^m to J. with Rd.

Take latter (L) 0.5^m to **Hempstead St. Pk.** (903 as.pic.sports facils.bridle trls.dancing. amusements.restaurant.polo field).

Main side route cont. to **Hempstead**, 3.5^m, sett. 1644. Front St., **St. George's Prot. Episc. Ch.** (1822), with an older weathervane showing holes made by Brit. bullets during Rev. 120 Prospect St., **Rectory** (1793.Dutch Col.), where E. H. Harriman, RR. tycoon, was born. Fulton Ave. near Washington St., **Presb. Ch.** (founded 1644.built 1846.Eng.Goth.& Georg. Col.). Fulton Ave., **Hofstra Mem. College** (bldgs.Mod.Class.by Aymar Embury II) with 59-a. campus. 5^m, **Garden City**, exclusive residential suburb, laid out by A. T. Stewart, founder of A. T. Stewart's Dept. Store in N.Y.City, now John Wanamaker's. Cathedral Ave., beautiful **Cathedral of the Incarnation** (Eng.Goth.), seat of Episc. diocese of L.I., in lovely 90-a. pk. Near Garden City are **Mitchel Field** (airport), hqs. of Air Defense Command, & **Roosevelt Field**, named for Quentin, son of Theo. Roosevelt, killed while flying in World War I. Near-by also is **Roosevelt Raceway** (trotting races in summer).

(C) Take St.27A (Merrick Rd.) from Rockville Center paralleling St.27 for 29^m nearer Great S. Bay, which passes through **Freeport** (see below) at 4^m. At 10^m is **Massepequa** (resort), on Great S. Bay, where is **Tryon Hall** (1770.Georg.Col.). At 12.5^m **Carman H.** (N.O. part of bldg.1776.rest.Gr.Rev.). Rd. cont. to **Amityville** (also on Great S. Bay), 13^m; some fine old houses. **Babylon**, 18.5^m, yachting & bulb-growing center. Ferries run from Babylon to cottage settlements & beaches on **Fire I. & Fire I. St. Pk.** (800 as.pic.bath.surf f.). 21^m **Sagtikos Manor** (late 18th cent.mod.adds.). 23.5^m **Bay Shore**, on widest part of Great S. Bay. 26^m, **Islip**, sett. 1697. 28^m Entrance to **Heckscher St. Pk.** (1,508 as.pic.bridle & hik. trls.bath.). 29^m, J. with St.27.

On St.27 at 24.5., **FREEPORT**, near Great S. Bay, commercial & sm. industrial center, largely dependent, however, on vacationists. Randall Ave. & N. Main St., **Jacob Bedell H.** (N.O.1795.Col.). 25.5. J. with Meadowbrook St. Pky. (toll), running (S) over causeway 5^m to **Jones Beach St. Pk.** (2,413 as.fine bath.facils.boat.playgrounds & kindergarten.sports.concerts & entertainment.fireworks at marine stadium.dancing), one of finest oceanfront pks. in country, located on one of outer strip Is. bet. Great S. Bay & Atlantic Ocean. 26.5. **MERRICK**. Beyond **WANTAGH**, 32.5., is **Frank Buck's Zoo** (fee). At 38. is J. with Belmont Ave. leading (L) 1.5^m to **Belmont L. St. Pk.** (348 as.boat.pic.trls.refreshments). 40.5. **BAY SHORE** (see above). 43.5. **ISLIP** (see above). 46.5. J. with St.27A (see above). St.27 cont. along shore of Great S. Bay. 51. **SAYVILLE**, "Blue Pt." oyster-packing center, from which ferry runs to Cherry Grove on Fire I. 56. **PATCHOGUE** is one of largest S. shore resorts (accoms.boat trips). St.27 now passes through **CENTER MORICHES**, 68., **E. MORICHES**, 70. & **EASTPORT**, 73., all on Moriches Bay. 77. **WESTHAMPTON** (resort.accoms.), on upper end of Shinnecock Bay at J. with Rd. leading (R) 1.5^m to **Westhampton Beach**. 86. **HAMPTON BAYS**, supply center, on Shinnecock Canal, conn. Shinnecock & Peconic Bays. St.27 now passes low mound-like Shinnecock Hills, purplish with heather. 92.5. **SHINNECOCK IND. RESERV.** (R). 94.5. **SOUTHAMPTON**, sett. 1640 by colonists from Mass., is fashionable summer resort & residence town near ocean. Near village green is **Old Mill** (1810.rest.after hurricane), dragged here from orig. site by ox team in 1814. Main St., old **Hollyhocks H.** (1662). 23 Job's Lane, **Parrish Mem. Art. Mus.**, with coll. of sculpture & paintings. Dune Rd., near Agawam L., **St. Andrew's-Dunes Ch.** (est.1879), built around former lifesaving sta. & incorporating materials from various ancient Eng. ch. bldgs. N. Sea Rd. leads (L) from Southampton 4.5^m to **Conscience Pt.**, landing place of 1st settlers, marked by plaque on boulder. At **WATER MILL**, 97.5. is **Mill** (O.wks.1644), now shop & tearoom, thought to be oldest surviving bldg. on L.I. 100.5. **BRIDGEHAMPTON**, sett. 1660, resort near ocean & sm. bay. Sag Harbor Rd. & St.27. **Wick's Tavern** (N.O.1686). On estate, not far from Civil War Mon., is an **Old Mill**.

SIDE TRIP: Take Sag Harbor Rd. (L) 4^m to **Sag Harbor**, on Peconic Bay, formerly famous whaling town. Jas. F. Cooper obtained material here for his sea novels. Hist. bldgs. incl. **Customs H. & P.O.** (before 1790.rest.) 1st Customh. in N.Y. St.; **Hannibal French H.** (c. 1800.rest.); former **Ben. Hunting H.** (1846.fine Gr.Rev.by Minard LaFever), now whaling mus. Madison St., **Whalers' Ch.** (1843-44.by Minard LaFever) lost its steeple, shaped like sailor's spy glass, during 1938 hurricane. In Oakland Cemetery is **Whalers' Mon.** (1856). Side route cont. by St.114 to ferry at 7.5^m which runs to **Sheiter I.** (see L.I. Tour I).

106.5. EAST HAMPTON, sett. 1649, is N. England type village. On village green is **Home of John Howard Payne** (O.c.1660.saltbox.int.inter.), who wrote "Home Sweet Home," containing relics, with **Old Windmill** (1774), also containing hist. relics, in rear. Adj. is **Mulford Farm** (20 as.), maintained by East Hampton Hist.

Soc., planted with trees, shrubs & flowers available in 17th cent., on which are 3-story saltbox **Farmh.** (1683), **Barn**, & several outbldgs.; this was once home of **Sam Mulford**, who went to London to protest to King against tax imposed by Gov. of N.Y. St. on whaling industry. On Main St. are **Clinton Academy** (1784), now East Hampton Hist. Soc. Mus.; **East Hampton Free Lib.** (designed after one in Maidstone, Eng.), containing outstanding Pennypacker Coll. (18,000 items) of L.I. material & relics; **Guild Hall** (1931.Georg.Col.by Aymar Embury II) with auditorium & art gallery, comm. actor John Drew. In **Old Burying Ground** are some int. old graves. Beyond R.R. bridge is **Dominy H.**, reputedly 250 yrs. old (in bad repair). **109.5. AMAGANSETT**, sett. 1650, resort & fishing village near ocean, formerly lively whaling center. In vic. are some old Dutch windmills. St.27 now runs along Montauk Peninsula bet. Gardiners Bay & ocean, through hilly, wooded boulder-strewn country. **116.5. HITHER HILLS ST. PK.** (1,755 as.ocean bath.camp.surf f.) with fine beaches & high sand cliffs. In Gardiners Bay, opp. Pk., is **Gardiners I.**, 3,300 as., bought by Lion Gardiner in 1639 from Inds. "for 1 bbl. of rum, some blankets, a gun & a large black dog." **121.5. MONTAUK**, resort & fishing village (boat.bath.) on Fort Pond Bay, an important rum-running port during Prohibition. **127.5. MONTAUK ST. PK.** (158 as.pic.surf bath.restaurant), with fine views of ocean, at tip of S. arm of L.I. This fine, cliff-bound site has been celebrated by many poets, among them Walt Whitman, whose tribute was his magnificent "Montauk Point." On pt. are **Lighth.** (O.except Sun.1796) & **Old Windmill** (1763).

NEW YORK CITY

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RR. Stas.: 42nd St. bet. Vanderbilt & Lexington Aves., Grand Central Terminal; 7th Ave. bet. 31st & 33d St., Pennsylvania Sta. which also accommodates the Long Island R.R.; ticket service for all RR.'s avail. at City Ticket Offices, 17 John St., 4 W. 33rd St., & 3 W. 47th St. Baltimore & Ohio, 122 E. 42nd St. (bus conns. from Rockefeller Center & Columbus Circle in Manhattan to main terminal in Hoboken, N.J.); Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR., 500 5th Ave. (Ferry conn. at Christopher & Barclay Sts. to Hoboken terminal as well as from Hudson & Manhattan Tubes); Erie RR. (Bus conn. from 11 Rockefeller Plaza & Hudson & Manhattan Tubes to Jersey City, N.J.); Jersey Central, foot of Liberty St. (Ferry conn. to Jersey City, N.J.). Local service to Hoboken & Jersey City, N.J. also by Hudson & Manhattan Tubes, from Hudson Terminal Bldg., 30 & 50 Church St., & 33d St. & Herald Sq. Through Bus Conns.: Dixie Bus Center, 241 W. 42nd St.; Hotel Astor Bus Terminal, 220 W. 45th St.; Pa. Motor Coach Terminal, 242 W. 34th St.; All Amer. Bus Depot, 246 W. 42nd St.; Capitol Greyhound Terminal, 245 W. 50th St.; Consolidated Bus Terminal, 203 W. 41st St.; Midtown Bus Terminal, 143 W. 43d St.; bus conns. also to Jersey suburbs from many of these stas. (All bus terminals will be consolidated by 1950 into the Port Authority Bus Terminal at 40th-41st Sts., bet. 8th & 9th Aves.). Air Trans.: Main offices at Airlines Terminal Bldg., Park Ave. & 42nd St., opp. Grand Central Terminal. Airports at La Guardia Field & Internat. Airport, both in Queens (by way of Midtown Tunnel & Expressways); Newark Airport in Newark, N.J. SS. Lines: U.S. Passport Agency at Subtreasury Bldg., Wall & Broad Sts., & Internat. Bldg., 5th Ave. & 51st St. See Shipping News sec. of newspapers for time of arrival & departure of ships as well as pier locations. Transatlantic Docks extend from 44th to 57th Sts. on North R. Applications for landing stages for priv. boats can be made to Dept. of Marine Aviation, Pier A, Room 29. Sightseeing Tours: Guided tours around Manhattan by bus, mostly from Times Sq. Area (see Classified Telephone Directory under "Sightseeing"). Ferry boats to Staten I. from South Ferry Terminal, Battery Pk.; to Edgewater, N.J. from W. 130th St.; to Weehawken, N.J. by way of Cortlandt St. Ferry; Electric Ferry from Brooklyn to Staten I. Boat trips: Hudson R. Day Line, W. 42nd St. Pier, runs boats to Albany & other points along Hudson R.; Sutton Line from Battery & at W. 42nd St. Piers, runs lines to Bear Mt., also operates Moonlight Cruises during summer; Meseck Steamboat Co., Battery Pk., has trips to Rye Beach & Bridgeport, Conn.; SS Sandy Hook, Pier 10, has trips to Atlantic Highlands (bus conns. to Jersey shore resorts); Circle Line, at W. 42nd St. Pier, 3½ hr. cruise around Manhattan (has office in Concourse of Rockefeller Center); from Battery to Statue of Liberty on Bedloe I., sailings every hr. from 9-5; Ferry to Governor's I. from South Ferry, sailings every 15 min. Local Trans.: Subways & Elevated RRs. to all points in Manhattan & the boroughs (except Richmond, which has its own lines). Ample bus servs. Vehicular Tunnels: Lincoln Tunnel from W. 39th St. conn. with Weehawken, N.J.; Holland Tunnel, from Canal St. to Jersey City, N.J.; Queens Midtown Tunnel, from E. 37th St. to Long I. City; Brooklyn Battery Tunnel will conn. Battery Pk. dist. with Brooklyn by 1950 (toll for each tunnel: autos 50¢). A number of bridges conn. several of the boroughs & New Jersey: (1) Triborough Bridge, from 125th & 2nd Ave., or 122nd St. & East R. Drive in Manhattan; in Queens at 29th St. & 25th Ave.; in the Bronx at Southern Blvd. &

Cypress Ave. (2) Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, foot of Ferris Ave., from Old Ferry Point, the Bronx, to Whitestone, Queens. (3) Geo. Washington Bridge over Hudson R. from 179th St. & Riverside Dr. to Northern N.J. (4) Queensboro Bridge, from 59th St., has an elevator to Welfare I. on route to Queensborough Plaza, Queens. Bridges from Manhattan to Brooklyn: (1) Brooklyn Bridge, from Park Row to Sands & Washington Sts. (2) Manhattan Bridge from Canal St. & Bowery to Nassau St. & Flatbush Ave. (3) Williamsburg Bridge from Delancey & Clinton Sts. to Broadway. Amusements: Concentration of legitimate & motion picture theaters, concert halls & night clubs found in Times Sq. area, from 42nd St. to 59th St., bet. 5th & 8th Aves. Hotel Accom.: All kinds, mostly in sec. from 42nd St. to 59th St., bet. 8th & Lexington Aves. Shopping Centers: In Manhattan, 14th St.; Herald Sq. area; & 5th Ave. from 34th to 57th Sts. In Brooklyn, at Fulton St. Restaurants: Chief restaurant dist. in same area as hotels. Foreign restaurants incl.: Armenian, bet. 25th & 29th St. in vic. of Lexington Ave.; German, Czech & Hungarian, in Yorkville dist.; Italian, in Greenwich Village & elsewhere; Spanish, on 14th St. (W) of 7th Ave.; although Chinese restaurants are concentrated in Chinatown, many are found in other parts of city. Art: In addition to Public Mus. (see Pts. of Int.) there are commercial art galleries (O) in the 5th Ave. & 57th St. areas & in Greenwich Village. Music: Symphony & other concerts at Carnegie Hall, Civic Center Theater, Town Hall, Times Hall, Brooklyn Academy; Lewisohn Stadium & city pks. in summer. NBC & CBS Broadcasting Stas. offer large variety of programs (tickets avail. by mail well in advance). Jazz orchestras in Greenwich Village. Many skyscrapers have Observ. Towers (O. fee. see Pts. of Int.). Amusement Pks.: At Coney I.; Palisades Amusement Pk., N.J. (reached by W. 130th St. Ferry); Rockaways' Playland, at Rockaway Beach, Queens. Bath. Facils.: Numerous beaches incl. Coney I., Brooklyn; Jacob Riis Pk., Queens; Jones Beach, Wantagh, Long I.; Long Beach, Long I.; South Beach, Staten I.; Orchard Beach, Pelham Bay Pk., the Bronx; Rockaway Beach, Queens. Camp. fish. & h.k. facils. at Palisades Interstate & Bear Mt. Pks.; for info., apply State Pk. Commission, 80 Centre St., Manhattan. City Pks. in all the Boroughs offer large variety of recr. facils. Info. as to walking & h.k. tours can be found in "N.Y. Walk Book" (published by Dodd, Mead), out of print, but obtainable at N.Y. Pub. Lib. Hik. maps are published by Hammond & Co., 1 E. 43d St. Sports: 8th Ave. & 50th St., Madison Sq. Garden; Baker Field of Columbia Univ. at 218th St. & Broadway; Randall's I. Stadium; Yankee Stadium at 161st & River Ave. (Bronx); Polo Grounds (N.Y. Giants) at 155th St.; Ebbets Field (Brooklyn Dodgers) at Bedford Ave. & Sullivan Pl. Internat. Tennis Matches at Forest Hills (Queens); Running races at Aqueeduct, Jamaica & Belmont Pks. (Queens); trotting races at Roosevelt Raceways, near Mineola, L. I. Info. Centers: Police Dept. Info. Booth, Broadway & 43d St.; Daily News Info. Bureau, 220 E. 42nd St.; Esso Info. Serv., Esso Bldg., Rockefeller Center; N.Y. Convention & Visitors Bureau, 500 Park Ave.; U. S. Travel Bureau, 45 Broadway. Out of town newspapers can be bought at newsstand just (N) of Times Bldg. bet. 42nd & 43d St. & Broadway.

The New York Metropolitan area, according to the Port of New York Authority, includes some 1,500 square miles. Within this region live more than 13,000,000 people, & in it is concentrated a large percentage of the country's commerce, finance, business & industry.

A considerable part of the area is water—bays & rivers—and these have made New York's fortune, since first & foremost it has always been a port. The Lower Bay lies beyond the city to the south; it is the approach to The Narrows through which commerce pours into the Upper Bay, the real harbor. Staten Island's green shores slope down to the water's edge at The Narrows. As a ship proceeds through the Narrows & into Ambrose Channel, the towers of Manhattan & Brooklyn float up out of the haze. The harbor has no outstanding natural feature. Yet, it is one of the world's most impressive because of its man-made grandeur: bridges & skyscrapers, dense water-borne traffic & crowded factory stacks. As the ship continues up the harbor, pancake-like Governor's Island is on your right & the Statue of Liberty, on your left, & beyond, the brick buildings on Ellis Island, where the "homeless, the tempest-tossed," taken to Liberty's bosom, used to be penned up before they were allowed to land. The web of the East River bridges tangles in the further distance. When vessels enter the North River, the only striking natural feature of the New York landscape, the serrated Palisades, much defaced at their lower end by factories, advertisements & other structures, come into view. To the west lie Hoboken & Jersey City, which are at the upper edge of the vast New Jersey agglomeration of industrial cities, with a population of nearly 3,000,000. The almost solid wall of skyscrapers at the southern end of Manhattan confronts steamers as they turn in to dock & intermittent clusters of towers string along the island's backbone northward.

Manhattan Island is the city's hub, flanked on the west by the North River, which isn't north at all & is called the Hudson from about 72nd Street on, & on the east, by the East River. Brooklyn, which faces Manhattan, across the East River, with nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants, is the most populous borough of the five that constitute Greater New York. It was settled not long after Manhattan, & until incorporated into the greater city, was an independent municipality, & even up to today has preserved a considerable social & cultural independence. The East River, around the "100" streets, splits, & one branch spreads into ever-widening bays until it becomes Long Island Sound, & another branch becomes the Harlem River, connected by a ship-canal with the Hudson. East & North of Harlem River lies the large residential Borough of the Bronx which has some of the city's finest parks & parkways.

The East River has a string of islands paralleling the shore from the fifties to the hundreds. Most of them are covered with city institutions; but Randall's Island, which the Triborough Bridge uses as a footstool, is being turned into a playground.

Manhattan is long & narrow, nowhere more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide & from 10 to 12 miles in length. In recent years the city has been doing what was still possible to reclaim its water front from commerce. The island is circled by highways; the west-side elevated highway takes autoists above miles of docks & warehouses & continues along beautifully parked Riverside Drive to the city's northern boundary. The East River front has been partially redeemed by construction of Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive which will be continued on both sides of the Harlem River. In Brooklyn there have been similar water-front boulevards built to skirt the harbor & reach the ocean front, which is today largely devoted to parks & public beaches.

New York is a city of bridges, & they, & the skyscrapers, are its most impressive man-made scenery. Six bridges cross the East River. George Washington Bridge, which was, until San Francisco built its Golden Gate span, the world's greatest suspension bridge, connects northern Manhattan with New Jersey. Three magnificent spans connect orphaned Staten Island with the Jersey mainland. Drawbridges swing up & down over Newtown Creek, a little estuary of the East River in Queensboro, which carries more commerce than the Mississippi; other great bridges are those crossing Jamaica Bay & Rockaway Inlet & Hendrick Hudson Bridge over the Harlem Ship Canal.

City planners have advocated tunnels, more economical of space than bridges. Manhattan is linked to the Jersey mainland by four sets of tubes, Holland & Lincoln tunnels for vehicles, the Pennsylvania & Hudson-Manhattan tubes for passenger traffic. The Midtown tunnel, under East River, connects the borough of Queens with Manhattan, & the Battery tunnel, connecting the south end of Manhattan with Brooklyn, is nearing completion.

The bridges & tunnels have been built to break the enclosing chain of rivers & bays which cramped & crowded Manhattan into an unbearable congestion. For the same reason, the network of subways was constructed. There are 239 miles of these underground thoroughfares, running from the city's northern limits to all the boroughs. You can travel at least 40 miles from 242nd Street, near the Yonkers line, to Coney Island & the Rockaways, without ever doubling back on your route. The railway lines pour a horde of a half million commuters into the city daily & the problem of getting people to & from their jobs has by no means been solved. The chief impasse is created by traffic that has to converge into Manhattan. Had the city been properly zoned from the start, factories would have been pushed to the periphery.

The lower East Side, a run-down slum district—during the depression most of the old tenements were half empty—is being rehabilitated with model housing. The whole water front from 23rd Street up into the 60's is being transformed by construction of hospitals & medical centers & the great buildings of the United Nations. The area to the west is being reclaimed for fashionable residence. The West Side all the way up to about 70th Street, is still, where not impinged upon by factories & warehouses, somewhat of a slum area, which, however, has been ameliorated by the improvement of Greenwich Village, the Chelsea district & new housing.

Central Park splits residential Manhattan in two, socially as well as physically. An east side address establishes social position, while a west side location indicates social mediocrity. Yet the middle west side is one of the pleasantest parts of Man-

hattan; it has Central Park bounding it on the East, & Riverside Drive, with its wonderful view of the Hudson & the Palisades, on the West.

Harlem, which used to be confined to the lowland between the heights & Harlem River, has spread out mightily. It has climbed the "hill" of the heights, which is Harlem's Fifth Avenue, and has seeped southward till it has reached below 100th Street on the west & east sides. The shopping & amusement center of Harlem is 125th Street. Lenox & Seventh Avenues, running north from it, are dotted with restaurants, churches of unusual sects & some night clubs, of which, however, the most interesting are to be found on the dark side streets. But Harlem no longer can contain the city's Negro population which has spilled over into Queens, Brooklyn & northern New Jersey.

Fifth Avenue, from 34th Street to 57th is the chief Manhattan shopping district, together with the side streets & Madison & Lexington Avenues to the East, with, however, the exception of Herald Square at 34th Street, around which clusters a group of great department stores. Wanamaker's still clings to its downtown location at Broadway & Astor Place.

Fourteenth Street is the cheaper, popular shopping center. Women's dress shops line its southern side, although the big department store of Hearn's is located here too. Klein's great emporium, where you snatch garments, male or female, from crowded racks by a unique self-service system, stares at you as you come east to Union Square, which was formerly New York's chief open-air forum. The burlesque & variety houses, chief among which was Tony Pastor's, have vanished from the street east of 4th Avenue. And the old Academy of Music has been replaced by the tower of the Consolidated Edison Company, with its illuminated bird-cage pergola. Old Tammany Hall, which was the organization's home during the days of Croker, Murphy & greatest corruption, has disappeared from the north side of the street near 3rd Avenue.

The amusement section of Manhattan runs from 41st Street along Broadway & the side streets, all the way into the low 50's. Times Square is at the district's center & subways converging under the Square engulf & disgorge more passengers than any other station. A good time to visit the Square is around 11 p.m., when theaters & movies let out, & the millions of electric bulbs, in all colors, turn night into day. Along Broadway are strung the movie palaces. Theaters are on the side streets. New York still remains the theatrical center of the U.S. Mayor LaGuardia suppressed burlesque.

Night Clubs line 52nd Street between 6th & 5th Avenues, but are also scattered pretty much everywhere in the east fifties. Madison Square Garden is on 8th Avenue & 50th Street. Sports events, conventions, the circus & political meetings jam the Garden's great auditorium. Manhattan, the Bronx & Brooklyn have out-door sports arenas—Polo Grounds, of the N.Y. Giants at 155th Street, where they have had to hang curtains at the back to prevent cliff-sitters from getting a free view of baseball games, the Yankee Stadium, in the Bronx, Ebbet's Field in Brooklyn. There is a great municipal stadium on Randall's Island.

There are at least four race-tracks in the Metropolitan area. But most of the enthusiasts place bets in local bars haunted by bookmakers who operate outside the law, which permits betting only at the tracks.

Music centers around West 57th Street, with Carnegie Hall as its nub. Behind Carnegie on 55th Street is the municipally-owned Center Theater, where cheap seats for opera, plays, concerts & ballet attract crowds. Brooklyn has its own music center at its Academy of Music. The Lewisohn Stadium, on Morningside Heights, presents open-air concerts, opera & ballet during the summer, against competition of airplane propellers overhead, & free concerts are given in Central Park, Manhattan & Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The grimy Metropolitan Opera House occupies a square block on Broadway between 39th & 40th Streets. Tin Pan Alley is not a street but a business, producing upward of \$5,000,000 worth of popular music annually, a business which has followed the northward migration of the theater. Hollywood robs Tin Pan Alley of much of its best talent, at least seasonally, but New York is still the place where popular music is published.

Commercial art galleries are to be found in the Fifth Avenue shopping district & especially on 57th Street. But 8th Street has a string of them too. You can spend profitable days roaming these galleries which meet every artistic preference.

Finance, lawyers, architects, engineers & insurance companies all used to be

crowded into the Wall Street district, within sound of Trinity's chimes. But in recent years many great concerns have moved to the Grand Central Terminal area. The two stock exchanges, however, keep the brokerage firms nailed to Wall Street.

The best second-hand book neighborhood is below 14th Street on 4th Avenue. Jewelry has moved up to 47th Street. The wholesale flower marts string along Sixth Avenue from 30th to near 23rd Streets. Garments, furs & allied products are turned out in the huge loft buildings in the district from 38th Street to about 26th & from 7th to 8th Avenues & at the noon hour, sidewalks are almost impassable with thousands of garment workers. The wholesale food district, which feeds New York's hungry maw, stretches along the west side from 14th Street downtown. It is worthwhile visiting it in the early morning hours, to watch the unloading of crates of fresh vegetables & fruits. Washington Market on the west side, & Fulton Fish Market, on the lower east side are also worth a visit.

Greenwich Village used to be New York's Left Bank. It still has night clubs & jazz joints & some flavor of Bohemia. Eighth Street is the Village's Main Street, from 6th Avenue to University Place, & has several exotic bars. Experimental theatre groups sprout in the Village at odd intervals.

The old Jewish East Side has been to a large extent emptied by the subways. There are many Jews left there, but Poles & other nationalities have moved in. Orchard Street is an interesting sidewalk shopping neighborhood. With the building of great new housing projects, the district will be completely transformed. There is still the old Italian quarter south of Washington Square to Mott Street, where fiestas are celebrated. Chinatown is still comparatively intact, although a number of the old rookeries have been pulled down & modern apartments put up. There are Chinese movies, a Chinese theater, restaurants, shops displaying exotic Chinese foods, joss houses. Yorktown, centering around East 86th Street, is still German. Puerto Ricans inhabit southern Harlem, but they have spread around town & many of them live in the lower west side, where Spanish has become almost the predominant language. The old Syrian quarter, west of Wall Street, has been almost altogether wiped out by building of the west side highway & approaches to the Battery tunnel. Hoboken, across the river in Jersey, is still German, & its saloons & restaurants provide good drinks & food. The water front life there is more interesting than in Manhattan.

This is a polyglot city. It has the world's greatest Jewish & Irish communities; it is probably the third largest Italian town; the greatest Negro & Puerto Rican city. Nationalities of every variety have crowded into it. There are 500,000 of Irish derivation, 123,000 Hungarians, 54,000 Greeks, 31,000 Turks, 33,000 Lithuanians, 9,000 Latvians, upward of 1,000 Bulgars. New York has easily digested this influx from abroad. But you can still hear every language under the sun on the streets & in the subways see people reading German, Greek, Yiddish, Armenian, Czech, Spanish & Italian newspapers. And you can eat in any language. Most anyone you may meet on the street comes from a foreign land or is of recent foreign extraction, or from another part of the U.S. The native New Yorker is a rare bird.

There is still discrimination against Negroes, but, largely due to the late Mayor LaGuardia's efforts, discrimination in its grosser forms has vanished. The time is past when a bartender could, with insulting impunity, break the glass in which a Negro patron had been served a drink.

New York is a city perennially in transition. That is why it has so few historic landmarks & fine old buildings. Most of Fifth Avenue's old mansions have vanished, even north of 59th Street, where tall apartments are replacing them. Washington Square, which had the last solid rows of aristocratic old New York houses, has already been rebuilt on its west side, & now New York University, unfortunately, is going to tear down many of the old houses on the south side, to make room for a law school. Most of Stanford White's charming buildings have disappeared, including old Madison Square Garden. Patchin Place, haunt of famous writers & poets, still hides away, off 6th Avenue, as if it hopes to escape destruction by remaining inconspicuous. And here & there you will find a few houses with fine grill-work balconies that remind of New Orleans.

Architecturally New York is something of a hodgepodge. It has the handsomest skyscrapers in the world. The New York Telephone Building at West Street is one of the finest. The Woolworth Building, at City Hall Park, is an outstanding adaptation of Gothic to the skyscraper form. And both these buildings have this advantage:

they can be seen from street level to top. Many of the city's skyscrapers are so hemmed in by other structures, as in the case of the beautiful Shelton Hotel, that you cannot really see them. The skyscrapers make their best showing as vistas—seen from harbor, rivers & bridges. The downtown towers loom beautifully at the end of Sixth Avenue's extension. The view from Central Park to the South is also magnificent.

The zoning law of some decades ago belatedly recognized the fact that something had to be done to keep some fresh air & some light continually filtering into New York's canyons. The result has been a sort of Babylonian effect, skyscrapers consisting of huge block masses retreating in a series of "set-backs" skyward. Sometimes a building's owners & architects chose to take their set-backs in one bite, near a building's base, & then you have a tower, pure & simple, as in the Empire State Building, whose gleaming lightness disguises the fact that it is the world's tallest structure. Rockefeller Center, however, is the one successful effort to create a coordinated skyscraper group. But aside from Rockefeller Center, the "Plaza" at 59th Street & Central Park is the only public square in Manhattan that makes a completely consolidated & dignified impression.

New Yorkers, in the old days, boasted that their city, surrounded by rivers, bays & ocean on all sides, was one of the country's finest summer resorts. But for the vast majority, the waters immediately around Manhattan are taboo. Even outlying beaches are badly contaminated. Tardily enough, the New York area's municipalities have begun to build great plants to render innocuous the sewage that pours into the surrounding waters. But even under present conditions, millions, on days when the thermometer reaches the 90's, flock to the beaches. Along the ocean front, the temperature averages at last ten degrees less than in Manhattan.

New York is more than merely polyglot. It is, in an unofficial way, the capital of the country, & increasingly, of the world. Location of the United Nations within its boundaries is perhaps more a corollary to, than an endowment of, greatness. The city is the world's greatest port & financial center & the country's greatest industrial beehive, & as a consequence, the center of the country's cultural life, & increasingly, as European creative artists come to America, the world's cultural center.

It has always been primarily a trading post. The Dutch West Indies Company founded it as such, & from its first settlement, when Peter Minuit landed with his company of settlers in 1626 & drove a shrewd bargain with the Indians for the purchase of Manhattan for 60 gilders (\$24), trade has been the chief occupation. It is recorded that in 1635 the settlement already was exporting some \$53,000 worth of pelts. The island was comparatively fertile & for some years tobacco was grown & exported. But agriculture has not played a great part in the region's development. The land within fifty miles of Manhattan is not very productive. It was as an outlet for the richer agricultural lands of the upper Hudson & the Mohawk Valleys, & later, of the West, that New York developed as a great port. New Amsterdam, as the Dutch called Manhattan, was not a religious refugee settlement, like the New England colonies. An easy religious tolerance characterized the Dutch regime, the notable exception being the persecution of Bowne & the Quaker congregation in Flushing.

The town early acquired a reputation for unpuritanical dissipation & lawlessness. Its streets were lined with grog shops, & drunkenness was prevalent. Tipsy Indians were coralled & held until sober, to find out who had sold them liquor. Laws & ordinances were generally disregarded, to the annoyance of stump-legged Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, who was in constant conflict with his unruly subjects. Already the settlement was cosmopolitan in character, composed of all nationalities, including many Negroes. There is a record of five Negroes sentenced to hang for a murder. Economically minded authorities decided to string up only one of them, a huge specimen whose weight broke the rope, & who was then also set free.

Representative government was slow in developing, although Stuyvesant tried out a sort of advisory body, elected by the burghers, which he later sought to abolish, & this was a source of trouble with his subjects. Stuyvesant had one victory: his annexation of the Swedish settlement on the Delaware. But when the British fleet arrived in 1664, he was in no position to put up a fight, since Fort Amsterdam was in poor state of repair because the home government had been parsimonious in allotment of funds to make it defensible. So New Amsterdam became New

York, & although it was recaptured by the Dutch in 1673 & held for more than a year, it was returned to the British in exchange for Java, considered a much more valuable asset.

Under the Stuarts, the colony received rather more liberal treatment than New England. Full religious freedom was given all sects. Governor Dongan, at James II's suggestion, gave the city a municipal charter with right of election of aldermen by citizens. During the interregnum after the overthrow of James II, New York had a strange political episode, when Jacob Leisler seized the government & held it until ousted by the Governor appointed by William III, who had Leisler tried for treason & executed.

In 1734 the city had its one great pre-Revolution, Civil Liberties battle, when a German immigrant, John Peter Zenger, editor of the "New York Weekly Journal," which had attacked the British for their arbitrary rule, was arrested & prosecuted for criminal libel. Popular opinion was with Zenger & he was acquitted.

When, at the end of the French-Indian wars, in 1763, the struggle with the Crown became acute, New York backed New England & after Lexington & Bunker Hill, patriot bands seized the city government & proceeded against Tories & Loyalists. But with Washington's defeat on Long Island & his retreat to New Jersey, the British took possession & held the city for seven years.

New York's boom began after 1812, & was largely the child of the Erie Canal & the steamboat & railroad age, which gave the city almost a monopoly of transportation to the west. Its history of the 19th & 20th centuries has been one of stupendous expansion, only temporarily interrupted by economic depressions & the Civil War, which is notable chiefly in New York's history for the terrible draft riots, when the Negro population was the chief sufferer. The riots had to be put down by Federal troops & the casualties are estimated by some historians to have run to over 2,000.

The city's growth continued despite an unbelievably corrupt & expensive municipal government that lasted into the 20th century, interrupted only by short-lived reform waves. The corrupt boss, Fernando Wood, ruled the city in the 1850's. Boss Tweed's dictatorship covered the late 60's & early 70's until he was brought to book, largely by the courage of the "New York Times" editors. The Tammany Hall regime was next, exposed & thrown out through the Parkhurst & Lexow Committee exposé of the 1890's. Not even the creation of Greater New York in 1898 by annexation of Brooklyn, Queens & Staten Island (the Bronx had already been annexed) & the election of a reform mayor of the greater city & the succeeding reform administrations, ended Tammany Hall's power. From 1918 to 1934 this organization controlled New York into the "high, wide & handsome" administration of "Gentleman Jimmy" Walker, which ended with the latter's hasty resignation under fire. Hitherto corrupt government had always managed to creep back after every interlude of reform. But with Fiorello LaGuardia's election as Mayor in November, 1933, & his reelection, crooked politics seemed to have been permanently routed. With the help of Federal funds, during the great depression, LaGuardia took care of the needy as no district boss had ever been able to do by the hand-out method, & initiated great projects for the city's improvement that Tammany Hall could never rival as a means of giving employment. With building of boulevards, creation of parks, welfare centers, playgrounds, wiping out of slums & erection of new housing, pulling down of the disfiguring elevated structures, & other improvements, he left New York an infinitely better place to live in.

New York is by no means the United States, as eager westerners will hasten to inform you when accusing New Yorkers of bounding the world by the Hudson on the west. On the other hand, the mental attitudes of New Yorkers are cosmopolitan. They are curiously lacking in local patriotism. Yet the power of New York over its inhabitants is insidious, chaining them by its infinite variety. People go away to live elsewhere, but they usually return if they can.

Manhattan is not all of New York. Most of the 13,000,000 people that inhabit the vast metropolitan ant-hill, live outside of Manhattan, which has less than 2,000,000 population—3,000,000 in Brooklyn, 1,500,000 in the Bronx, 1,500,000 in Queens, 174,000 in Richmond, 3,000,000 in New Jersey, & the balance in Westchester County, Nassau County & Connecticut. New Yorkers work & live much as Americans do everywhere. This is a city of homes, of one & two-family dwellings, & small apartment houses, often garden-enclosed, a place where you can

raise a family as successfully as in any other American city. A majority of New Yorkers only visit Manhattan's hectic amusement centers occasionally; they mostly stay in their own neighborhoods, take in the local movie & attend the local churches & social centers. Indeed, the greater city is really made up of small communities with an independent cultural & social life of their own. It is a vast congregation of almost self-sufficient towns, clustered peacefully around hectic, towered Manhattan.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN NEW YORK CITY

LOWER MANHATTAN: From the Battery to 14th St. This is only sec. of Manhattan in which streets do not follow rigid gridiron pattern, but rather the unplanned hys. of old city. (1) At tip of Manhattan, **Battery Pk.**, overlooking harbor, in area devoted to commerce & finance. Pk. is undergoing changes which will incl. an underpass linking West Side & East R. hys. & the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel. At N. of Battery Pk., entrance & exit of 10,500' long Brooklyn-Battery (vehicular) Tunnel, under N.Y. harbor to Brooklyn-Queens Expressway & Gowanus Pky., links in Belt Pky. System (see Brooklyn & Queens), consists of 2 tubes, with 31' outside diam. Cost \$77,000,000. The **Barge Office**, where thousands of immigrants once arrived, is being eliminated. Here will be erected the Mun. **Battery Garage** to accom. motorists using expressways. Here also is semi-circular **Ft. Clinton**, built in 1808 as part of city's fortifications. It later became great social center. Jenny Lind sang here under management of P. T. Barnum; finally became city **Aquarium**. When present improvements in Battery Pk. were made, Ft. Clinton was scheduled for demolition, but this has been held up by plan to preserve bldg. as Nat. Mon. **Statue of Giovanni da Verrazano**, Florentine navigator who supposedly entered harbor 1524. **South Ferry Terminal**; ferries to St. George, Staten I. & Governor's I., latter only a short distance S. from Battery Pk. (2) Ferry from Pier A at W. end of Pk. to **Bedloe's I.** (boats every hr. 9-9. fare 70¢). **Liberty Enlightening the World**, by Fr. sculptor, F. A. Bartholdi, mounted on 142' pedestal, which, in turn, rests on star-shaped base, erected in 1811 as part of city's fortification. Statue is 151' high & weighs 225 tons. Total height from sea level to tip of torch, 330'. Figure holds torch in upraised right hand & tablet of Decl. of Ind. in left. Circular stairway of 168 steps leads to statue's crown. Statue was gift of Fr. people & dedicated 1886. (3) Ferry at Barge Office to **Ellis I.** (pass essential, official business only). **Main bldg.** has administration bureau, dormitories, etc., incl. kindergarten & mural by WPA artists. More than 1,000,000 immigrants used to pass through here annually; with restriction of immigration, influx has dropped to a trickle. (4) Ferry at S. Ferry Terminal (no charge, guided tour) to **Governor's I.**; island's name derives from fact that in late 17th cent., it was assigned to use of Col. Govs. **Ft. Jay** (1794). Other pts. of int. are: **Castle Williams** (1811) & **S. Battery** (1812). Polo field (games, summer, fee). (5) At foot of Broadway, is Bowling Green Pk. part of Dutch Marcktveldt (market); bronze **Statue of Abraham de Peyster** (1896), one-time city mayor. Here stood **Statue of Geo. III.**, which was pulled down by Patriots at outbreak of Rev. (see Litchfield, Conn.). (6) Facing Bowling Green, **Customs H.** (1907, neo-Class. by Cass Gilbert). Bldg. occupies site of Ft. Amsterdam, where stood gov.'s house built for Peter Stuyvesant. Present bldg. has group of sculptures representing Four of the Continents & with another group of 12 dedicated to commercial centers of the world. (7) Bet. Beaver & Stone Sts., E. of Bowling Green, is huge red brick **Produce Exchange** (by Geo. Post). In its great hall, trading in produce, grain, cotton, etc., takes place. (8) Cor. Pearl & Broad Sts., **Fraunces Tavern** (O. 1719, Georg. Col.) where Washington bade farewell to his officers. Hqs. of Sons of Rev. Ground floor is restaurant. Mus.; exhibits of Rev. relics. Paintings by J. W. Dunsmore in small hist. lib. on 4th fl. (9) 90 West St., **West St. Bldg.** (1905, Fr. Goth. by Cass Gilbert), & 75 West St. houses N.Y. **Post Home News**, formerly the Evening Post founded by Alex. Hamilton (1801). Wm. Cullen Bryant was editor. (10) 107 West St., **Watch Mus.** (O). (11) 30-50 Church St., **Twin Hudson Terminal Bldgs.**; sta. of Hudson-Manhattan Tubes to N.J. (12) At Vesey & Fulton Sts. on West St., **Washington Wholesale & Produce Market**, where concentrated food shipments are routed throughout N.Y. area. **Washington Retail Market.** (13) 155 Cedar St. bet. Washington & West Sts., **Ch. of St. Nicholas** (1820, Gr. Orthodox); holds ceremony on Day of Epiphany called Blessing of Waters, at which time Archbishop hurls wooden cross into water; swimmers vie with one another to retrieve prize from icy North R. (14) Bet. Church St.

to W. Broadway & Vesey to Barclay Sts., **Fed. Office Bldg.** (15) 140 West St., **N. Y. Telephone Co.** (by R. Walker), one of city's most imposing skyscrapers. (16) South St., the water front street on East R.; at 25 South St., **Seamen's Ch. Institute of N.Y.**; figure of Sir Galahad stands guard over entrance. Institute (1834) provides lodging & meals at moderate rates & has merchant marine sch., oldest surviving of its kind in N.Y. Recently added, mural depicting invasion of Normandy (by E. Jas. Fitzgerald). (17) Cor. Wall & South Sts., **120 Wall St.**, skyscraper on site of Murray's Wharf where Washington landed on way to Fed. Hall for inauguration as Pres. (1789). (18) 70 Pine St., **Sixty Walltower** (Cities Serv. Bldg.), one of tallest in city (observ.O.wks.sm.fee). (19) 118 Cedar St., **Ye Olde Chop H.**, in its 147th yr., first to introduce chincoteague clams & oysters, small soft-shell crab. (20) 77 Cedar St., bet. Nassau & Broadway, **N. Y. Clearing H.** (1896), clearing millions in checks & drafts daily. (21) 33 Liberty St., **Fed. Reserve Bank of N.Y.** (1924.Ital.Ren.); its walls are more than 4' thick; has 5 stories below street level; its subterranean vaults are sealed by doors weighing c.90 tons. (22) 55 Wall St., **Nat. City Bank** (1842.adds.1907 by McKim,Mead & White) was chartered 1812 as outgrowth of first Bank of U.S. est. Phila., 1791. Part of bldg. is the old customh. (23) 48 Wall St., skyscraper of **Bank of N.Y. & Trust Co.**, est. 1784 by Alex. Hamilton. (24) 40 Wall St., **Bank of the Manhattan Co.**, (observ.tower O.) city's 2nd oldest bank, org. as water company by Aaron Burr (1799). (25) Cor. Wall & Nassau Sts., **Sub-Treasury Bldg.** (1842.Gr.Rev.by Ithiel Town & A.J.Davie), on site of old Fed. Hall, where Stamp Act Congress (1765) & Continental Congress (1785) met; here Washington took oath as Pres. of U.S.; spot above steps where he stood is marked by **Statue of Washington** (by J.Q.A.Ward). Houses various Fed. offices, incl. Passport Bureau. **Mus.** (O); relics of Geo. Washington; paintings of early city. (26) 23 Wall St., **J. P. Morgan Bldg.**, houses famous banking company; still bears slight scars of mysterious explosion in 1920 of dynamite being trucked through town. (27) 14 Wall St., is 39-story **Bankers Trust Co.** (28) At Wall, New & Broad Sts., **N.Y. Stock Exchange** (1903.adds.1923.by Geo.Post), owned & administered by some 1,375 member brokers, was developed in 1792 by group of 24. Sculptures of pediment above columns of facade are exceptionally fine. Trading is on floor of great hall, thence communicated by telegraph & cable to other markets (O.wks.10-3. guided tour). Hectic days of trading have passed, in part due to the limits set on margins by the Securities & Exchange Commission. During panic of 1869 (Black Friday), in battle for control of N. Pac. RR. bet. E. H. Harriman & J. P. Morgan in 1901, & in 1929 crash, trading on the floor reached madhouse proportions. (29) Wall St. & Broadway, brownstone **Trinity Ch.** (org.1697.1846.Goth.Rev.by Rich. Upjohn), est. on land granted by Queen Anne (1705), is one of world's wealthiest Episc. parishes & at one time owned a considerable part of S. Manhattan I. The land occupied by Ch. & cemetery is estimated to be worth \$25,000,000. Main entrance doors in low relief, by Rich. M. Hunt, Karl Bitter & J. M. Rhind; & on (S) door, by G. M. Niehaus. Altar decorated by sculptures. Stained glass windows are very beautiful. Among notables buried in churchyard are Alex. Hamilton, Rbt. Fulton, inventor of steamboat, Albert Gallatin, Secy. of Treas. under Jefferson & Capt. Jas. Lawrence, killed during fight with Brit. ship "Shannon" (1813). Also Martyrs' Mon. to Amers. who perished in infamous Brit. prison hulks in N.Y. harbor during Rev. (30) Directly behind Trinity Ch., **N.Y. Curb Exchange**, 2nd largest securities market in nation. Curb once conducted transactions in open street. Return to South St. (31) Covering 6 city blocks, at Fulton & South Sts., **Fulton Market** (1821), largest wholesale fish market on Atlantic Coast. (32) Cor. Fulton & South Sts., **Sweet's**, restaurant est. about a century ago. (33) 131 William St., cor. Fulton St., **Site of Birthpl. of Washington Irving**. (34) 149 Broadway, **Singer Bldg.** (by E. Flagg), 41-story tower. (35) 44 John St., **Old John St. Meth. Ch.** (1841.Fed.), mother Ch. of sect. in U.S. Contains relics, incl. clock from John Wesley. (36) On Broadway bet. Vesey & Fulton Sts., **St. Paul's Chapel of Trinity Parish**, oldest Ch. bldg. in Manhattan (1764), designed by McBean, pupil of Jas. Gibbs, architect of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (London). On N. side of inter., arms of U.S. mark Geo. Washington's pew, & opp. on (S) side is pew of Gov. Clinton. (37) Broadway & Park Pl., **Woolworth Bldg.** (1913.Goth.detail.Cass Gilbert), represents adaptation of Gothic to skyscraper form. (38) Bounded by Broadway on W., Park Row on E. & Chambers St. on N., triangular **City Hall Pk.**, where Decl. of Ind. was read in 1776 in presence of Pres. Washington. At N. side of Pk. is **City Hall** (1811.Post-Col.Jos.

Mangin & John McComb), surmounted by a charming cupola topped by statue of **Justice** (by J. Dixey). Houses offices of Mayor & City Council; Gov. suite converted to Mus. (O.Mon.-Fri., Sat. noon); hist. furniture & paintings. MacMonnies' **Statue of Nathan Hale** is W. of City Hall, while **Figure of Benj. Franklin** (by Plassman) is E. of it. Facing City Hall, brazenly nude **Civic Virtue** (also by MacMonnies). (39) Back of City Hall, on Chambers St., **City Court Bldg.** (1861-72) reminder of notorious Tweed Ring graft at cost of c.12 millions. (40) At Chambers & Centre Sts., **Hall of Records**, in ornate Ren. style, with lavish marble inter. lobby. (41) Park Row is E. boundary of the Park, once publishing center for city's great newspapers ("News-paper Row"). **Pulitzer Bldg.**, with gilded dome formerly housing the old N.Y. World. Old Tribune Bldg. with a slender tower & old N.Y. Times Bldg. are still standing. This sec. earlier was N.Y.'s Rialto, where Barnum had one of his first museums, destroyed by fire, & famous actors appeared. At 126 Nassau St., near cor. of Beekman St., stood boarding house run by mother of Mary Rogers, victim of famous murder case of 1841 which Poe used as basis of his "Mystery of Marie Roget." (42) **Brooklyn Bridge** (1883) from Park Row (E) of City Hall, crosses East R. to Sands & Washington Sts., Brooklyn. Designed by John Roebling (1867) who died, leaving work to his son, W. A. Roebling, who in turn, directed erection of bridge from his bed although partially paralyzed from "caisson disease." Its buttressed & arched towers are constructed entirely of granite. Cost was \$21,000,000. At Manhattan approach of Bridge is **Plaque**, comm. site of 1st Pres. Mansion (see below). (43) Straddling Chambers St. (E) of Hall of Records, skyscraper **Mun. Bldg.** (by McKim, Mead & White), with radio sta. WNYC. Bldg. is surmounted by heroic figure of "Civic Fame" (by Adolph A. Weinman). (44) N. of Mun. Bldg. is **Civic Center** (Foley Sq.). Here are: **U.S. Courth.** (1936. Cass Gilbert) with high central tower, capped by pointed gold-leaf pinnacle. Here in 1948-49 took place the much publicized sedition trial of 11 Communist Party leaders. **The Supreme Court** (1912. neo-Class. Guy Lowell), an hexagonal bldg.; fine law lib. On N. side of Sq., **N.Y. State Office Bldg.** (Mod. Class.). (45) N. of Foley Sq. bet. Centre & Lafayette Sts., handsome new **Criminal Courts Bldg.** (1941. by C.B. Meyer), replacing gloomy landmark of the old "Tombs" & Criminal Courts Bldg.; site has been made into parking lot. (46) Behind Supreme Court Bldg. in little Columbus Pk., is **Statue of Columbus**. Here was Five Points, once city's most notorious slums, demolished largely through efforts of Jacob Riis, campaigner for many civic improvements. (47) To (E) is **Chinatown**, hqs. for city's 30,000 Chinese. Stores here offer great variety of exotic foodstuffs & Chinese merchandise; excellent restaurants; still some joss houses. **Chinese Theater** & Movie houses. (For guided tours to Chinatown, from Times Sq. & pts. N. on Broadway see Classified telephone directory). Traditional New Year & Feast of the Moon are celebrated here to accompaniment of large dragon parades. At E. edge of Chinatown is **Chatham Sq.**, shadowed by elevated structure, where in 18th cent. city fathers decreed "horses for sale might be cantered." (48) Sq. is at center of **Bowery**, mostly pawnshops, saloons, flop houses & small retail shops. (49) Cor. Mott & Prince Sts., int. old **St. Patrick's Cathedral** (1866) & **Cemetery**, abandoned when new Ch. was built on 5th Ave. (50) No. 6 Chatham Sq., **Olliffe Pharmacy**, claiming to be oldest drugstore in Amer. (51) E. Broadway runs (NE) from Chatham Sq. to **Seward Park**, heart of the old Jewish dist. Here, facing Pk., are offices of great Jewish dailies. (52) Canal St. & Bowery, entrance to **Manhattan Bridge** (1909), through arch & colonnade inspired by Portes St. Denis & St. Martin in Paris & Bernini colonnade of St. Peter's in Rome. (53) In Lower East Side, 4 blocks (E) of City Hall at 11 Peck Slip, abandoned bldg., reputedly **Oldest H. in Manhattan** (1725). (54) In shadow of Brooklyn Bridge on Cherry St., formerly stood **House** in which the late Gov. Alfred E. Smith was born. Here are **Gov. Smith Hs.**, state financed for low-income families. (55) 8-10 Cherry St., site of **First Presidential Mansion**, occupied by Geo. Washington from Ap. 23, 1789 to Feb. 23, 1790. (56) 265 Henry St., **Henry St. Settlement** (1893) founded by Lillian Wald; has had world-wide attention for work done to procure better housing, recr. & education facils. in slums of Lower East Side. (57) 466 Grant St., **Playhouse** of Henry St. Settlement (former "Neighborhood Playhouse"); together with Provincetown Playh., had profound influence on development of mod. Amer. drama. (58) 504 Grant St., bet. Columbia & Sheriff Sts., **Amalgamated Dwellings**, built by Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Amer. (59) Bet. Gouverneur & Jackson Sts. on Madison,

Vladeck City, large low-cost housing development. (60) At Pier 41, near Gouverneur St., N.Y.'s first commercial **Helicopter Base**. (61) Stretching for several blocks above & below Delancey St., **Orchard St. Pushcart Market**. (62) On New Bowery, bet. James & Oliver Sts., oldest **Jewish Cemetery** in Manhattan (1682). (63) Delancey St. (Jacob Schiff Blvd.) runs into **Williamsburg Bridge** (1903) which carries more than 50,000 vehicles daily to Brooklyn. (64) On Ave. A & 3rd St., 3 blocks (E) of Bowery, **First Houses**, 1st project of N.Y. City Housing Authority (1935), built by WPA labor, using old materials. (65) Running (N) along Franklin D. Roosevelt Dr. to 23rd St. are a series of low & medium-cost housing developments sponsored by city & private enterprise; **Lillian Wald & Jacob Riis Hs.** along Ave. D; **Peter Cooper Village & Stuyvesant Town**, built by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., bet. 1st Ave. & the River. Controversy arose when the company ruled to exclude Negroes. (66) At 240 Centre St., bet. Grand & Broome Sts., **N. Y. Police Hqs.**, hqs. for 5 boroughs, with 3 short wave stations & various police bureaus, plus academy for training rookie cops; **Mus. & Rogues Gallery**; coll. of firearms. On 2nd Ave. from Houston to 14th St., **Jewish Rialto**, with Jewish theaters & restaurants. (67) 2nd Ave. & E. 10th St., **St. Mark's in the Bouwerie** (1660 & rebuilt 1799), dates to time when Peter Stuyvesant built chapel on his farm here. In graveyard are buried Stuyvesant & Commodore M. Perry. Here in 1878 occurred the body-snatching of A. T. Stewart, founder of dept. store, now Wanamaker's (see); body was held for ransom, returned 2 yrs. later. (68) At 29 E. 4th St., **Old Merchants H.** (Mus. O.wks.sm.fee.1830.Gr.Rev.). (69) Bet. Broadway & Lafayette, **John Wanamaker** (Dept.Store). Orig. store erected by A. T. Stewart (see above); free concerts. (70) At inters. of Bowery, Third Ave., Fourth Ave. & Lafayette St., **Cooper Union Sq. Statue of Peter Cooper** (by A. Saint-Gaudens, once student at the Institute). Here is **Cooper Union**, est. 1859 by Peter Cooper as forum for free speech. H. W. Beecher, Wm. C. Bryant, & Pres. Lincoln spoke here. Union offers students courses in engineering & related technical subjects, secy. training, architecture & art. **Mus. for Arts of Decoration** (O). (71) E. of 3rd Ave. at 15 E. 7th St., **McSorley's Old Ale H.** (1854), perhaps only city bar where women are not served; on its walls are many mementoes of old New York. (72) E. 10th St., bet. Aves. A & B, **Tompkins Sq. Pk.**, with **Mon.** comm. loss sustained by dist. when the excursion steamer, Gen. Slocum loaded with women & children, caught fire & sank (1904).

GREENWICH VILLAGE: (73) At foot of 5th Ave., bounded by Waverly Pl. on (N), W. 4th St. on (S), MacDougal St. on (W) & University Pl. on (E) **Washington Sq.** **Washington Arch** (by Stanford White), is 5th Ave. approach to the Sq., comm. inauguration of Geo. Washington, decorated by statues of Pres. Washington. N. side of Sq. (Waverly Pl.), with exception of a few gaps where houses have been demolished, has finest row of 19th cent. Gr. Rev. residences in city. In Washington Sq. was potters field & neighborhood of disorderly houses. **Rhineland H.** at (NE) cor. of 5th Ave. was designed by Rich. Upjohn. From 5th Ave. to University Pl., **Washington Mews**, fashionable group of converted stables in semi-secluded cobblestone lane. N.Y. Univ.'s bldgs. cover the Sq.'s E., University Pl. side. At 100 Washington Sq. (E) is **Mus. of Living Art** (O); coll. of modern art. At 61 Washington Sq. (S) (4th St.) is "Genius Row" where well-known writers & artists lived; purchased by N.Y. Univ. as site for Law School. At W. cor. of Thompson St. (4th St.), **Judson Mem. Ch.** (Bapt. by Stanford White), with stained glass windows by John LaFarge. Thompson & Sullivan Sts. running (S) from the Sq. into the Ital. quarter to Bleeker St. have some good Ital. restaurants. Along Bleeker St. from 7th to 6th Aves. are many Ital. food shops with sidewalk displays. On (W) side, MacDougal St. bet. 4th & 3rd Sts., is apartment house in which has been incorporated the **Provincetown Playh.**, birthpl. of mod. Amer. drama. (74) ½ block (N) of Washington Sq., blind **MacDougal Alley**, small lane of old mews made into studios; has city's only gas street lamps & is privately owned. In spring & autumn Washington Sq. open-air art exhibition is held. (75) 8th St. & 5th Ave., **Hotel Brevoort** (1854), recently closed; was famous gathering place of writers & artists. Sidewalk café & ground floor restaurant still operating. (76) NW. cor. 10th St. & 5th Ave., **Ch. of the Ascension** (1841. Episc. Eng. Goth. Rich. Upjohn. alts. 1888 by Stanford White). John La Farge's mural **Ascension** (behind altar) considered his finest work. (77) On SE. cor. 5th Ave. & 9th St., **Bronze Tablet** on No. 21 5th Ave., comm. occupancy by Mark Twain (1904-08) & Washington Irving. (78) 52 W. 10th St., **MacMonnies Studio**, where La Farge, Winslow Homer & MacMonnies lived & worked. (79)

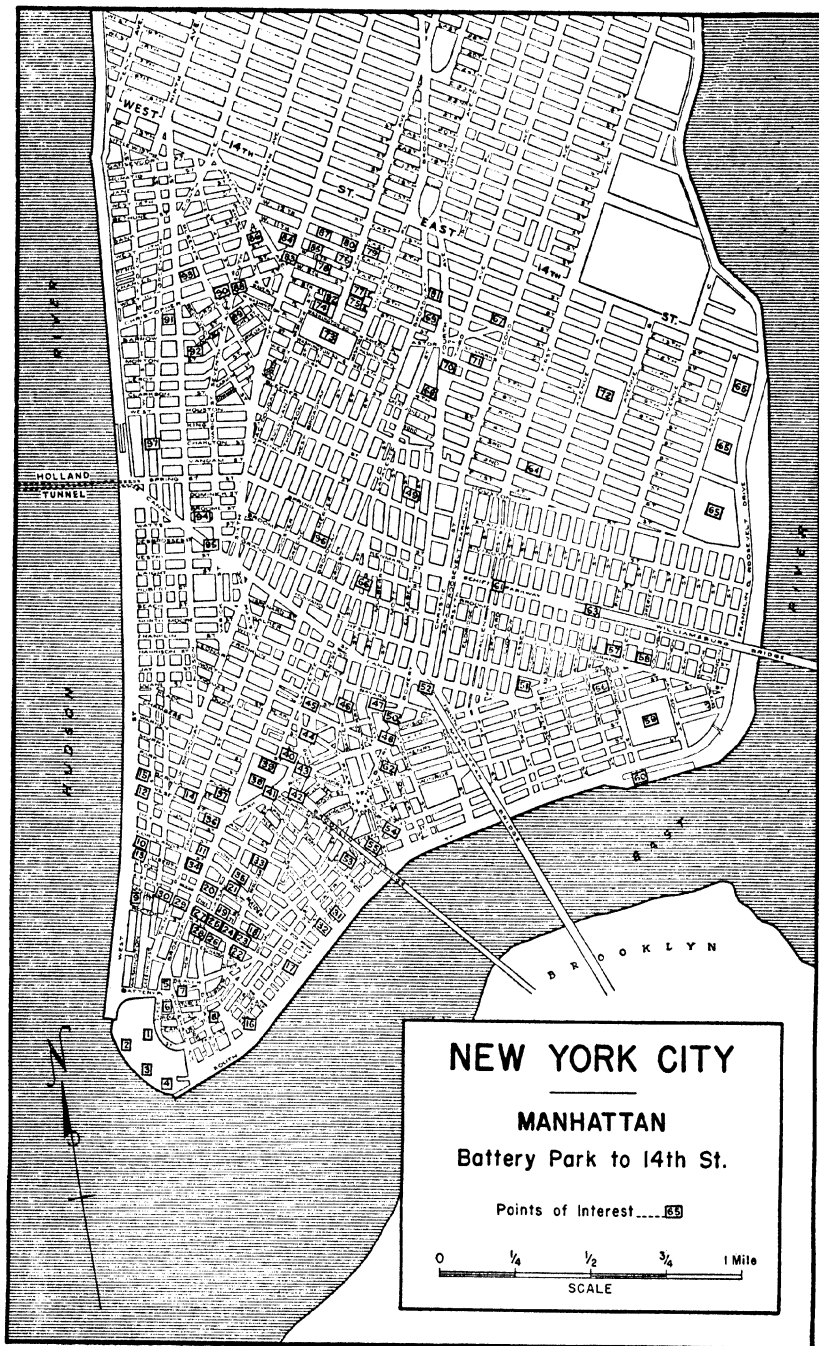
47.5th Ave., **Salmagundi Club**; members are artists & sympathetic "amateurs of art" who hold summer show from May to Oct. (80) Opp., bet. 11th & 12th Sts., **First Presb. Ch.** (mid-19th cent.Goth.by J.C.Wells).

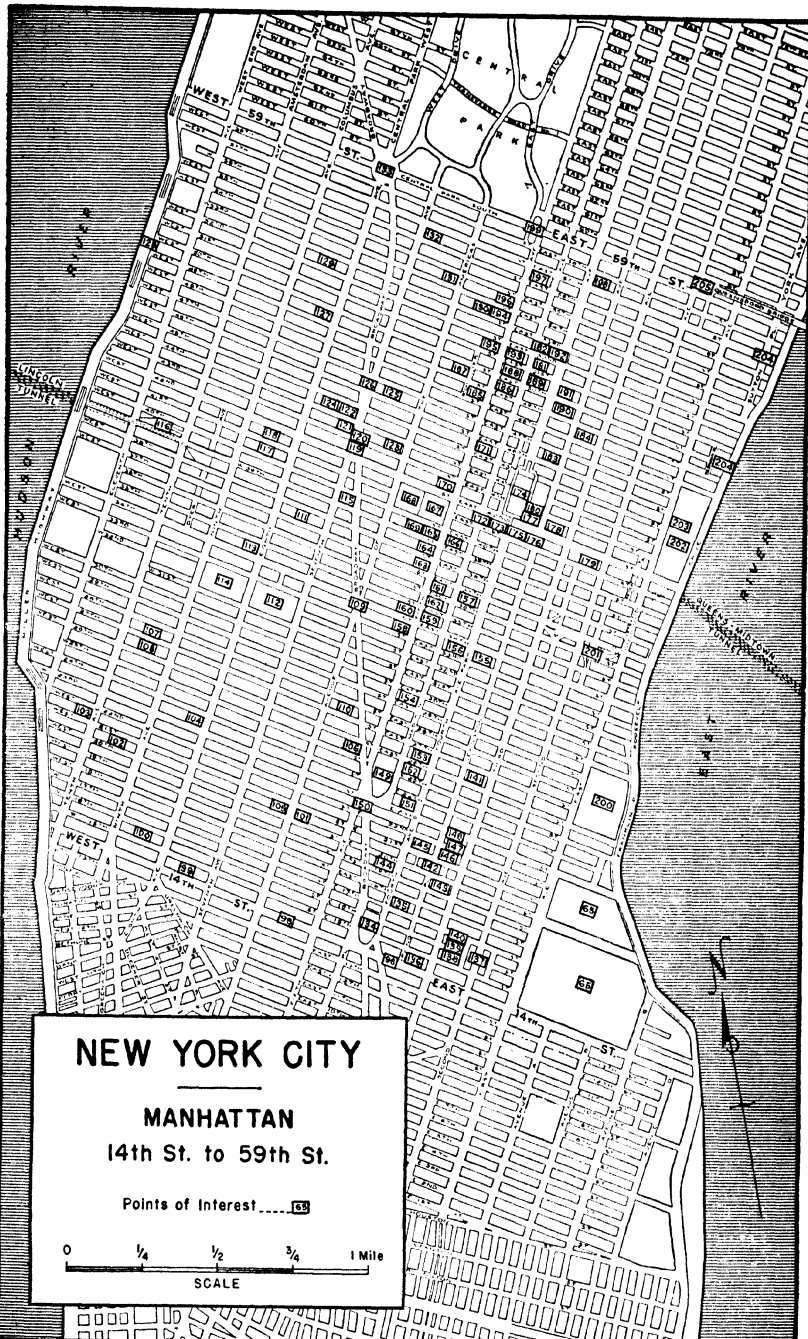
(81) 10th St. & Broadway, **Grace Ch.** (Episc.mid-19th cent.by Jas.Renwick). Noted for stained glass windows (46 in all). (82) At 10 W. 8th St., **Whitney Mus. of Amer. Art.** (O.wks.1-5.1931), exhibits well-known works of living Amer. artists; has permanent art coll. To occupy new bldg. to be built in garden at Mus. of Mod. Art. (83) At W. 10th St. & 6th Ave. (or Ave. of Americas) **House of Detention for Women** (Mod.1932) & **Jefferson Market Court** (1876.Vict.Goth.by Withers & Vaux), (84) From W. 10th St. & from 6th Ave., **Patchin Place & Milligan Place**; housed at one time many famous writers & actors. (85) 11th St. (E) of 6th Ave., tiny **Sp.-Portuguese Jewish Cemetery** (1805.closed 1829). (86) 11th St. & Waverly Pl., **St. John's-in-the-Village** (1846), where Henry Ward Beecher preached. (87) 66 W. 12th St., **New School for Social Research** (1931.mod.by Jos.Urban) founded by Jas. Harvey Robinson & Chas. A. Beard; affords education in political & social sciences & psychology. It org. (1934) "Univ. in Exile" of refugee teachers from Nazi Germany. Auditorium is particularly interesting. Murals by T. H. Benton & Camilo Egas; frescoes by Orozco. (88) Inters. 7th Ave. & W. 4th St., **Sheridan Sq.**, focal pt. for tourist night life. At SW. cor. Christopher St. & 7th Ave., in front of store, is inscription on pavement dedicating tiny triangle to public use; title to same being in question. (89) 27 Barrow St., **Greenwich H.** (Georg.Col.1921); important for social & educational activities. (90) 59 Grove St., **Plaque**, comm. site where Tom Paine died (1809). (91) Hudson & Grove Sts., charming **St. Luke's Chapel** (1822) with wooden figure of St. Christopher brought from S. Amer. probably 17th cent.; richly decorated inter. (92) At bend of Barrow & Commerce Sts., **Cherry Lane Theater**, converted barn; now repertory theater most of yr. (93) 287-303 W. 10th St., **Plaque** indicating site of New Gate Prison dating from Rev. times to 1828, when prison was moved to Sing Sing. (94) S. of Greenwich Village, beginning at Watts St., bet. Hudson & Varick Sts., entrance to **Holland Tunnel** (toll 50¢); cost 50 million dollars. Consists of 2 tubes, one of which was damaged in May, 1949, when a chemical truck exploded en route. (95) At Canal & Varick Sts., **Plaza** at exit of Holland Tunnel, at J. of Varick St. & Ave. of the Americas. (96) 501 Broadway, near Broome St., **Francis Bannerman & Sons**, makers of firearms since 1865; coll. of military arms & war relics (O.Mon.-Fri.free). (97) Bet. Spring & W. Houston Sts., Greenwich & Washington Sts., **N.Y. Union Motor Truck Terminal**, now under construction. In area lying bet. W. Broadway & West Side Hy., (S) of the new Motor Truck Terminal Bldg., is large wholesale & retail market, supply center for Greater New York area. Worth a visit from midnight on.

MIDDLE WEST SIDE: Bounded by 14th St. on (S) & 59th St. on (N); from West Side Hy. to Broadway at center of Manhattan.

(98) 14th St. large shopping dist. with popular priced retail stores (see Intro.). (99) 14th St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves., **Sp. Ch. of Our Lady of Guadalupe**. On this block are several Sp. restaurants & int. shops selling Sp. foods. (100) Bet. 8th & 9th Aves., at 15th & 16th Sts., **Port Authority Commerce Bldg.**, in which also is **Union RR. Freight Terminal**. N.Y. Port of Authority (est.1921), has constructed network of tunnels & bridges that link Manhattan & Staten I. with N.J. mainland; developed & constructed vital land, sea, air & freight terminals. (101) 6th Ave. & 20th St., **Ch. of the Holy Communion** (Episc.1846) had 1st boy choir in Amer. (102) Bet. 20th & 21st Sts., 9th & 10th Aves., **Gen. Theological Seminary** (Episc.). (103) 191-10th Ave., **Ch. of Guardian Angel** (1930.Cath.Romanes.by J.V.VanPelt), called Seamen's Institute. (104) 23rd St. & 8th Ave., **RKO** (movie) **Theater**, originally Pike's Opera H., where Jas. Fiske, Jay Gould's partner in stock manipulations, lay in state after he had been shot in quarrel over his mistress, Josie Mansfield. (105) 21st St., near 6th Ave., old **Cemetery of Sp. & Portuguese Synagogue**.

(106) 15 W. 25th St., **Serbian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Sava** (1850), with fine stained glass windows & murals by R. Richardson. Services are usually in Old Slavonic. (107) At 27th & 28th Sts., bet. 9th & 10th Aves., **Chelsea Pk.**, named from village which occupied vic. c.1831. (108) 436 W. 27th St., **Edson Guild** (1905), social agency whose model tenement at 441 W. 28th St. helped focus attention on need for low-rent housing. (109) Bet. 32nd & 35th Sts., inters. Broadway & 6th Ave., **Herald & Greeley Sqs.**, formerly city's Rialto; now center of shopping dist. incl. huge dept. stores of Macy's, Gimbel's & Saks. **Statue of Horace Greeley**



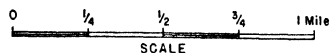


NEW YORK CITY

MANHATTAN

14th St. to 59th St.

Points of Interest 63



(by A.Doyle) in Greeley Sq. **Statue of Wm. E. Dodge** (by J.Q.A.Ward) in Herald Sq. At N. side of Herald Sq. stands great clock, flanked by 2 figures of workers with hammers with which they strike the hours, used to be on old Herald Bldg., where Jas. Gordon Bennett's famous daily was published; part of bldg. is still standing on 35th St. (N) of Sq. (110) A little further up, bet. 25th & 30th Sts., & Broadway & 6th Ave., is the **Fur Dist.**, with its approx. 2,000 shops, employing c.15,000 workers. This along with garment dist. (see below) combines to make clothing manufacturing N.Y.'s leading industry. (111) Bet. 34th & 40th Sts., from Broadway to 9th Ave., **Garment Dist.**, center from which thousands of women's ready-to-wear clothes are trundled along sts. in go-carts & loaded into huge moving vans. (112) Bet. 31st & 32nd Sts., 7th & 8th Aves., **Pennsylvania Sta.** (1910.Romanes.Class.McKim,Mead & White). Vast hall is copy of Tepidarium of Roman bath. L.I. RR. has terminal on lower level. Greyhound bus terminal adj. (113) **Hotel New Yorker** (by Sugerman & Berger), bet. 34th & 35th Sts. on 8th Ave., 2nd tallest hotel in city. (114) Across from rear of Pennsylvania Sta., on 8th Ave., **New York Gen. P.O.** (Class.by McKim,Mead & White), largest in country; (115) Broadway & 39th St., **Metropolitan Opera H.** (1883), one of world's leading opera houses; drabness of exter. belies ornate gold & red inter. with its "diamond horseshoe" of boxes. (116) 39th St. & 10th Ave., entrance to **Lincoln Tunnel**, 2 tubes conn. with Weehawken, N.J. (toll 50¢). (117) **Port Authority Union Bus Terminal**, now being built on blocks from 40th-41st Sts., & from 8th-9th Aves.; largest in world; will serve more than 60,000 bus commuters & handle the 2,500 inter-city buses. (118) 330 W. 42nd St., **McGraw-Hill Bldg.** (1930. by Raymond Hood), notable for its blue-green terra cotta exter. (119) 42nd St. & Broadway, **Times Bldg.** (Tower), at Times Sq. Broadway, 7th Ave. & side sts. are heavily lined with motion picture palaces, restaurants, legitimate theaters & night clubs. Although most "Times" offices have moved to 43rd St., weather observ. on tower still in use. (120) 42nd St. & 7th Ave., **Info. Booth**, maintained by Police Dept. (121) 43rd-44th Sts. on W. side of Broadway, **Paramount Bldg.** (35 stories), with huge clock. (122) 44th-45th Sts. on W. side of Sq., famous **Astor Hotel**. Orig. Astor H. at which Thackeray, Dickens & other notables stopped, faced City Hall Pk. (123) 43rd St. bet. 6th Ave. & Times Sq., **Town Hall** (1921.Georg.Col.), famous concert hall.

(124) At 43rd St. the theater dist. begins, the heart of which is **Shubert Alley**, bet. 44th & 45th Sts. (W) of Broadway. (125) Broadway & 47th Sts., **Palace Theater**, formerly well-known vaudeville house; has recently revived vaudeville programs. (126) Opp. Palace Theater in Sq., **Statue of Father Duffy** of famed "Fighting 69th." (127) 49th St. & 8th Ave., **Madison Sq. Garden**, sports arena & hqs. for mass meetings, seats 18,903. Among annual events are 6-Day Bicycle Races, Winter Sports Show, Skating Carnival, N.Y. Police & Firemen's Shows & the Circus. (128) From 44th St. to 57th St., bordering West Side Hy. & North R. are the **Transatlantic Docks**, largest terminal in world; concentration of docks especially designed to handle luxurious ships of Queen Mary calibre. (129) 342 W. 53rd St., **Ch. of St. Benedict the Moor**, in area first sett. by Negroes working on Croton Aqueduct (1840-42); formerly this dist. was Negro slum known as San Juan Hill. Bet. 5th & Ave. of Americas, on 52nd St., night club dist. (130) On 53rd St. bet. 5th & 6th Aves., **Mus. of Mod. Art** (sm.fee); has mod. Amer. & foreign painting, sculpture & graphic art; special exhibitions changed frequently; lectures. Strikingly Mod. bldg. by Edw. D. Stone & Philip L. Goodwin; one of Mus.'s treasures is famous "Guernica" by Pablo Picasso; film showings in auditorium (daily.3 & 5:30.tickets at desk). (131) Near 53rd St. on 6th Ave., **Ziegfeld Theater** (by Jos.Urban) built by late Florenz Ziegfeld for his "Follies"; in lounge, coll. of paintings on the Arts by Salvador Dali. (132) 57th & 7th Ave., **Carnegie Hall** (1891.Ital.Ren.by Wm.B. Tuthill.redecorated 1949), for symphony & concert recitals. On 57th St. from 7th Ave. to Lexington, incl. 5th Ave. & some of side sts. of vic., many famous commercial art galleries (no fees at most). Back of Carnegie Hall, bet. 54th & 55th Sts., **Center Theater**, municipally owned, where opera, drama & ballet is presented at popular prices.

(133) At 59th & Broadway, **Columbus Circle**, with **Statue of Columbus** (1894.Gaetano Russo), on column decorated with bronze ship prows; at base of pillar is sculptured figure. The Circle is now used as outdoor forum. **Merchants Gate**, at entrance to Central Pk. **Maine Mem.** (1912.Atilio Piccirilli), comm. those who lost lives on battleship "Maine."

MIDDLE EAST SIDE: (134) **Union Sq.**, bet. 14th & 17th Sts., 4th Ave. & Broadway, open-air forum since Civil War. Has long been gathering place for jobless & labor demonstrations. In its vic. are located many of N.Y.'s radical & progressive groups & labor organizations. In pk. are number of Mons.; **Equestrian Statue of Washington** (H.K.Brown, base by J.Q.A.Ward) near S. end of pk. facing 14th St. **Statue of Lincoln** (by Brown). **Liberty Pole** (1924) in center of sq., comm. Decl. of Ind. At 15th St. & Union Sq. (W), **Amalgamated Bank**, operated by Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of America. (135) At NE. cor. of Sq., 100 E. 17th St., **Roosevelt Auditorium**, formerly Tammany Hall, now hqs. for Local 91 of Internat. Ladies Garment Workers. Facing E. side of Pk., **Klein Clothing Store**, outlet for women's apparel in self service style. (136) At 14th & Irving Pl., **Consolidated Edison Co.**, skyscraper on site of famous old Academy of Music opera house. (137) To (E) of Union Sq., bet. 15th & 16th St., divided by 2nd Ave., **Stuyvesant Sq.**, part of Peter Stuyvesant farm. Bordering Pk. & to (E) are several large hospitals. (138) At Rutherford Pl. on W. side of Sq., lovely **Friends Meeting H.** (1860.Fed.). Adj., **Friends Seminary**. (139) NE. cor. of 16th St., brownstone **St. George's Ch.** (mid-19th cent. by Blesch & Eidlitz). J. P. Morgan, Sr., was warden; Ch. is sometimes known as "Morgan's Ch."

(140) Next to St. George's Chapel, **St. Dunstan's H.**, rest house & hqs. for Old Caths., monastic sect; valuable coll. incl. Ital. Bible of 14th cent. & statue of St. Francis. (141) At 138 E. 27th St., **Theater** (free) operated by Basil Davenport since 1915; repertory of the classics. (142) Bet. 20th & 21st Sts., extending on both sides of Lexington Ave., is **Gramercy Pk.** (private). In Pk., bronze **Statue of Booth** as Hamlet (Edmond T.Quinn). 14 Gramercy Pk. S., **Nat. Arts Club**. At No. 16, **The Players**, actors' club founded 1888 by Edwin Booth, (remod. by Stanford White). (143) 144 E. 20th St., **Friends' Meeting H.** (mid-19th cent.) houses one of oldest active Quaker groups. (144) At 28 E. 20th St., **Roosevelt H.**, birthpl. of Theo. Roosevelt (O.wks.); coll. of mementoes of former Pres. (145) 4th Ave. & 21st St., **Calvary Ch.** (1836. Episc.). Members of Roosevelt, Astor & Vanderbilt families have attended this Ch. (146) At 9 Lexington Ave., just (N) of Gramercy Pk., **Home of Peter Cooper** (see above). (147) 137 E. 22nd St., handsome **Children's Court Bldg.**, incl. Domestic Relations Court. (148) SE. cor. of 23rd St. & Lexington Ave., **School of Civic Adm. & Business of City College of N.Y.**, one of 4 mun. colleges (see Upper Manhattan). (149) Bet. Madison & 5th Aves., from E. 23rd to 26th Sts., **Madison Sq. Pk.**, named for Pres. Madison. There are int. mons. in park. **Farragut Statue** (1881. by A. Saint-Gaudens; base by White); (W) of Pk., **Mem. to Gen. Wm. J. Worth**, Mex. War hero buried beneath shaft. At top of lofty flagpole on 5th Ave., **Eternal Light**, comm. AEF of World War I. (150) Inters. Broadway & 5th Ave. at 23rd St., **Flatiron Bldg.** (D.H.Burnham & Co. 1902), one of earliest skyscrapers. This is reputedly windiest cor. in Manhattan. (151) Bet. 23rd & 24th Sts. & Madison Ave., **Metropolitan Life Insurance Bldg.**, skyscraper (1908. LeBrun & Sons); has clock in tower 26½' in diameter which has 4 chimes sounding measures of Handel every quarter-hour. Bet. 24th & 25th Sts. is recently erected skyscraper annex. (152) At N. cor. 25th St. & Madison Ave., **Bldg. of Appellate Div. of Supreme Court** (1900. by Jas. Brown Lord); above roof are statuary groups. Inter. is lavishly decorated. (153) From 26th to 27th Sts., from Madison Ave. to 4th Ave., **N.Y. Life Insurance Bldg.** (Goth. by Cass Gilbert). Here formerly stood "old" Madison Sq. Garden, designed by Stanford White, with fine, moorish-inspired tower topped by St. Gaudens' great nude figure of Diana. In this bldg. White was shot by Harry K. Thaw, Pittsburgh multimillionaire, in quarrel over famous beauty of the day. At Thaw's trial his attorney developed novel theory that his client couldn't be held responsible for his act, because at the time he had been victim of a "brainstorm." From 25th to 29th Sts., on Lexington Ave. & side sts., district of Armenian restaurants. (154) At 1 E. 29th St., **Ch. of the Transfiguration** (Episc. 1870), known as "Little Ch. Around the Corner," popular for wedding ceremonies. (155) SE. cor. 34th & Park Ave., **Armory of 71st Nat. Guard Regiment**, with tower inspired by town hall in Siena, Italy. (156) Opp. on SW. cor., handsome **Vanderbilt Hotel** (by Warren & Wetmore). (157) At 231 Madison Ave., **J. P. Morgan Home. Morgan Lib.** (O.wks. 1913. Ital. Ren. McKim, Mead & White) is at 33 E. 36th St., among most luxuriously appointed priv. museums in world, with valuable coll. of books & mss., sculpture & paintings, prints, objets d'art. (158) **Empire State Bldg.** (1931. Mod. by Shreve, Lamb, Harmon.) is tallest structure in world, 1,250' high. Rises in almost unbroken line from a base that covers c.2 as.

Atop shaft at 86th fl. is 200' Observ. Tower (fee). Tower, due to wind-pressures, has considerable sway. Several yrs. ago aeroplane crashed into bldg., tearing out part of the walls. (159) NE. cor. of 5th Ave., bet. 34th & 35th Sts., is monumental **B. Altman Dept. Store**. (160) Opp., with ent. on 34th St., is **McCreery's Dept. Store**. (161) 409 5th Ave., **Textron Company Store** (Ital. Ren. by McKim, Mead & White). (162) At 36th St., opp. Tiffany's, **Russeks**, designed for the Gorham Co. by same firm as Tiffany's; this is one of 5th Ave.'s finest bldgs. (163) 38th & 5th Ave., **Franklin Simon's**, with new trend in dept. store architecture. (164) NW. cor. of 38th St. & 5th Ave., **Lord & Taylor's** (by Starrett & Van Vleck). (165) NW. cor. 39th St., **S. H. Kress & Co.** (int. Mod.). (166) SE. cor. of 40th St., **Arnold Constable & Co.**, one of oldest N.Y. dept. stores. (167) Bet. 41st & 42nd Sts., white marble **N.Y. Pub. Lib.** (1911. Neo-Class. by Carrère & Hastings) with more than 6,000,000 items in reference coll. Flanking 5th Ave. entrance are statues of couchant lions, by E. C. Potter. On either side of columned entrance are statues by Fred. MacMonnies. Above entrance, sculptured figures by Paul W. Bartlett. Bldg.'s architect, Carrère, always wanted to make alterations of the 5th Ave. front & his widow left funds for this purpose. Rear elevation of the Lib., facing Bryant Pk., is perhaps most impressive. Lib. developed from consolidation of Astor & Lenox libs. & Tilden Trust (1895); lib. has c.million & one-half books avail. through its Circulation Dept. & 51 branches & sub-branches throughout city. Has great colls. of Americana, of priceless incunabula, rare editions, mss., etc. On top fl. is coll. of paintings, incl. some by Gilbert Stuart & other early Amer. artists. Also exhibits of prints, etc. There is a great main reading room on the same fl., always crowded with research workers & students. (168) **Bryant Pk.**, behind N.Y. Pub. Lib., on site of Potter's Field & World Fair of 1853, as well as Crystal Palace, destroyed by fire, 1856. Was Croton Reservoir Pk.; later, Pk. named for poet Wm. C. Bryant. Outdoor "reading room" in summer with music piped from lib. record room.

(169) Opp. on 40th St., at No. 40 W., amazingly ornate **Amer. Radiator Bldg.** (by Raymond Hood). (170) At inters. of 42nd & 5th Ave., **500 Fifth Ave.**, 699' high, by architects of Empire St. Bldg. (171) SE. cor. Fifth Ave., at No. 551, the **French Building**, ungainly 38-story skyscraper. (172) Turning E. on 42nd St., at No. 60, **Lincoln Bldg.**, 53-story skyscraper. (173) Next to Lincoln Bldg. is **Airline Terminal** (mod.-functional). (174) Opp. is **Grand Central Sta.** (1913. by Warren, Wetmore, Reed & Stern) for N.Y. Central & N.Y., N.H. & H. RRs. Double-deck RR. yard extends under Park Ave. to pt. near 59th St. Bldg.'s S. facade is surmounted by statuary group 48' high (by Jules Coutan) & has 13' diameter clock. Main concourse done in marble, with illuminated ceiling representing star-constellations. Directly (N) bet. 45th & 46th Sts., **N.Y. Central Bldg.**, overlooking Park Ave., with strangely ornate tower. (175) 110 E. 42nd St., **Bowery Savings Bank Bldg.** (1923. by York & Sawyer), great banking hall with lavish finish; cast-bronze doors by Wm. H. Jackson & Co. (176) 122 E. 42nd St., **Chanin Skyscraper** (1929. by Sloan & Robertson. observ. tower. fee). (177) 42nd & Lexington, **Commodore Hotel**, largest of Grand Central area's hotels. (178) 42nd & Lexington Ave., **Chrysler Bldg.** (1929. by Wm. Van Allen. Mod. Observ. Rm. O.wks. 9-6. fee), world's 2nd tallest (1,048'), chiefly because of addition of slender steel spire. Notable is the contrast of color & line in tower & the basket pattern of stone in lower portion; lobby finished in African marble. (179) At 220 E. 42nd St., **Daily News Bldg.** (by Howells & Hood), one of city's most distinctive skyscrapers. Television Tower (WPIX), one of N.Y.'s 1st T.v. stas., has been added. (Guided tour of bldg. & plant.) Int. exhibits in entrance lobbies. The Daily News, a tabloid, was founded by Jos. M. Patterson, who had been co-editor of the Chicago Tribune; he wanted vehicle for his then liberal opinions. Supported the late Franklin D. Roosevelt until c.1939, when he began to oppose the New Deal & turned isolationist. Newspaper has largest circulation in U.S. (180) At 420 Lexington Ave., **Graybar Bldg.** (1927. Sloan & Robertson), huge office structure containing many advertising agencies. (181) At 485 Madison Ave., **Hqs. & Studios of Columbia Broadcasting System**. (182) At 49 E. 52nd St., additional studios of CBS, in handsome functional bldg. (by Fellheim & Wagner). (183) Bet. 46th & 47th Sts. on Lexington Ave., **Grand Central Palace** (by Warren & Wetmore); annual auto, flower, motorboat, industrial exhibits. (184) At Lexington Ave. & 49th St., **Shelton Hotel** (by H.L. Harmon), one of city's handsomest tall bldgs. (185) At 48th St. & 5th Ave., **Collegiate Ch. of St. Nicholas** (1872. Goth. by W.W. Smith), oldest congregation in Manhattan (1628). Has marked pew of Theo. Roose-

velt & "Liberty Bell," 1st to be rung after reading of Decl. of Ind.; to be razed to make way for new Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co. (186) 49th & 50th Sts. on 5th Ave., **Saks Fifth Ave.**, dept. store. (187) Bet. 5th & 6th Aves. & 48th to 51st Sts., **Rockefeller Center** (Guided Tours:9-9.fee), largest privately-owned business & entertainment center in world; about 80% built on land belonging to Columbia Univ., to which it will revert ultimately together with bldgs. 5th Ave. front buildings are: **Maison Francaise**, **Brit. Empire Bldg.**, **Pallazza d'Italia**, **International Bldg.**, all embellished with int. sculptures. On 51st St. facing Plaza, recently completed **Esso Bldg.** Facing Rockefeller Plaza: **Time & Life Bldg.**, housing Time & Life Magazines; opp. is **Holland H.** The **RCA Bldg.** faces sunken plaza; to (N), **Associated Press Bldg.** On Ave. of the Americas: **Center Theater & Radio City Music Hall (RKO Bldg.)**. Center has considerable landscaped area incl. promenade off 5th Ave. to sunken plaza, & formal gardens on roofs of many bldgs. There are a number of sculptures at different points, incl. those by Lee Lawrie ("Atlas" on 5th Ave. side), Carl Milles, Isamu Noguchi & Paul Manship ("Prometheus" in Sunken Plaza). Bldgs. are lavishly decorated by murals. On Ave. of Americas entrance of RCA Bldg. are murals by Jose M. Sert, covering murals by Diego Rivera which were disapproved of by the Center's owners. RCA Bldg. is tallest of the group & houses NBC Radio & Television Studios (daily tour.fee). At Ave. of Americas ent. of RCA Bldg., **Mus. of Science & Industry** (O.wks.sm.fee). At 40 W. 49th St., **RCA Exhibition Hall** (O.wks.); radio electronics display. At 50th & Ave. of Americas, **Radio City Music Hall**, largest movie house in world; has famous precision corps of Rockettes, & presents huge ballets. At 49th St. & Ave. of Americas, **Center Theatre**, world's largest indoor ice theater. (188) Bet. 50th-51st St., facing 5th Ave., **Saint Patrick's Cathedral** (1818-95.Goth.Rev.by Jas.Renwick.inspired by Cathedral of Cologne), with 45 of some 70 stained-glass windows from studios of Nicholas Lorin at Chartres & Henry Ely at Nantes; statuary incl. the 14 Stations of the Cross, by Peter J. H. Cuypers (Holland), a statue of St. Francis (reprod.of one by Giovanni Dupre at Assisi), & a Pieta by Wm. O. Partridge. High altar & white marble pulpit by Renwick. Behind apse are Lady Chapel & 2 smaller chapels by Chas. T. Mathews. New rose window (by Chas.J.Connack Assoc.). (189) E. side of Madison Ave., bet. 50th & 51st Sts., **Henry Villard H.** (1885.Ital.Ren.by McKim,Mead & White). Henry Villard was builder of Union Pac. RR. H. was later home of Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to England. Now houses offices of Cath. Archdiocese. (190) Bet. 49th & 50th Sts., Park & Lexington, **Waldorf-Astoria**, skyscraper hotel (by Schultze & Weaver), formerly located on site of Empire State Tower. The old hotel was a celebrated hostelry & its Peacock Alley famous in N.Y.'s social annals. Present bldg. is lavishly decorated & has number of fine murals, incl. those in the Sert Room by Jose M. Sert, Sp. artist. (191) On E. side of Park Ave., bet. 50th-51st Sts., **St. Bartholomew's Ch.** (Episc.1930.Byzantine.by Bertram G. Goodhue.Portico.Fr.Romanes.by McKim,Mead & White). Three bronze doors have fine low-reliefs by Andrew O'Connor. Over entrance doors, high relief frieze of biblical scenes. Inter. is richly decorated. Ch. is effectively backed by the huge **Gen. Electric Co. Bldg.** on Lexington Ave. (192) 370 Park Ave., **Racquet & Tennis Club** (1918.Ital.Ren.by McKim,Mead & White). (193) 645 5th Ave., **Best & Co.** (mod.), women's dept. store. (194) At NW. cor. 53rd St. & 5th Ave., **St. Thomas Ch.** (Episc. 1913.Goth.by Cram.Goodhue & Ferguson); statuary in great reredos over altar by Lee Lawrie. (195) NW. cor. of 5th Ave. & 51st St., new **Crowell-Collier** skyscraper harmonizing with Rockefeller Center group. (196) NW. cor. 54th St., **Univ. Club** (1900.Ital.style.by McKim,Mead & White); renaissance frescoes; murals by H. Siddons Mowbray. (197) NE. cor. 56th St., **Bonwit Teller**, exclusive women's store. (198) 57th St. & Park Ave., **Ritz Towers Hotel** (by Emory Roth & Carrère & Hastings), 42 stories high. In neighborhood of 57th St., near Pk., several new noteworthy constructions incl. Universal Pictures Bldg., composition of glass & horizontal stripes. (199) From 58th-60th Sts., the **Grand Army Plaza** serves as impressive forecourt for stately hotels surrounding it. In Plaza is **Pulitzer Mem. Fountain** (by Karl Bitter;architects:Carrère & Hastings). At Central Pk. entrance is **Equestrian Statue of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman** (by A.Saint-Gaudens), with figure of Victory. Bldgs. around Plaza complete an harmonious design: **Plaza Hotel** (Fr.Ren.by Henry J. Hardenbergh); 5th Ave. & 59th St., **Sherry-Netherland Tower** (by Schultze & Weaver); **Savoy-Plaza Hotel** (by McKim,Mead & White); & a charming bldg., at S. side of Plaza, designed by Eli Kahn. At 5th Ave. & 61st St., **Hotel Pierre** (by

Schultze & Weaver). At SE. cor. Central Pk. S. & Ave. of Americas, N.Y. **Athletic Club** (by York & Sawyer), one of most exclusive men's clubs.

MIDTOWN EAST SIDE: 3rd Ave. Elevated—sole remaining elevated through Manhattan, serves East Side. From 40th St. to 60's, fine antique shops & restaurants. (200) 1st Ave. to East R. from 26th to 30th Sts., **Bellevue Hospital** (new bldgs. by McKim, Mead & White), is one of oldest general hospitals in U.S., affiliated with 3 univs.: Columbia, Cornell & N.Y. New bldgs. have done much to remedy overcrowding. Plan is under way to build, in conn. with N.Y. Univ., a Clinic & rehabilitation Medical Center in the 4-block area (N) of present bldgs. (201) **Queens Midtown Tunnel**, with entrance bet. 36th & 37th Sts., off 2nd Ave., extends 7,750' to Borden Ave. in L.I. City. On Plaza will shortly be erected the new Air Lines Terminal, conn. with Expressway to LaGuardia Airport. (202) Occupying area bet. 42nd St. & 48th St., bet. 1st Ave. & East R. Dr., **United Nations** (see Flushing Meadows Pk., Queens borough, temporary hqs.). Site was donated in 1946 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Project will consist of 3 mutually integrated elements, with large auditorium for sessions of Gen. Assembly, a Conference Area incl. 3 main conference rooms conn. to **Secretariat**; the 1st unit now being erected. **Lib.**, with capacity for 325,000 books, erected by City of N.Y. in 1947, is to be integrated into group. The city of N.Y. plans to make suitable approaches from side streets & avenues. (203) SE. cor. of 1st Ave. & 46th St., **Tablet**, comm. execution of Nathan Hale (1776), supposed to have occurred near here. (204) At 48th St. on (S) to 59th St. on (N); from 1st Ave. (E) to East R., **Beekman Pl.** & **Sutton Pl.**, fashionable dist. in brownstone decades of last century, but later became slum area; was reclaimed in 20's, at which time the 26-story **Beekman Tower Hotel** (1928. John Mead Howells) was built. **One Beekman Pl.** is a huge apartment bldg. with terrace gardens facing R. Bet. E. 52nd & 53rd Sts., **River H.** (by Bottomley, Wagner & White), 26-story bldg. rising from R. shore, near area dramatized in Sidney Kingsley's play "Dead End." At 124 E. 59th St., **N.Y. Cancer Institute** (main bldgs. on Welfare I.; see). (205) 59th St. here leads to entrance of **Queensboro Bridge** at 2nd Ave., crossing Welfare I. to L.I. City.

UPPER MANHATTAN: (206) From 59th St., bet. 5th & 8th Aves. to Cathedral Pky. (110th St.), **Central Pk.** (recr. facils. playgrs. boat. hik. bridle paths. zoo). Built in the 1850's at instance of Ferdinand Wood, corrupt N.Y. boss, to give jobs to unemployed. Will have new recr. center at 59th St. incl. artificial ice-rink & restaurant. **Zoo** (O.wks.) at East Dr. & 5th Ave. Entrance of 72nd St. & 5th Ave., **The Mall** (summer concerts in charmingly designed Shell). Pk. has several Ls., incl. **Conservatory L.** (boat.), a toy yacht lake. Behind Metropolitan Mus. of Art (81st St. & 5th Ave. see below), "**Cleopatra's Needle**" (quarried by Thothmes III in 1600 B.C.; brought over in 1880). Bet. 103rd & 105th Sts., **Conservatory Gardens**, seasonal exhibits; hot houses (O). At 110th St., **Blockh.**, erected during War of 1812. On W. side of Pk. at 67th St., **Tavern on the Green** (restaurant). (W) of Reservoir, **Equestrian Statue of Simon Bolivar**, S. Amer. patriot (by S. Farnum).

EAST OF CENTRAL PK. (207) At 1 E. 65th St., **Temple Emanu-El** (O.9-5:30. guide. 1929. Romanes. by Kohn, Butler & Stein), richly decorated inter.; has Ark which contains scrolls of Biblical law placed in mosaic sanctuary. (208) Bet. 68th & 69th Sts., from Park to Lexington Aves., **Hunter College** (est. 1870. adds. 1936. 1939. by Shreve, Lamb, Harmon, Harrison & Fouilhoux), mun. women's college; has branch campus in Bronx (see). Has acquired former home of Sarah D. Roosevelt (47 E. 65th St.) for community center of all faiths. Teacher's training & undergraduate courses in arts & sciences. (209) At 1 E. 70th St., **Frick Mus.** (O.wks. free. 1914. Louis XVI. by Carrère & Hastings), one-time residence of steel industrialist, Henry C. Frick; outstanding coll. of paintings & other art objects; chamber music series & lectures. (210) Bet. 80th & 84th Sts. on 5th Ave., **Metropolitan Mus. of Art** (O.wks. 10-5. 1880. Class. by Vaux & Mould; Hunt & Son; McKim, Mead & White), one of great mus. of world; Egyptian Coll., one of best outside Cairo, Egypt; coll. of Far East Art (Cesnola Coll.); great coll. of armor & musical instruments; Bache Coll. of pre-18th cent. paintings; the J. P. Morgan Coll. is one of most comprehensive of European decorative arts from Gallo-Roman to 19th cent.; sculpture of all periods; more than 2,300 oils & other paintings; Amer. wing incl. decorative arts & reprod. of early Amer. rooms; int. Costume Institute & large Print Room. Frick Mus. (see above) & Cloisters (see below) maintained by Mus. (211) At 1071 5th Ave. (near 90th St.), **Mus. of Non-Objective Painting** (O.wks. free); exhibitions changed frequently. (212)

SE. cor. 103rd St. & 5th Ave., **N.Y. Academy of Medicine**, centralizing agency for undergraduate medical education. Has lib. 2nd only in size to Army Medical Lib. in Washington, D.C. (213) 92nd St. & 5th Ave., **Jewish Mus.**; exhibits paintings & murals on Jewish life & tradition; coll. of ceremonial objects. (214) Bet. 103rd & 104th Sts. on 5th Ave., **Mus. of City of N.Y.** (Georg.Coll.by Jos.Friedlander.O.wks.), showing chronological development of various phases of N.Y. life; memorabilia of Geo. Washington & Alex. Hamilton. (215) Bet. 99th & 101st Sts., **Mt. Sinai Hospital**. (216) Bet. 104th & 105th Sts., on 5th Ave., **Heckscher Foundation for Children & N.Y. Soc. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children**; Children's Theater. (217) From 76th St. to 96th St.; from Lexington Ave. to East R., **Yorkville**, with heavy pop. of German descent, intermingled with Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians; foreign restaurants. Hqs. of Nazi Bund before World War II. (218) On East R., paralleling Yorkville, is **Welfare I.** (O.only to visitors of patients;ferry from ft. of 78th St.); located on I. are **Cancer Institute**, **Welfare Hospital for Chronic Diseases & N.Y. City Hospital**, among other institutions. Queensboro Bridge (see above) has pier on I. (219) Near 66th St. on Lexington Ave., **Ch. of St. Vincent Ferrer** (1917).Goth.by Bertram G.Goodhue; sculpture by Lee Lawrie. (220) Overlooking East R. bet. 64th & 68th Sts., **Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research**, developed by Dr. Simon Flexner, financed by J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.; one of world's outstanding medical research institutions. (221) Bet. 67th & 68th Sts., York & First Aves., **Mem. Hospital for Treatment of Cancer** (mod.by Jas.G.Rogers & Henry C.Pelton), one of greatest cancer research centers; combines teaching, research & practice of medicine & surgery. (222) Bet. 68th & 71st Sts., York & Marie Curie Aves., **N.Y. Hospital & Cornell Univ. Medical College** (1933.mod.Goth.by Coolidge.Shepley.Bulfinch,Abbot), newest of Manhattan's medical centers. Since 1927, N.Y. Hospital has become assoc. with Cornell Medical College. (223) From 84th St. along East R. Dr. to E. 89th St., **Carl Schurz Pk.**, in which is **Gracie Mansion** (1799), built by Archibald Gracie; now official home of Mayor of N.Y. (224) Above 96th St. begins **Harlem**; covers a considerable area in N. Manhattan. It has in recent yrs. pushed down into the 90's on both sides of Central Pk. & on up to Washington Heights in (N). (Sugar Hill, Harlem's Park Ave. dist., runs west of 8th Ave. from c.138th to 155th St.) Older sec. of Harlem lies below Morningside & St. Nicholas Parks & extends (E) to Harlem & East Rs. 125th St. leads to entrance of Triborough Bridge (see Bronx) and is Harlem's busiest thoroughfare. Harlem has been undergoing drastic transformation with erection of several extensive housing projects which are wiping out old & terribly overcrowded slums. Near 8th Ave. & 125th St. is **Apollo Theatre**; weekly programs, featuring some of best vaudeville entertainers. Lenox & 7th Aves. are at the heart of Harlem; with restaurants, churches of exotic sects & night clubs; many of latter are also located on side sts. Franklin D. Roosevelt Dr., now ending at 125th St., will extend eventually along Harlem R. to 181st St., joining Harlem R. Dr. At 103rd St. & the Dr., a footbridge is being built to Ward's I. (see Bronx). (225) At 155th St. on 8th Ave., **Polo Grounds**, home of N.Y. Giants; seating capacity of c.60,000.

WEST SIDE DIST., bounded by 59th St. on (S), Central Pk. on (E), Riverside Dr. on (W) & extending to Henry Hudson Bridge at N. end of Manhattan I.: (226) From 72nd St. **Riverside Dr.** cont. along W. bank of Hudson R., c.7^m to Dyckman St., with excellent views of Hudson R., Palisades & Geo. Washington Bridge. Rd. parallels Henry Hudson Pky., which from 72nd St. is built over N.Y. Central RR. tracks; in reclaimed area are playgrounds. Along Dr. are tall apts., & a number of Mons. (227) Central Pk. W. & 70th St., **Congregation Shearith Israel** (1897.Ital.Ren.by Bruner & Tryon), oldest surviving Jewish congregation in America, founded 1655 by Sp. & Portuguese Jews who fled Inquisition. (228) Central Pk. W., bet. 76th & 77th Sts., **N.Y. Hist. Soc.** (O.wks.1804.by York & Sawyer.adds.by Walker & Gillette); Amer. portrait gallery; Ital. Ren. paintings; Audubon drawings. (229) Bet. 77th & 81st Sts., Columbus Ave. & Central Pk. W., **Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist.** (O.wks.), with especially int. exhibits of life-like habitat groupings of animals of Africa & N. America; outstanding gem coll., incl. "Star of India," largest cut sapphire in world. Extensive ethnological displays; coll. of fossil vertebrates, incl. dinosaur eggs. **Hayden Planetarium** (O), entrance on 81st St. facing Central Pk.; lecturers operate control board in "Theatre of the Sky" for reproducing light images, projected on overhead screen, of all visible stars; monthly change of program. Mus. plans to est. a bird sanctuary on Great Gull I. (Borough of Queens). On Central Park W. is

heroic equestrian statue of Theodore Roosevelt. (230) SW. cor. 66th St. & Columbus Ave., **Ch. of St. Paul the Apostle**, rich inter. with sculptures by famous artists. (231) At 103rd St. & Riverside Dr., **Master Institute of United Arts** (1921, by H.W. Corbett & Sugerman & Berger); has rare Tibetan mss. & mus. of mod. art; is educational & art training center. (232) At 106th St., where West End Ave. terminates in Broadway, Pk. with **Fountain in Mem. of Isidor & Ida Straus** (by A. Lukeman), who died in Titanic disaster. (233) Amsterdam Ave. & W. 112th Sts., **Cathedral of St. John the Divine** (Episc. Goth. Heins & LaFarge; Ralph A. Cram); now two-thirds finished; has been in construction for 50 yrs.; will be largest Goth. cathedral in world, seating 40,000; 601' long & 146' wide; the W. front is to have 2 towers 266½' high, & there is to be a central tower more than 400' in height; cost is to be c.30 millions, of which 20 million has already been spent. (234) At 114th St. & Morningside Dr., **Ch. of Notre Dame of Lourdes** (Cath. O.7-9.1915. Romanesque); practically the entire ch. was imported from France, together with Carrara marble & altars; one of finest examples of Ital. Ren. churches in Amer.

(235) From 114th-121st Sts., from Broadway to Amsterdam Ave., **Columbia Univ.**, located on site of Battle of Harlem Heights (1776). 2nd wealthiest Univ. in country, it has 3rd largest Univ. lib. & 4th largest law library. Included among Univ. depts. are **Barnard College** for women, facing Broadway bet. 116th & 119th Sts.; **Teachers' College** on 120th St. bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Ave.; **Columbia Presb. Medical Center** with Medical & Dental Schools (see below); & undergraduate college & various professional schools; from 17 different schools & colleges bet. 6,000 & 8,000 students are graduated annually. In the South Quadrangle facing 114th St. is the **Nicholas Murray Butler Lib.**, with Harkness Academic Theater; facing 116th St. is **Sch. of Journalism**. The easterly group of bldgs. bounded by Amsterdam Ave. & Morningside Drive, bet. W. 116th & W. 117th Sts., incl. the **President's H.**, the **Men's Faculty Club**; **Brander Matthews Hall** (with Brander Matthews Theater) & **East Hall** with Sch. of Painting & Sculpture. On the N. side of W. 117th St. are the following: **Maison Francaise**, **Deutsches Haus**, **Russian Institute**, **Casa Hispanica** & **Casa Italiana**. Directly opp., extending from 116th to 120th Sts., is Upper Quadrangle; in it among other bldgs. are the charming **St. Paul's Chapel**, **Philosophy Hall**, **Low Mem. Lib.**, a million-dollar structure given the Univ. by Seth Low, who was 1st Pres. after Univ. moved to present site; in front of Lib. is **Statue of Alma Mater** by D. C. French. (N) of Lib. is **Univ. Hall** with Gymnasium. Columbia Univ. was founded as King's College in 1754 by grant from Geo. I & was orig. located on land deeded by Trinity Ch. along Broadway opp. Park Row. At outbreak of Rev. Dr. Myles Cooper, fanatic Tory, was Pres.; he escaped on May 10, 1775 while Alex. Hamilton, a pupil 17 yrs. old, delayed the mob with a patriotic harangue on the College steps. John Jay, Rbt. Livingston & Gouverneur Morris were also students. During Rev. College was occupied by Brit. In 1857 the College was moved to 49th St. & Madison Ave., thence to its present location on Morningside Heights, in 1897. Today Univ. is under administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower, 13th Pres. The Univ. maintains several camps: **Barnard College Camp**, near Ossining, N.Y.; **Camp Columbia** for Engineering, near Litchfield, Conn.; **Nevis** (manor house built for son of Alex. Hamilton), near Irvington-on-Hudson, used by Dept. of Physics; **Sch. of Tropical Medicine** at Univ. of Puerto Rico; & **Yale-Columbia Southern Station** at Univ. of Witwatersrand at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa. (236) From 120th to 122nd Sts. & from Claremont Ave., (E) to Broadway, **Union Theological Seminary** (Episc. 1910, by Allen & Collens), block of imposing Goth. bldgs. (237) Bet. 122nd & 123rd Sts. on Broadway, **Jewish Theological Seminary of Amer.** (Col. Georg. by Wm. Gehron); large lib. & mus.; teachers' institute & college of Jewish studies. (238) 120-130 Claremont Ave., **Juilliard Sch. of Music** (1920); has fine Concert Hall where operas & concerts are presented during winter. (239) At 120th St., Riverside Dr. circles **Grant's Tomb** (O.wks. 9-5.1897, by J.H. Duncan). Over entrance are carved Grant's words: "Let us have peace." Inter. is reminiscent of Napoleon's tomb in the Invalides at Paris, France. Twin sarcophagi with remains of Gen. & Mrs. Grant are in crypt. (240) At N. end of oval where stands Grant's Tomb is **Claremont Inn** (1783). (241) South of Inn on Dr., **Grave of St. Claire Pollock**, with stone urn "Erected to Memory of an Amiable Child" (July 15, 1797). (242) Riverside Dr. & 122nd St., **Riverside Ch.** (O.wks. 9-5.1921-31, by Allen, Pelton, Collens, inspired by Cathedral of Chartres), long assoc. with Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick,

prominent as leader in social reforms. Ch. has 28-story tower in which is Laura Spelman Rockefeller Mem. Carillon of 72 bells; has clubrooms, nurseries, lib., theater & gymnasium. (243) Facing Riverside Ch. to (N) is **Internat. H.** (1924), mostly for foreign students doing academic research. (244) From 136th to 140th Sts., along Amsterdam Ave. in Washington Heights, **Main Center of City College of N.Y.** (Eng. Goth.founded 1849), one of 4 units of City College which has c.70,000 students; free to residents of city; has branches at Lexington Ave. & 23rd St. (see above) & in Bronx, Brooklyn & Queens (see). **Lewisohn Stadium**; summer symphony concerts, opera & ballet; seats c.15,000. (245) At 287 Convent Ave., (N) of 141st St., **Hamilton Grange** (O.wks.10-5.post-Col.by McComb), erected by Alex. Hamilton as summer home; Mus. has wealth of Hamiltoniana; Statue of Alex. Hamilton (by Wm.O. Partridge). (246) Bet. Riverside Dr. & Amsterdam Ave., from 153rd to 155th Sts., **Trinity Ch. Cemetery**, largest in Manhattan; here are buried members of many hist. N.Y. families; also has grave of Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of novelist, Madame Jumel (see below), Clement C. Moore (see Chelsea Pk.) & John J. Audubon. (247) On SE. cor. of Broadway & 155th St., **Chapel of the Intercession** (1915.Amer.Goth. by Bertram G.Goodhue). High altar has stones from Holy Land & places of early Christian worship. (248) Broadway at 156th St. are: (A) **Mus. of Amer. Ind.** (O.wks. Heye Foundation); coll. of material concerning Amer. aborigines, particularly those of Mex., Guatemala & Peru. (B) **Amer. Geographical Soc.** (O); this organization has sponsored number of arctic, antarctic & other explorations. (C) **Hispanic Soc. of America** (O); important coll. of Sp. paintings; equestrian **Statue of El Cid** (by Anna H.Huntington), in court; large lib. with 1st editions & orig. mss. pertaining to Sp. & Portuguese culture. (D) **Amer. Numismatic Soc.** (O); exhibitions of U.S. & hist. coins. (E) **Amer. Academy of Arts & Letters**, Mus. (O) has memorabilia of members, among whom were W. Dean Howells, A. Saint-Gaudens, Sam. Clemens & Edw. MacDowell. (249) In Roger Morris Pk., bet. 160th & 162nd Sts., above Edgecombe Ave., is **Jumel Mansion** (O.wks.1765.Col.Georg.by Roger Morris); used as hqs. by Washington; also occupied by Aaron Burr who married Madame Jumel. (250) Along Broadway from 165th to 168th Sts., **Columbia Presb. Medical Center** (1928.by Jas. Gamble Rogers); incl. Presb. Hospital, Neurological Institute & Institute of Ophthalmology. (251) 187th St. & Amsterdam Ave., **Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary & Yeshiva**; Hebrew training for Orthodox Rabbinate. (252) Fort Washington Ave. & 179th St., entrance to **Geo. Washington Bridge** (1931.by Cass Gilbert); 3,500' river span, 248' above high water; cost 80 millions; 15,484,000 vehicles cross bridge yearly. (253) Off Riverside Dr. near Fort Washington Ave. is S. entrance to **Fort Tryon Pk.** & Site of Ft. which figured in fighting when Washington retreated to N.J. Observ. terrace overlooking Hudson R. In N. part of Pk. are **The Cloisters**, branch of Metropolitan Mus.; reprod. of medieval monastery; has important coll. of Medieval Art, incl. 15th cent. tapestry of "Hunt of the Unicorn," to which was added recently the medieval tapestry treasure, "Nine Heroes," painstakingly pieced together from fragments. (254) At 204th St. & Broadway, **Dyckman H.** (Mus.O.wks. 1748.Dutch Col.), only 18th cent. farmh. in Manhattan. (255) (W) of Dyckman H. at Payson Ave., entrance to **Inwood Hill Pk.**, once site of Algonquin Ind. settlement. Pk. is traversed by Henry Hudson Dr. to entrance of **Henry Hudson Bridge** (by Madigan-Hyland), spanning Harlem Ship Canal. (256) Adj. to Inwood Hill Pk., **Isham Pk.** Both pks. face Spuyten Duyvil Creek; old Isham Mansion on summit of hill. (257) Bet. 218th St., Broadway & Harlem R., Columbia Univ.'s **Baker Field**; sports stadium & bath. (258) **High & Washington Bridges**, both graceful spans, conn. the northern heights of Manhattan with Bronx across Harlem R. respectively at 178th & 182nd Sts.

BROOKLYN & QUEENS extend from East R. in (N) to Atlantic Oceans on (S) & from the Narrows on (W) to Nassau Cty. Line on (E). A Belt Blvd. system roughly circles water fronts of both boroughs, & pkys. criss-cross them linking the larger pks. Jamaica Bay on S. edge of area is separated from ocean by Rockaway Peninsula. Bay has been redeemed by dredging & filling & will be one of city's greatest recr. areas. Sewage disposal plants will make both the NE. Queens water front & Jamaica Bay avail. to bathers. Many fine pks. have been created in both boroughs in recent yrs. Coney I. & the Rockaways have splendid pub. bath. beaches. The 3 rapid transit systems & Long Island RR. serve the area. Throughout both Brooklyn & Queens many new pub. housing projects have been built & many more are in construction.

The metropolitan reg.'s greatest airports are located (S) of East R.: LaGuardia, Internat. & Floyd Bennett fields.

Brooklyn has an area of 88.8 sq. miles & takes in all of Kings Cty. It has upward of 2,800,000 pop. & a large slice of the shipping & industry of the metropolitan reg. Its street system is something of an unplanned maze, based upon hys. of the many villages that were brought together into the original city of Brooklyn. Despite its industrial & commercial activity, the borough is still largely residential—"a city of homes." Due to fact that it had independent mun. existence for so long, it has developed a cultural pattern of its own—colleges, univs., technical schools, museums, a music center, a symphony orchestra, a great pub. lib. & a great shopping center.

First settlement in 1637, by Dutch, was known as Breuckelin, after Holland town. In 1834 Brooklyn was incorporated as a city & in 1898 became part of Greater N.Y., whose 1st mayor, Seth Low, was a Brooklynite.

Queens is largest of the 5 boroughs, with area of 126.6 sq. miles. Its boundary with Brooklyn takes off at shipping-jammed Newtown Cr. & then runs (S) in an irregular line to Rockaway Inlet, outlet of Jamaica Bay. E. boundary is Nassau Cty. line; runs from Little Neck harbor, once famous for clams, (S) past Jamaica Bay to Atlantic Beach, on the ocean. Queens in pt. of development is youngest of boroughs (Staten I. never having boomed at all). With construction of Queensborough Bridge, L.I. RR., tubes, subways, Midtown Vehicular Tunnel & Whitestone Bridge, its wide spaces have been thrown open to Manhattan's overflow. Its pop., still expanding rapidly, is today c.1,500,000. Concurrent with pop. growth has been industrial development, mostly in Long Island City, of which Queensborough Bridge Plaza is the focal pt. Jamaica is the transfer pt. of the Long Island RR. where passengers are distributed to other boroughs & the S. shore. Queens is predominantly residential. Formerly rows of one & two family houses were the characteristic dwelling type, but in recent yrs. there have been great pub. & private apartment developments. Queens is most rural of the boroughs, with 139 farms, as opposed to Brooklyn's 41. First settlement took place at Maspeth (1642) & soon after at Flushing (Vliessingen), where in 1660's occurred persecution of Quakers by Peter Stuyvesant (see Intro. to N.Y.C.). Together with rest of L.I., Queens suffered from encroachments of New Englanders. During Rev., Tory sentiment was rampant. Both Queens & Brooklyn were occupied by Brit. after Battle of L.I.

PTS. OF INT.—DOWNTOWN BROOKLYN: Much of vic. around Brooklyn Bridge has already been cleared of slums & much is shortly to be cleared with development of new Civic Center (see below). Sand St. running NE. from Bridge & sts. branching off it are famous as sailors' hangout. (1) Flushing & Cumberland Aves., entrance to U.S. (N.Y.) Navy Yard (O.appl.); Fulton's steamboat was built here (1814). At East R., **Commandant's H.** (early 19th cent.). **Old Submarine** (1864) which proved impractical. **Pillar** comm. Amer. sailors killed at Canton. China (1856). Navy Hospital has been shut down after 100 yrs. of service. (2) In Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, **Statue of Geo. Washington**, by H. M. Shrady. (3) In Monitor Pk., **Monitor Mem.**, by A. di Fillipi. Monitor was built & launched near here (see Norfolk, Va.). (4) On 170 Fulton St., **Tablet**, comm. fact that Walt Whitman set up "Leaves of Grass" in printing shop here. Brooklyn Heights, to (W) of Bridge, was formerly aristocratic quarter, has fine view of harbor & several large hotels & apartment bldgs. (5) Orange St. near Henry St., **Plymouth Ch.** (1849.by J.C.Wells), where Henry Ward Beecher auctioned off a fugitive slave girl as part of his anti-slavery propaganda. Many abolitionists held forth here. Adj., **Plymouth Institute** (Ch. center). In Mem. Pk., **Statue of Henry Ward Beecher**, by G. Borglum. (6) Pierrepont & Clinton Sts., **Long Island Hist. Soc.** (O.exc.Sun.& hols.); int. coll. of Long I. material, rare mss. (7) Clinton & Henry Sts., **Ch. of the Holy Trinity** (Episc.mid-19th cent.Goth.by M.Lefèvre). (8) Henry & Remsen Sts., **Ch. of the Pilgrims** (mid-19th cent.by Rich.Upjohn). (9) Hicks St. & Grace Court, **Grace Ch.** (mid-19th cent.Goth. by Rich.Upjohn). (10) 131 Clinton St., **St. Ann's Ch.** (Episc.post-Civil War.by Renwick & Sands), known as Mother of Brooklyn Chs.

FULTON ST. DIST.: This is the political, shopping, cultural & amusement center. New Civic Center is planned at S. Parkes Cadman Plaza (named for Brooklyn clergyman famous for his radio sermons); will be bounded by Fulton, Jay, Washington & Sands Sts., & will run to Borough Hall. A new Supreme Ct. Bldg., Welfare Center, Fed. Bldgs., Housing Development & War Mem. are to be built in Center. (11) At

inters. of Fulton, Joralemon & Court Sts., **Borough Hall** (Class.1849.cupola is later add.) accoms. borough offices. (12) In Pk., **Statue of Henry Ward Beecher**, by J. Q. A. Ward. In vic. are **Supreme Ct. & Hall of Records**. (13) 112 Schermerhorn St., **Friends Meetingh.** & school which was scheduled for demolition to make room for new jail, but has been reprieved. (14) On Henry St., **L.I. Medical College of Medicine** which plans new center at Clarkson St., opp. Kings Cty. Hospital. (15) 185 Livingston St., **Polytechnic Institute**. (16) 96 Schermerhorn St., **St. John's Univ.** (see below). (17) Jay St. & Cathedral Pl., **St. James Pro-Cathedral** (Cath.1822). (18) Adams & Johnson Sts., **Brooklyn Daily Eagle**, on whose editorial staff Walt Whitman served until forced off because of anti-slavery opinions. (19) Myrtle Ave. & Cumberland St., **Ft. Greene Pk. Martyr's Mon.** (by Stanford White), comm. Rev. patriots who perished in Brit. prison hulks anchored in N.Y. harbor during Rev. In near-by crypt are buried their remains. (20) Ashland Pl., **Brooklyn Academy of Music**, for opera, concerts, lectures & other cultural activities, under sponsorship of Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences. (21) Atlantic & Flushing Aves., **Long I. RR. Sta.** (22) On Hanson Pl., **Williamsburg Bank Bldg.**, tallest skyscraper in Brooklyn. (23) 215 Ryerson Pl., near DeKalb Ave., **Pratt Institute**, est. 1887 by Chas. Pratt, Standard Oil partner; has group of architecturally int. bldgs. Gives training in sciences, engineering, technical branches & fine arts. Opp., **Pratt Lib.**, one of 1st free libs. in city. (24) 75 Lewis Ave., at Willoughby Ave., **St. John's Univ.**, uptown & main branch (est.1870); arts & sciences college & graduate schools. (25) In Fulton Pk., at Stuyvesant Ave., **Statue of Rbt. Fulton**. (26) 1313 Bedford Ave., **Medical Soc. of Kings Cty. & Brooklyn Academy of Medicine**. (27) In Grant Sq., at Bergen St. & Bedford Ave., **Statue of Gen. U. S. Grant** (by Wm.O.Partridge). (28) Eastern Pky. & Flatbush Ave., **Grand Army Plaza**, at entrance to Prospect Pk. Soldiers & Sailors Mem., by J. Duncan, surmounted by quadriga, by F. MacMonnies. Decorated by figures of U. S. Grant & Lincoln by W. R. O'Donovan & T. Eakins. In front of Arch is Bailey Fountain with sculptured figures. In vic. of Plaza was Brooklyn's "Gold Coast" where stood the houses of mid-19th cent. wealthy.

(29) **Prospect Pk.** comprises 526 as. It is smaller than Central Pk., but perhaps more attractive because of natural features. The Pk. has various recr. facils. & several Ls. On Flatbush Ave. is **Vale of Cashmere**, noted for its rhododendron, & the **Zoo** (O). Near Zoo is **Lefferts Mansion** (O.1777.Dutch Col.) & also **Battle Pass**, where Patriots tried to hold the Brit. during Rev. Near Mansion, at Empire Blvd. entrance, is **The Toll H.**, which was at boundary of village of Flatbush. There is a **Music Grove**, at which summer band concerts are given. On the Prospect (W) side of Pk. is **Litchfield Mansion** (O.1855) once center of Brooklyn social life. Beyond the Long Meadow is old **Quaker Cemetery**. On Prospect Hill is **Mem.**, comm. Md. regiment that fought Brit. here during Rev. Fine view. At various pk. entrances & throughout pk. are sculptures by well-known artists. (30) Eastern Pky. & Flatbush Ave., **Brooklyn Pub. Lib.** (1939.by Githens & Kelly) which cost some \$5,000,000. (31) Eastern Pky. & Washington St., **Brooklyn Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.& hols.1-5.by McKim, Mead & White), contains outstanding art colls. illustrating cultural hist. of Amer., Europe, Africa & Orient. Mus. has a fine print coll. & paintings of various periods & various schools incl. moderns. Educational services. Concerts Sun. 1:30 p.m. (32) Near Mus. is **Brooklyn Botanical Garden** (O) with 50 as. of beautiful gardens, especially the Japanese Niwa. In the Systematic Sec. can be observed progression of plants from simpler to more complex forms. In court of **Lab. Bldg.** (by McKim,Mead & White) are sculptures of various famous scientists. (33) At Brooklyn Ave. & Park Pl., **Children's Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.p.m.), first of its kind, lectures, films are shown. (34) Bedford Ave. & Sullivan Pl., **Ebbets Field**, home of Brooklyn "Dodgers" baseball team. Seats more than 30,000. (35) Flatbush & Church Aves., lovely **Flatbush Reformed Ch.** (1796) on site of earlier Chs. (36) Flatbush & Church Aves., **Erasmus High School**, founded 1787, said to be 1st secondary sch. chartered by N.Y. State. **Orig. bldg.** (1787) surrounded by modern school structures, was erected with funds, part of which were contributed by Alex. Hamilton & Aaron Burr; rest. as a Mus. (37) Bedford Ave. & Ave. H., **Brooklyn College** (1937.Georg.by Randolph Evans), beautifully landscaped 42-a. tract; one of 4 mun. colleges. (38) 150 Amersfort Pl., **Faculty Club** in the Old Ditmas H. (1827). (39) 1128 E. 34th St., **Coe H.** (1793). (40) Kings Hy. & E. 22nd St., **Bennett Homestead** (1766) is an old Dutch farmh. **BELT PKY. TOUR:** This Tour circles both boroughs along or near waterfront for most of its extent. Take Gowanus Pky. in S. Brooklyn near entrance to Brooklyn-

Battery Tunnel at Henry St. Pky. passes several great port installations: (41) **Atlantic Basin**, at end of Pioneer St.; (42) **Erie Basin & Port Authority Grain Terminal**, at foot of Columbia St., on Gowanus Bay; (43) **St. Barge Canal Terminal**, at foot of Henry St.; (44) **Bush Terminal** (O.appl.at 45th St.), one of largest terminal installations in the world, lies bet. 28th & 50th Sts.; (45) **N.Y. Port of Embarkation & Army Supply Base**, at foot of 58th St. (46) Near the Narrows, **Ft. Hamilton Pk.**, in which is Dover Patrol Mon., comm. U.S. Navy's part in World War I. (47) At Ft. Hamilton Pky. & 99th St., **St. John's Ch.** (1834). (48) **Ft. Hamilton** (O.1831), one of city's chain of defenses. In Reserv. is recently erected skyscraper **Veterans Hospital**, of mod. functional design; 4,000 piles had to be driven to support bldg. On an I. off Ft. Hamilton, is **Ft. Lafayette** (1822) which during World Wars I & II was used as an arsenal. Plans are on foot to restore it as a pub. mon. (49) Bet. 7th Ave. & 14th Ave., **Dyker Beach Pk.** (recr.facils.). (50) 18th Ave. & 83rd St., **New Utrecht Reformed Ch.** (org.1677.bldg.1828). (51) Belt Pky. System now reaches **Coney I.** (O.May 30-mid-Sept.), accessible by BMT, boats from 42nd St. & Battery Pk. Ocean Pky. from S. end of Prospect Pk. is most direct auto route. Coney I. is greatest amusement resort in the country & during summer, especially on scorching days, is jammed by more than 1,000,000 people. There are a long boardwalk, ample parking areas & municipally-owned bath. facils. The boardwalk, the Bowery & Surf Ave. are lined with shops, restaurants & amusement places. Luna & Steeplechase Pks. are the chief amusement centers. It is planned to build a great Oceanarium at Coney I. to replace the aquarium formerly at Battery Pk., Manhattan (see). Brighton Beach is to E. of Coney I. At E. end of Coney I. peninsula is **U.S. Maritime Service Training Sta.** From Coney I. cont. on Bay Shore Pky. to Marine Pk., on Jamaica Bay. (52) W. of Pk. is **Sheepshead Bay**, an arm of Jamaica Bay. This used to be frequented summer resort, now center of fishing fleet for visitors. (53) **Marine Pk.** on Jamaica Bay (2,000 as.recr.sports facils.) was mostly marsh, but has been dredged & filled to make lagoon, island, boat basin, etc. (54) Adj. is **Floyd Bennett Field**, large airport named for aviator who flew Byrd to N. Pole. (55) **Marine Pky. Bridge** crosses Rockaway Inlet by 3 spans to Rockaway Peninsula (see below). Bridge is c.4,000' in length; cost \$6,000,000. (56) Ave. U bet. E. 63rd & 64th Sts., **Schenck-Crooke H.** (1656.Dutch-Col.). Cont. on Shore Pky. to J. with Remsen Ave. & take latter (L). (57) Remsen & Foster Aves., huge new **Brooklyn Terminal Market**. Cont. on Shore Pky. from J. with Remsen Ave. along Jamaica Bay to J. with Cross Bay Blvd. (58) Near here to N., on Rockaway Blvd., is **Aqueduct Race Track** (running races spring & summer).

SIDE TRIP: Take Cross Bay Blvd. (S) here past **Howard Beach** (recr.bath.) & **Hamilton Beach** (recr.bath.) across Jamaica Bay & its Is. to Rockaway Beach Blvd. on **Rockaway Peninsula**. Fine boardwalk extends for several miles along ocean. Turn (W) along Peninsula to pub. bath. beach of **Jacob Riis Pk.** (O.summer.ample parking). Adj. to Pk. is **Ft. Tilden** at W. end of Peninsula, one of N.Y.'s defense works.

Cont. from J. with Cross Bay Blvd. on Southern St. Pky. to (59) **Internat. Airport**, built by New York Port Authority at cost of \$200,000,000, with 7 runways, 9,500' in length handling 1,000 flights daily, chiefly long-distance & internat. (60) Baisley Blvd. bet. 165th & 169th Sts., **Jamaica Race Track** (running races spring & summer).

SIDE TRIP: Take Rockaway Blvd. & other hys. (S) across E. Rockaway Inlet to **Atlantic Beach** (resort) on ocean. Turn (E) here to **Long Beach**, popular seaside resort (see Long I. Tour III).

Cont. from Internat. Airport on Southern St. Pky. to J. with Cross Island Pky. Take latter (N) past (61) **Belmont Race Track** (running races spring & summer), bet. Hempstead Turnpike (St.24) & Jericho Turnpike (St.25). Cont. (N) on Cross Island Pky. to J. with Grand Central Pky. (see below). (62) Near here is **Creedmore St. Hospital** for mental cases, with extensive grounds & many bldgs.

SIDE TRIP: Take Grand Central Pky. (R) to (63) **L. Success**, just beyond city line, temporary home of United Nations Secretariat & Security Council pending completion of permanent quarters in Manhattan.

Cross Island Pky. cont. (N) through (64) **Alley Pond Pk.** (c.500 as.bird sanctuary). It then runs along Little Neck Bay to (65) **Ft. Totten** (O), one of city's chain of fortifications, on peninsula jutting out into Bay, & cont. through Little Neck Bay Pk. to Queens terminus of Whitestone Bridge (see Bronx). Here take Whitestone Pky. (S) into Flushing, where formerly Wm. Prince had his **Linnaea** (botanical) **Gardens**, much admired by Geo. Washington. (66) Main St. bet. 38th & 39th

Aves., **St. George's Ch.** (Episc.est.1702.Bldg.mid-19th cent.by Rich.Upjohn). One of 1st wardens was Francis Lewis, signer of Decl. of Ind. Recently Ch. offered bldg. as special place of worship for delegates of United Nations. (67) Northern Blvd., facing Linden Pl., **Quaker Meetingh.** (1696). (68) Bowne St., near 37th Ave., **Bowne H.** (1661), home of John Bowne (see Intro.to N.Y.C.). (69) 138-28 Northern Blvd., **John Aspinwall H.** (1760), where Brit. officers lived during Rev. (70) 40-25 155th St., **Wm. K. Murray H.** (1775). Murray Hill in Manhattan was named for family owning this H. (71) 50th Ave., bet. Hollis Court & Blvd. & Fresh Meadow Rd., **Lawrence H.** (c.1743). (72) N. Hempstead Turnpike & Kissena Blvd., **Kissena Pk.**, with L. & fine coll. of trees & shrubs. (73) S. of Pk., on Kissena Blvd., **Queens College**, one of 4 mun. colleges (see Manhattan).

(74) Whitestone Pky. & Central Pky. **Flushing Meadow Pk.** (1,216 as.), site of World's Fair of 1939, mostly reclaimed marshland. Here, in one of Fair bldgs., United Nations Gen. Assembly has hqs. (adm. to pub. sessions by card) until the home in Manhattan is completed. Part of Pk. is devoted to **Queens Botanical Gardens**. Cont. on Grand Central Pky. from Flushing Meadows Pk. (NE) along Flushing Bay to (75) **LaGuardia (Mun.) Airport**, which has capacity for 350 flights daily & has handled up to 700. Most of Field, largely built with WPA labor, was redeemed from marshland & has had to be protected against flooding by dikes. Terrace of Restaurant affords view of airport activities.

Cont. on Grand Central Pky. from airport. (76) Shore Blvd., overlooking East R.; bet. 20th & 21st Aves., **Jacob Rapalye H.** (1749). (77) Hy. now passes huge plant of **Consolidated Edison Co.** (R) & cont. under (78) **N.Y. Connecting Bridge**, link bet. N.Y., N.H. & H. RR. & Pennsylvania RR., making through travel from New England to South possible without transfer in Manhattan. (79) At Queens entrance to **Triborough Bridge** (see Bronx) is **Astoria Pk.** (bath.rec.) along water front.

MIDDLE QUEENS: This part of borough has probably more cemeteries than any sec. of city. Most of them lie S. of Queens Blvd. & extend to Jamaica. In Long I. City sec., of which entrance to Midtown Tunnel & Queensborough Bridge are focal pts., is factory dist. served by Long I. RR.'s Sunnyside yards. (80) **Queensborough Bridge Plaza**, shadowed by elevated structures, is Queensborough Bridge terminus, from which Queens Blvd. (E) runs to Jamaica. (81) 53rd St. & 11th Ave., **Terminal Market**, covering 13 as. where 500,000 lbs. of poultry are handled daily. (82) Tennis Pl. & Burns St., **West Side Tennis Club**, where are played internat. & nat. tennis matches. (83) **Forest Pk.** (538 as.), through which runs Interborough Pky. (84) Jamaica Ave. & 153rd St., **King Mansion** (O.special days.mid-18th cent.), home of Rufus King, one of authors of Constitution. (85) 164th St. near Jamaica Ave., **First Presb. Ch.** (org.1662.bldg.1813).

THE BRONX, 54.5 square miles in area, population c. 1,400,000, is bounded on South by East River, on North by Westchester County, & extends from Harlem River on West to Long Island Sound on East. Along water front, of over 80 miles, much of which is used for shipping, warehouses & industry, are a number of large parks. One of these, Pelham Bay Park, on Eastchester Bay, is connected by parkway with Bronx Park which in turn is connected by a boulevard with Van Cortlandt Park. These three recreational areas are the largest of the many in the borough. The Bronx is connected with Queens by Bronx-Whitestone & Triborough Bridges; with Manhattan by a number of spans across the Harlem, with Henry Hudson Bridge in North perhaps the most beautiful. Hutchinson River Parkway avoids the dense traffic of US1, from Bronx-Whitestone Bridge to New Haven, Connecticut. Bronx River & Saw Mill River Parkways run North to connect with the state parkways in Westchester County.

The borough is named for John Bronk, first settler (c.1641). New Englanders pushed in early, as they did on Long Island, trespassing on Dutch territory. Indians gave settlers a good deal of trouble. Anne Hutchinson, who fled from religious persecution in Massachusetts, settled in the eastern section of the borough near a little stream, later named Hutchinson River, in her honor, only to perish at the hands of the Indians. Ancestors of Lewis Morris, signer of the Dec. of Ind. & Gouverneur Morris settled in that part of the borough which took their name, Morrisania.

The Bronx has had a pretty uneventful history. It played scarcely any role at all in the Revolution, & never figured prominently in any of the great political crises of the nation. It was a pleasant rural county whose population, industry & commerce

developed at a leisurely gait until the late 19th Cent. Certainly there was no local inspiration for the gloomy phantasmagories of "Ulalume" which Poe wrote while living in Fordham, in 1846. Sections of what is now the Bronx were annexed by New York City in 1874 & 1895. Finally, in 1898 the entire area became a borough of Greater New York. Till the beginning of the 20th Cent. the Bronx was still comparatively inaccessible to Manhattanites. The only rapid transit was afforded by the railroads. Within memory of living Manhattanites, even to get to near-by Morrisania, you had to take a rickety, horse-drawn street car across the Harlem, from Madison Avenue. But in 1904 the first subway was completed & since then the exodus from Manhattan has flowed in in torrents. Today two lines, the Interborough & the Independent, reach most parts of the borough. The IRT cannily stops short of Yonkers some twenty blocks. Yonkersites, although their city crowds right down to the Bronx at 242nd Street, have to take a trolley to the subway terminus. That is the price they pay for municipal independence.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) **Triborough Bridge** (toll.1936) joins Queens, Manhattan & the Bronx. The approach from Manhattan is 125th St.; from Queens, at Astoria; & from the Bronx, bet. 132nd & 134th Sts. The \$60,000,000 suspension bridge, c.3.5^m long, is 2nd longest in world. It consists of an intricate network of 4 bridges over water & 12 over land. On Randall's I. (where the 3 arms meet) is pk. & recr. area around **Triborough Stadium**, seating c.30,000, equipped with one of world's largest movable outdoor stages; used for athletic & musical events. **Ward's I.** to be converted to recr. area & conn. by foot bridges to Randall's I. (N) & to Franklin D. Roosevelt Dr. in Manhattan at 103rd St.; now has ramp from Triborough Bridge. (2) Cont. from Triborough Bridge to Grand Concourse then, to Exterior St., starting at 149th St., **Bronx Terminal Market** (1918-25.adds.1935); vast wholesale fruit & vegetable warehouses & refrigerating plants. (3) Bet. E. 157th & 161st Sts. at River Ave., **Yankee Stadium** (1922), largest baseball pk. in U.S. In center field of "the house that Ruth built," plaques comm. Yankee notables: Miller Huggins, Col. Ruppert, Lou Gehrig & "Babe" Ruth. (4) On Grand Concourse, bet. 158th & 161st Sts., **Bronx Cty. Bldg.** (1934.by Freedlander & Hausle), simple 10-story civic center; cost \$8,000,000. (5) Grand Concourse, bet. E. 161st & 164th Sts., **Joyce Kilmer Pk.**, comm. World War I poet, with Lorelei Fountain (1893.by Ernst Herter), with relief of Heinrich Heine, German poet. (6) Beginning at W. 180th St. at University Ave., Univ. Heights Campus (men) of **New York Univ.** (see Manhattan) where are: **Hall of Fame** (1900.by Stanford White); portrait busts & tablets comm. famous Americans; 7 may be elected to the Hall every 5 yrs.; choices are from among those dead 25 or more yrs. **Gould Mem. Lib.** (1895-1900.by Stanford White), in style of Roman Pantheon, of terra cotta brick specially made in Staten I. Lib. has fine stained glass windows, auditorium; Main Doors are Mem. to Stanford White by his fellow artists.

(7) Fordham Rd. & 3rd Ave., **Fordham Univ.** (1841.coed in certain schools.oldest bldg.1838). On campus are **Duane Lib.** with coll. of paintings & old volumes; **Seismograph Bldg.** (O.appl.1924), where work is conducted with U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey. (8) Grand Concourse & 192nd St., **Poe Pk.** with **Poe Cottage** (O) where poet lived & worked in poverty, 1846-49. Here he wrote "Annabel Lee" for his young wife who died here, & "Ulalume." (9) Bet. Jerome Pk. Reservoir & Paul Ave., **Hunter College**, Bronx Center (see Manhattan) for freshmen & sophomores; campus has many sports fields; **Rock Garden**, planned to place rocks here from each State; 4 imposing structures. Campus was taken over as WAVE training center, 1943-45. (10) Bet. B'way & Jerome Ave., **Van Cortlandt Pk.** (c.1,130 as. sports & recr.facils.golf.playgrounds.boat.roller & ice-skating.foot & bridle trls.), orig. had been Ind. hunting grounds. In Pk., **Van Cortlandt H.** (O.1748.Georg.adds.), built by Frederick, son of Jacobus Van Cortlandt, mayor of N.Y.C. 1710-19. Has coll. of early documents & relics, Dutch & Col. furnishings. (11) Independence Ave. & W. 227th St., **Henry Hudson Mem.** (c.1912-38); on 100' column is statue (by Karl Bitter) of explorer shown facing R. he was 1st to navigate. (12) 242nd St. & Spuyten Duyvil Pky., **Manhattan College** (Cath.founded as academy 1849.Georg. Col.) attained status as college, 1863. (13) At Hudson R. & W. 261st St., **College of Mount St. Vincent** (Cath.women). (14) E. 233 St. & Webster Ave., **Woodlawn Cemetery** (org.1863.400 as.), site of Rev. battle; graves of many Amer. notables incl. Jay Gould, Jos. Pulitzer, Herman Melville & Adm. David G. Farragut. (15) At S. 3rd & S. Columbus Aves. (in Westchester), **St. Paul's Ch.** (Episc.1765), of

tabby (mixture of seashells in lime); on site of ch. built 1695. (16) S. of Westchester Line, **Pelham Bay Pk.** (2,130 as.) which incl. area on both sides of Hutchinson R. This area is of hist. importance because of its role in Rev. & War of 1812. Within present Pk. area are: Rice Mun. Stadium, Glover's Rock, old Bartow H., Pell Burial Ground (dating from 1748), Hunter's I. (which is part of peninsula, not an I.), Twin Is., Mishow Pt., Gray Mare Rock & Orchard Beach (O.1936.sm.fee.for lockers & parking.sports & recr.facils.), with c.1^m of white beach. From Pk.'s Rodman Neck which protrudes into Eastchester Bay is bridge to **City I.** (230 as.), dotted with isles & reefs, has hqs. of many yacht & boating clubs; shipyards here have turned out many prize-winning vessels. To the E., **Hart I.**; Reformatory & Potter's Field. (17) Bruckner Blvd. (formerly Eastern Blvd.) & Middletown Rd., Bronx Annex (see Manhattan) of **Mus. of Amer. Ind.** (O.appl.); coll. of Ind. material, reprod. of native houses & totem poles on grounds. (18) On Ft. Schuyler, Pennyfield Ave. at East R., **N.Y. St. Maritime College** (est.1874.guide serv.Sat.Sun.hols.Sept.-May); was prison camp during Civil War. (19) At foot of Whitestone Pky., **Bronx-Whitestone Bridge** (toll.1938-39). One of longest over-water suspension bridges, it spans East R. & is operated by Triborough Authority. (20) Under Whitestone Bridge, **Ferry Point Pk.**, large beach & playground area, is planned to incl. 3 playgrounds & 15 as. of beach. (21) 2511 Westchester Ave., opp. St. Peter's Ch. (Episc.c.1885) is **St. Peter's Parish H.**, having had earlier serv. as boarding school & short-term St. Capitol (in late 1700's). (22) On Clason's Pt., bet. Newman & Stephens Aves., **Clason's Pt. Inn** with wing of orig. Thos. Cornell H. (23) Longfellow Ave. on Hunt's Pt., **Drake Pk.** with small burial ground incl. graves of early Amns., notably Jos. Rodman Drake, poet & satirist. (24) 295 St. Ann's Ave., **St. Ann's Ch.** (1841); Gouverneur Morris, one of drafters of U.S. Constitution, is interred here; also other notables of Rev. period. (25) Prospect & Crotona Aves., **Crotona Pk.**, pleasant recr. area with pool, artificial L. & playgrounds. (26) From E.180th St. N. to Burke Ave., **Bronx Pk.** (721 as.sports facils.) is much more rustic than Manhattan's Central Pk. which it rivals for popularity. The pk. is traversed by streams with waterfalls & has lakes fed by Bronx R. (27) In Bronx Pk., **N.Y. Zoological Pk.**, largest in U.S. with 866 species & thousands of specimens on exhibit. Here is **Platypusary**, with a Duckbilled Platypus on exhibit (daily 3-4 p.m.summer only; there are 2 in zoo, alternately shown), only egg-laying mammal in the world today, & only specimens living other than in native Australia. There are many int. exhibits, notably outdoor **Children's Zoo** (N.O.winter.closed to adults unless accompanied by children) with animals arranged to fit nursery themes; children may pet & play with lambs, ducks, rabbits, etc. **Farm** (N.O.winter) aimed at urbanites who are unfamiliar with farm animals. African Plains Exhibit where antelope, large birds & lions are separated from the public by a moat. In the grounds are sculptures; some of the bldgs. are ornamented with amusing figures. (28) In Bronx Pk., **N.Y. Botanical Garden**, with famous rose gardens (in bloom twice a yr.), native & exotic shrubs, rock gardens, forests, pools & various beds of seasonal plants. The conservatories contain large colls. from various regs. of the world. In Mus. Bldg., **Herbarium**, one of finest in U.S., with c.1,900,000 specimens; Lib. (O.to students) & fossil exhibit. Extensive research & training schools are conducted here.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, better known as Staten I., 64.5 square miles in area, is least populous (pop. c.174,000) & most rural of 5 boroughs. It lies at S. end of Upper Bay & extends from Narrows on E. to Arthur Kill on W. Island is less closely related, topographically to N.Y. than to N.J., from which it is separated only by Kill Van Kull & Arthur Kill. Three great bridges span these slender waterways connecting with Bayonne, Elizabeth & Perth Amboy. But Staten I.'s only present link with greater city is by a 20-minute ferry ride to Manhattan. Proposed bridge across Narrows will provide hy. conn. with Brooklyn. Staten I. has its little mt. reg., culminating in Todt Hill (409'), which is highest land in city and affords splendid views of Upper & Lower Bays & ocean; but most of borough is comparatively level. Industries are located in N. & NE. secs. Borough has many large parks. Hylan Blvd. runs along SW. shore, which has several bathing beaches.

Owing to hostility of Inds., Staten I. was not permanently settled by Dutch until 1661. During Rev. it was occupied by Brit., along with rest of N.Y.C., till war's end. First regular ferry to Manhattan was est. by Commodore Vanderbilt & from this small beginning, he developed his career as transportation tycoon. In post-Civil

War era many wealthy German-Amers. built homes on island hoping for boom which never came. They had their own yacht club near St. George. There have been several distinguishd residents, among whom was exiled Italian patriot, Garibaldi.

PTS. OF INT.: At St. George's, seat of borough govt.: (1) **St. Geo. Ferry Terminal**, \$4,500,000 structure built 1949. (2) Wall St. & Stuyvesant Pl., **Staten I. Institute of Arts & Sciences** (O.wks.10-5) exhibits dioramas of Ind. & Col. life, relics of early Staten I.; coll. of cicadas. (3) Richmond Terrace & Hyatt St., **Borough Hall** (by Carrère & Hastings); murals by F. C. Stahr in vestibule. (4) Adj. Borough Hall on Richmond Terrace, **County Cth.** (Ital.Ren.& Gr.Rev.by Carrère & Hastings). Cont. around Island in clockwise fashion (S) to Rosebank, shipping & ship-repair center. (5) Off Bay St., **Foreign Trade Zone**, No. I., incl. set of piers known as "Hylan's Folly", 12 piers built at considerable cost by Mayor John F. Hylan for supposed increase in maritime activities which never came; used for transshipment of foreign goods. (6) In Tompkinsville, **Tompkins Pk.**, where incoming & outgoing sailing vessels used to stop to replenish water supply. Also site of first Island settlement. (7) Vanderbilt Ave. & Bay St., **U. S. Marine Hospital** (1933-36), orig. at Bedloe I. before erection of Statue of Liberty; open to Merchant Marine & Coast Guard personnel. (8) In Stapleton, Nautilus & Bay Sts., **U. S. Quarantine Sta.**; burned in earlier times by angry citizenry because of spread of contagious diseases to outlying communities. (9) Chestnut & Tompkins Aves., in Rosebank, **Garibaldi Mem.**, at house in which liberator of Italy lived (1851-53) with friend, Anthony Meucci, pioneer inventor of telephone. (10) No. 2 Hylan Blvd., **Austen H.** (O.pre-1669), fine & well-preserved example of Col. architecture, with early furnishings. (11) Bay St. & Wadsworth Ave., at curve of Island., **Ft. Wadsworth** (O.appl.to Post Adj.), est. 1663, held by Brit. during Rev. Hist. records firing of last shot of Rev. by departing Brit. fleet provoked by jeers of victorious Amers. Ft. named in honor of Gen. Jas. S. Wadsworth, killed during Rev. World's longest suspension bridge is to be built across Narrows from Ft. Wadsworth in Staten I. to Ft. Hamilton in Brooklyn at cost of \$78,000,000. Span will measure 6,540' at distance of 237' above high water level, with supporting towers each 70 stories high. (12) Just S. of Ft. is **South Beach** (bath.) with **Franklin D. Roosevelt Boardwalk**, 1.5^m long, where Henry Thoreau used to walk during his stay at Clifton with Judge Wm. Emerson, Ralph Waldo Emerson's brother. From South Beach to Tottenville, at SW. tip of I., are strung several beaches incl. **Marine Pk.**, large municipal playground, & close to it, **Midland Beach**, amusement pk.; **Great Kills Pk.**, under development, which is to have large Boat Basin & facils. for 100,000 bathers. Further (S) along sea-shore is **Wolfe's Pond Pk.** (bath.). (13) West of Ft. Wadsworth in Dongan Hills sec., SW. cor. Richmond & Clove Roads, **Clove Meetinghouse Cemetery**, (c.1800), on site of Clove Meetingh. (14) Richmond Rd. (S) of Clove Meetingh., **Still-Perine H.** (O.wks. 9-5.1680), maintained by Staten I. Hist. Soc. Cont. (SW) on Richmond Road to J. with Todt Hill Rd. & take latter (R). (15) Todt Hill Rd. & Ocean Terrace, **Todt Hill**, rising 409.2', highest promontory on E. seaboard from Maine to Fla. (16) Todt Hill & Richmond Rds., **Moravian Cemetery**, used by United Brethren for over century. At entrance, **Gr. Rev. Ch.** (early 19th cent.). In cemetery is **Vanderbilt Mausoleum**, huge granite structure costing \$1-,000,000, burial place of Comm. C. Vanderbilt & family. (17) Richmond Rd., New Dorp Lane & 1st St., **Rose & Crown Mon.**, near site of tavern used as hqs. by Brit. Gen. Wm. Howe during Rev. (18) New Dorp Lane, E. of Cedar Grove Ave., **Britton Cottage** (O.wks.9-5.late 17th cent.), fine specimen of Col. architecture, owned by Staten I. Institute. (19) 630 Tysen's Lane, on grounds of Tysen Manor Golf Club, **Lake-Tysen H.** (c.1740), fine example of Dutch farmh. Richmond, located in middle of Island, was cty. seat until 1920 when last of borough offices were moved to St. George. In vic. of **La Tourette Pk.** are some 30 hist. landmarks. (20) Arthur Kill Rd., **Voorlezer's H.** (pre-1690's), cty.'s oldest known elementary sch. bldg. (21) Richmond & Arthur Kill Rds., **St. Andrew's Ch.** (1709-12. adds.1772), which received charter & communion silver from Queen Anne (1713). (22) Center St. & Court Pl., **Old Richmond County Cth.** (1st quarter 19th cent. Gr.Rev.), now community center; behind it is site of **Brit. Fortifications** on Richmond Hill. (23) Centre St. & Court Pl., **Staten I. Hist. Mus.** (O.wks.10-5), with printed & photo materials on Staten I., reconstruction of old house & country

store, home-made kitchen utensils & carpenters tools, relics of Delaware Inds. & mementoes collected from I.'s Rev. battlegrounds.

In SW. sec. of Staten I. are: (24) Amboy Road & Huguenot Ave., **Mem. Ch. of the Huguenots** (1924.by Ernest Flagg), comm. Fr. Huguenot & Walloon settlers. At tip of Island, in area of Tottenville: (25) Foot of Hylan Blvd., **Conference or Billop H.** (O.wks.10-6;pre-1688.rest.), where on Sept. 11, 1776, Benj. Franklin, John Adams & Edw. Rutledge met Lord Howe in effort to head off Rev. conflict, has 3'-thick walls, hardwood planking & massive beams. (25) Pleasant Plains Blvd. & Page Ave., **Outerbridge Crossing** (1928.O.H.Ammann.toll 50¢), conn. Tottenville with Perth Amboy, N. J., of cantilever design, with truss span 2,000' long clearing Arthur Kill 135' above water; cost c. \$10,000,000.

From Outerbridge Crossing, take Drumgoole Blvd. to Richmond Ave. & then Richmond Ave. to J. with Victory Blvd. (27) 805 Willowbrook Rd., **Christopher H.** (c.1750), which tradition conn. with patriotic Staten Islanders of Rev. (28) Victory Blvd., **Clove Lakes Pk.**, in N. sec. of which is **Barrett Pk.**, containing **Staten I. Zoo** (O.10-5), which has one of country's most inclusive reptile colls.

From St. George (W) to Goethals Bridge: (29) Richmond Terrace bet. Tysen St. & Kissell Ave., **Sailor's Snug Harbor**, home for retired Amer. seamen, founded by Capt. Robt. R. Randall, with more than 50 bldgs on 160-a. tract. (30) Forest Ave., Port Richmond, **Stadium**, ded. to Service Men in World War II. (31) 1268 Richmond Terrace, **Kreuzer-Pelton H.** (1730), used as hqs. during Brit. occupation by Cortlandt Skinner, Tory Commander. (32) Richmond Ave. (S) of Richmond Terrace, **Old Dutch Reformed Ch.** (Gr.Rev.mid-19th cent.). (33) Morningstar Rd. & Hooker Pl., ent. to **Bayonne Bridge** (by O.H.Ammann.toll), great steel arch spanning Kill Van Kull, longest of its kind in world; cost \$13,000,000. (34) Forest Ave. & McKinley St., **Goethals Bridge** (toll) with 672' cantilever span; cost c.\$7,000,000.

TRIPS OUT OF NEW YORK CITY

I. GEO. WASHINGTON BRIDGE (E) to NORWALK, CONN. 37. US1

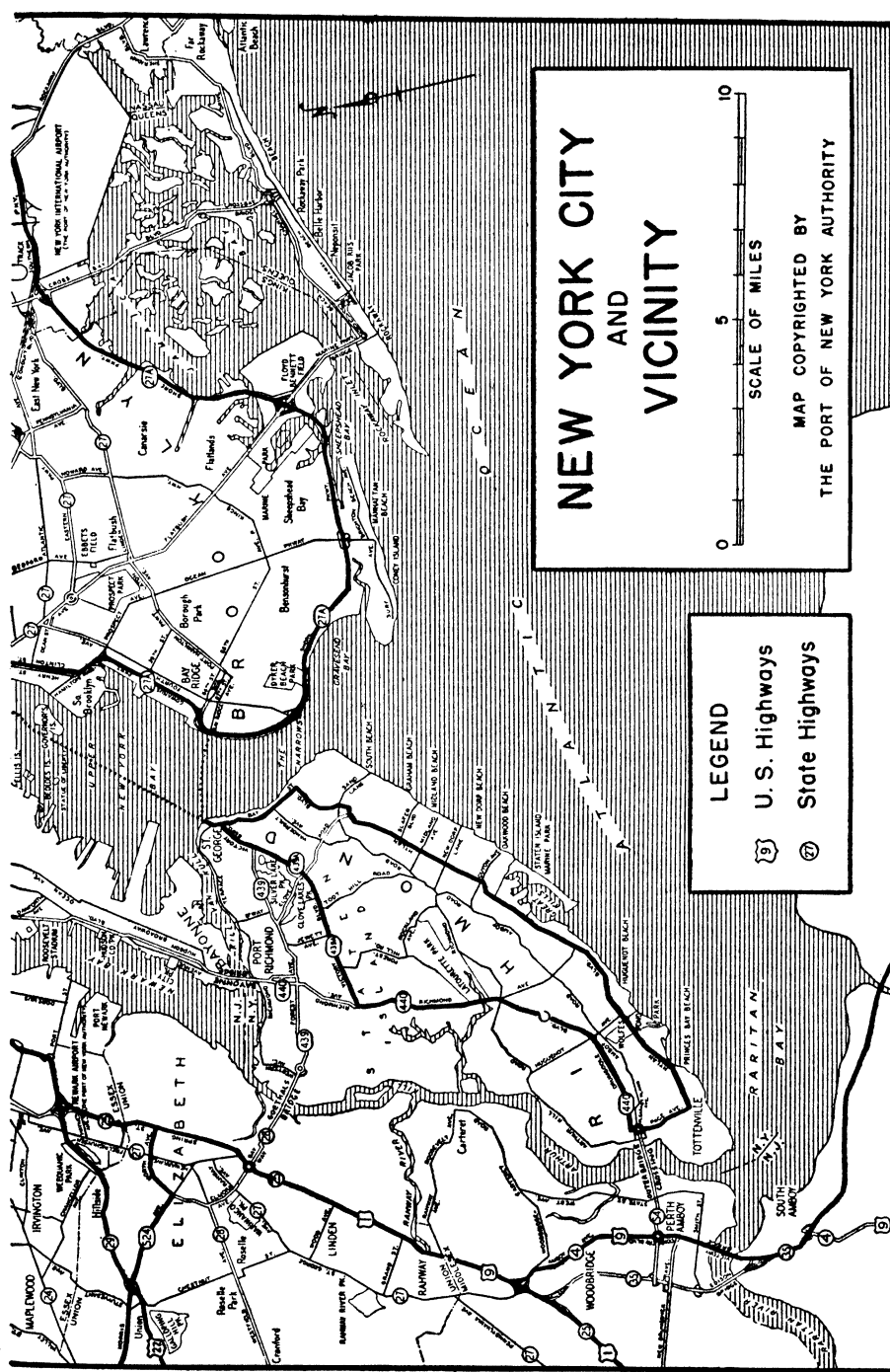
Via: Pelham Manor, New Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Rye & Port Chester, in N.Y.; Greenwich, Stamford & Darien in Conn. N.Y., N.H. & H. RR. parallels route. US1 is well marked from Bridge to City Line. To avoid traffic congestion take Henry Hudson Pky. from Bridge to City Line; then Saw Mill R. Pky. to J. with Cross-Cty. Pky. which leads (R) to J. with Hutchinson R. Pky. (see below).

0. GEO. WASHINGTON BRIDGE. At c.9 CITY LINE. Just beyond is J. with Hutchinson R. Pky.

SIDE TRIP: Take Hutchinson R. Pky. (L) through E. edge of **Mt. Vernon** (see Trip ID). At J. with E. Lincoln Ave. is **Willsons Woods** (23 as.bathh.), pk. with swim. pool. At 8.5m is **Saxon Woods Pk.** (850 as.pic.golf.riding.trls.restaurant). 15m **N.Y.-Conn. Line**. Route cont. on Merritt Pky. in Conn., which, with its continuation, Wilbur Cross Pky., leads to New Haven.

9.5. PELHAM MANOR, on part of site bought from Inds. by Thos. Pell in 1664 (which now comprises communities of New Rochelle, Mt. Vernon, Eastchester, Pelham, N. Pelham & Pelham Manor), is residential suburb. **10. NEW ROCHELLE** (sett.1688), well-to-do community somewhat comparable to Boston's Brookline, now less than "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway" as it was in Geo. M. Cohan's day. Extending along Long I. Sound, New Rochelle is suburban residential city with yacht & country clubs & many handsome garden-surrounded estates. Here in 1688 landed group of Huguenot refugees who bought from Jacob Pell 6,000 as. & est. community named for their native city in France. Its population growth dates from 1890's when artists, writers, & theatrical people began to make homes there.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) North & Broadview Aves., **Jacob Leisler Mon.** (1913.by Solon H. Borglum), comm. agent for Huguenot land purchase. (2) North & Paine Aves., **Thos. Paine Mon.** (1839.rest.1881) with bronze **Statue** (1899.by Wilson MacDonald) near site of grave where Paine was 1st buried. (3) SE. cor. North & Paine Aves., **Paine Cottage** (O.p.m.Tues.-Sun.post-Col.), once Paine's home, is hqs. of Huguenot & Hist. Assoc. of New Rochelle; houses relics. (4) Adj. is **Huguenot Mem. Bridge** (1917), built of stones from Huguenot Reformed Ch. (1710). (5) 989 North Ave., **Paine Mem. H.** (1925), houses books, letters & mss., personal belongings & other mementoes of Paine, who sett. here in 1804 on confiscated land given him by N.Y. St. but left in 1806 for N.Y. City when denied right to vote. (6) 148 Main St., **Salesian College**, founded 1919, trains Cath. priests. (7) Main & Huguenot Sts., **Faneuil Pk.**



comm. Peter Faneuil, native of New Rochelle who gave Boston its Faneuil Hall. (8) Huguenot & Division Sts., **Cemetery** in rear of Trinity Ch. is New Rochelle's oldest, est. by Huguenots. (9) 50 Pintard Ave., **1st Presb. Ch.** (1928.Georg.Col.by John Russell Pope) replaces pioneer Ch. of Huguenots. Adj. is **Pintard Manse** (early Georg.Col.later adds.), home after 1774 of Lewis Pintard. (10) Foot of Weyman Ave., **Glen I.** (108. as.) is city-owned amusement pk., containing **German Castle**, built as beer garden in 19th cent., & **Casino**. (11) Foot of Hudson Pk. Rd., **Hudson Pk.** (13 as.), on site of Huguenot's landing place, comprises beach, mun. boath. & greenhs., & yacht clubs. (12) 29 Castle Pl., **College of New Rochelle** is Cath. women's college with bldgs. in Tudor Goth. style on wooded campus. (13) On David's I., reached by ferry from foot of Ft. Slocum Rd., **Ft. Slocum**, dating back to Civil War, now hqs. of 1st Air Force.

12.5. LARCHMONT, also on Sound; suburb of N.Y.C. & resort. Yacht races on Labor Day. **15. MAMARONECK**, sett.c.1650, yachting center & commuters' settlement. 404 W. Post Rd., former **De Lancey Manor H.** (now gas sta.& restaurant), in which Jas. Fenimore Cooper was married to Susan De Lancey, 1811. **17.5. J.** with Cross-Cty. Pky. (in Rye).

SIDE TRIP: Take Pky. (R) to **Playland** (beach.bath.boat.recr.pic.amusements.restaurants. parking.sm.fee). "Benjamin F. Packard," old-time clipper ship, is moored here. Excursion steamers (summer) to & from Battery Place, N.Y.C.

18. RYE (sett.1600), suburb of N.Y.C. On Purchase St., **Haviland Inn** (O.1730.int. inter.), now City Hall. On Palmer Estate on Boston Post Rd. is **Grave of John Jay**, 1st Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court. Near Rye is **Rye Beach** (bath.boat.); excursion steamer to Battery Place. **21. PORT CHESTER** (sett.c.1650). In Lyon Pk. on King St., **Bush Homestead** (O.Tues.Thurs.Sat.Georg.Col.pre-Rev.), hqs. of Gen. Israel Putnam in 1777; some orig. furniture & relics. At Browndale Pl., **Sam. Browne H.** (1774.rest.). Hutchinson R. Pky. is easily accessible from Port Chester. US1 crosses **N.Y.-CONN. LINE** (Byram R.) at **21.5**.

23. GREENWICH (sett.1640), one of wealthiest N.Y.C. suburbs. Suffered from Gen. Tryon's troops during Rev. PTS. OF INT.: (1) In Bruce Pk., **Bruce Mus.** (O.moving pictures on appl.); nat. hist., art & hist. colls. & Ind. relics. (2) 243 E. Putnam Ave., **Putnam Cottage** (O.Mon.Thurs.Fri.Sat.1731), orig. Knapp's Tavern; period furniture & relics; old herb garden. (3) **Episc. Center** on Satterlee Estate (formerly owned by Herb.L.Satterlee, son-in-law of J.P.Morgan) was once considered as site for United Nations. (4) **Little Captain's I.**, offshore (boat.bath.). (5) At inters. US1 & Sound Beach Ave., **Adams H.** (1722). (6) On Sound Beach Ave., S. of inters. (in Old Greenwich), **Perrot Lib.** (O), hqs. Greenwich Hist. Soc., hist. exhibits. (7) 44 Arcadia Rd., off Sound Beach Ave., **Arcadia**, hqs. of Agassiz Assoc.; horticultural & other exhibits.

30. STAMFORD (sett.1641), residential & industrial suburb. Largest plant is **Yale & Towne Co.** (O.appl.), maker of locks & other hardware. Fine harbor on Sound; yachting. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Main St., **Town Hall** (1907.by Mallon & Johnson). (2) Bedford & Broad Sts., **Ferguson Lib.** (O.Mod.Col.); changing art exhibits. (3) 913 Bedford St., **Barnum H.** (mid-18th cent.). (4) First Presb. Ch. was presented in 1947, by Nestlé Co. of Switzerland, with 36-bell carillon, allegedly greatest extant; bells named for Swiss cantons. (5) Courtland Ave., **Stamford Mus.** (O), with unusually good Children's Dept. (6) Bedford & North Sts., **Stamford Hist. Soc.** (7) On Davenport Ridge, at 4.5^m, **Davenport H.** (1775), now hotel. (8) Off Riverbank Rd. (W) on Farens Rd., **Ingersoll H.** (O.1721.remод.). (9) At E. limits, **Weed H.** (1680), oldest in town; antique shop. (10) On St.104, 8.3^m (L) from Stamford to path (L) to beautiful **Mianus Gorge**.

35. DARIEN (suburb of N.Y.C.). **39. NORWALK** (sett.1649), industrial town as well as N.Y.C. suburb & center of resort area; located at mouth of Norwalk R. Norwalk was burned by Brit. Gen. Tryon (1779). Boasts of turning out 1st derby hats in America. In Norwalk lived Capt. Fitch whose poorly equipped militia inspired Brit. Army Surgeon Shuckburg to write "Yankee Doodle" (see Rensselaer, N.Y.). There are some charming early homes. On East Ave., **Nathan Hale Mon.** Take Ludlow Pky. to **Calf Pasture Pt. Pk.** (bath.boat.f.); fine views of Is. in the Sound. In Norwalk is J. with US7. (For pts. of int. in vic. see US7.)

II. LOOP TOUR. 104. St.22, St.100, TACONIC ST. PKY., SAW MILL R. PKY. 0. From Columbus Circle, follow St.22 (Park, 5th & Lenox Aves. to 145th St. in

Manhattan & Grand Concourse to 233rd St. in Bronx). At **12**, is **N.Y. CITY LINE. 14.5 MT. VERNON**, residential suburb & industrial center, founded c.1850 as planned community by colonizers from N.Y. City. Reg. had been 1st sett. in 1664, from Conn., & for time Conn. set up claim to it. Mt. Vernon was scene of one of country's earliest battles for freedom of press when John Peter Zenger, publisher of N.Y. "Weekly Journal" was arrested here in 1733 for libeling administration but acquitted on ground that his statements, being true, were not libelous. S. Columbus Ave., bet. S. 3rd & Fulton Aves., **St. Paul's Ch.** (Episc.:1761.Georg.Col.), connected with Zenger episode, has been designated as Nat. Hist. Shrine. Ch. was used by Hessian troops during Rev. & afterward as Cth. In adj. cemetery are graves of Hessian soldiers & of George Washington Adams, son of John Quincy Adams. Opp. Ch. is **Fay's Tavern** (N.O), inn during Rev. E. 4th & 6th Aves., **Stevens H.** (George.Col.). **20. SCARSDALE**, residential suburb in which, near RR. depot, is **Wayside Inn** (c.1770.rest.). **24. WHITE PLAINS**, suburban residential community on Bronx R., sett. in early 18th cent. Here, at old Cth. in July 1776, Decl. of Ind. was 1st accepted at pub. assembly & here was fought Battle of White Plains in Oct.1776 bet. Washington's retreating army & Brit. under Lord Howe. On Bronx R. Pky., **Westchester Cty. Center** (0.1930.Mod.by Walker & Gillette), with large auditorium, hqs. for drama & concerts, athletics, arts & crafts & other community activities. W. of RR. sta., bet. Chatterton Pky. & Central Ave., **White Plains Battlefield Site**, on Chatterton Hill. Spring St. bet. Mott & Water Sts., **Purdy-Ferris H.** in which Lafayette had hqs. at time of battle. N. Broadway & Rockledge Ave., **Presb. Burying Ground**, where are buried some Rev. soldiers. Virginia Hill Rd. in N. White Plains, **Washington's Hqs.** (O.daily exc.Mon.), frame H. occupied by Gen. Washington Oct.23-Nov.10,1776 & July 20-Sept.22,1780; contains early furnishings. Lake St. leads (R) to **Silver L. Pk.** (161 as.pic.trls.refreshments). St.22 crosses **KENSICO RESERVOIR**, at 27., on **Kensico Dam. 40. BEDFORD VILLAGE**, just N. of which is J. with St.121, leading (R) 5^m to **Ward Poundridge Reserv.** (4,100 as.camp.pic.hik.skiing.sleighting). Cty.-owned rugged for. area on Cross R. At 54., **CROTON FALLS**, at S. end of reservoir of same name, near the J. with St.100, on which route turns (L). (St.22 cont. (N) 4^m to J. with US6, which see). On St.100 at 56. is **SOMERS**, where are **Statue of Old Bet**, elephant bought from ship capt. in 1815 by Hachaliah Bailey & taken on tour with monkeys & bears, & former **Elephant Hotel** (now village hall), built by Bailey's nephew, Geo. F., who became Bailey of orig. Barnum & Bailey circus. St.100 runs (SW) along E. shore of **New Croton Reservoir** to Js. at 69. with Taconic St. Pky., on which route turns (L), & with St.133.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take Taconic St. Pky. (R) 6^m to **Mohansic Pk.** (1,100 as.pic.sports facils. golf.riding.skiing.restaurant) overlooking Mohansic L. At 8^m is J. with US202 (Bear Mt. St.Pky.), leading (L) to J. with US9 (see Trip III) at **Peekskill**, 7^m.

(B) Take St.133 (L) 5^m to **Mt. Kisco**, pleasant residential community.

Taconic St. Pky. (S) to J. at 73. with St.117.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 1^m to **Pleasantville**, c.2^m E. of which on King St. is **Usonian Homes Cooperative**, ultra-modern planned residential district est.1948-49 with houses on oval 1-acre plots of advanced designs by Frank Lloyd Wright & community bldgs. & recr. facils.

At 74. is J. with Saw Mill R. Pky., on which route cont. (R). At 82. is **V. EVERIT MACY PK.** (202 as.pic.boat.riding.sports.restaurant), forested area surrounding Woodlands L. Saw Mill R. Pky. passes through **YONKERS** (see Trip III), 88. At Cross Cty. Pky. is **Tibbets Brook Pk.** (161 as.pic.boat.sports.swim.skiing.restaurant) with 2 small Ls. & huge outdoor swim. pool. **90. N.Y. CITY LINE. 104. COLUMBUS CIRCLE.**

III. US9 (N) to PEEKSKILL. 41.5.

0. From **COLUMBUS CIRCLE**, follow Broadway (N) to 158th St. & take latter L. to Henry Hudson Pky. (US9), which route follow (R) along Hudson R. **13.5. NEW YORK CITY LINE. 14.5. YONKERS**, N.Y. suburb & industrial center, climbing steep slopes from Hudson R., located on what was formerly land grant of Jonkheer (hence Yonkers) Adriaen Van der Donck. Later city's site became part of Philipse Manor which, when later owner became active Tory, was confiscated. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) 900-block Broadway, **Samuel Untermyer Pk. & Gardens**, comprising part of former estate of late Sam. Untermyer. (2) Dock St. & Warburton Ave., **Philipse Manor Hall** (O.Sun.& hols.2-5.fce.1682 & 1745.Georg.Col.rest.) contains

antique furniture, hist. relics & portraits of Amer. Presidents & hist. personages incl. Gilbert Stuart's portraits of Geo. & Mary Washington. (33) 511 Warburton Ave., **Hudson R. Mus.** (O.wks.Sun.& hols.2-5) contains documents, mss., old furniture & anthropological exhibits. (4) 201 Seminary Ave., **St. Joseph's Seminary** (Fr. Ren.) offers training for priesthood & Cath. teachers. (5) Below City Hall on S. Broadway is **World War I Mem.** (by I. Conti). (6) Yonkers & Central Aves., **Empire City Race Track** (July-Oct.), built by Wm. H. Clark & purchased by Jas. Butler, chain store owner. Edge of Yonkers, **Sarah Lawrence College** (1926.Eng. Tudor), liberal arts college with reputation for advanced methods of instruction. Some of Yonkers' factories, such as **Otis Elevator Works & Alexander Smith Carpet Mills**, are worth visit.

19. HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, industrial city whose products incl. copper, chemicals & paving blocks. **20.5. Dobbs Ferry**, N.Y. suburb. Broadway & Livingston Ave., **Philip Livingston H.** (O.c.1700 & 1806.Dutch-Col.& Fed.rest.fine exter.& inter.). Cedar & Main Sts., **Zion Episc. Ch.** (1834 & 1854), of which Washington Irving was member. Walgrove Ave., **Children's Village**, maintained by N.Y. City for maladjusted young boys, covering 250 as. on hilltop, with cottages housing small groups. **21.5. NEVIS** (L) (1853.remod.1889.by Stanford White), former home of Jas. Alexander Hamilton, son of Alex. Hamilton, now owned by Columbia Univ.; it has fine botanical garden. **22. ARDSLEY** (R) former home of Cyrus W. Field, who financed laying of 1st transatlantic cable. **23. IRVINGTON**, N.Y. suburb. Here is **Anna E. Poth Home** (for convalescent & aged), occupying former residence of late Mrs. C. J. Walker, St. Louis Mo. Negro laundress who made fortune by concoction of hair straightener & other cosmetics. Main St., **Odell Inn** (c.1683. O.appl.) on Murray Estate where in 1776 Committee of Safety of St. Convention met. **25. TARRYTOWN** (ferry to Nyack), overlooking Tappan Zee, broadest part of Hudson. Sunnyside Lane, **Wash. Irving Mem.** (by D.C.French) & **Sunnyside** (O.fee;oldest part 1785.enlarged 1835-59), rather rambling & elaborate home built & occupied by Irving & known as "Roost," containing orig. furnishings & Irving belongings. On grounds is **Rip Van Winkle Lounge** in rest. coachh., with Dutch furniture & sculpture by John Rogers of Sleepy Hollow characters. Near S. edge of Tarrytown is **Lyndhurst** (1840), fantastic mansion erected by Jay Gould, RR. tycoon & financier. Near N. edge of town. **André Mon.**, approx. at spot where Major André, Brit. spy, was captured in 1780. He was hanged at Tappan on W. shore of Hudson (see Trip IV). **26. N. TARRYTOWN**, N.Y. suburb. Bellewood Ave., **Philipse Castle** (O.wks.Sun.p.m.fee.guides.1683.adds.1785.rest.), built by Fred. Philipse, proprietor of great manor in vic. Third lord of manor sided with Brit. during Rev. & afterward estate was confiscated & divided among tenant farmers. Frame extension was built in 1785 by Gerard G. Beekman. House, rest. with funds from John D. Rockefeller Jr., contains authentic early furnishings; John D. Rockefeller Mem. Room has furnishings from John D. Rockefeller Sr.'s Cleveland home. Adj. on Pocantico R. is **Old Mill** (rest.). Also on grounds are 17th cent. **Smokeh. & Wellh. & Old Dutch Barn**. St.117 leads (R) from N. Tarrytown 2.5^m to **Pocantico Hills**, Rockefeller estate (2,500 as.) on which are several homes of Rockefeller family. **26.5. OLD DUTCH CH.** in Sleepy Hollow (1684-97.rest.1947), much alt., was built by Lord Fred. Philipse. Adj. is **Sleepy Hollow Cemetery**, Where Wash. Irving, Carl Schurz, Andrew Carnegie, Rbt. G. Ingersoll & other notables are buried. **27.5. WEBB-FRÉMONT H.** (L) (c.1840) one-time home of Gen. John Chas. Frémont, explorer of West, who helped conquer Cal. & later was 1st Republican Pres. candidate. **31.5. OSSINING**, formerly known as Sing Sing. Name was changed in 1901 to distinguish it from **Sing Sing Prison**, located here on R. front. Latter, built in early 19th cent., was noted for its cruel regime until in 20th cent., under Chief Warden Lewis E. Lawes, it became experimental laboratory for modern penological methods. Inmates have considerable privileges & educational & recr. advantages & their teams play outside organizations Sun aft. (O.fee). S. Highland Ave., **Gen. Aaron Ward H.** (1835.Gr.Rev.) built of marble quarried in early days by Sing Sing inmates. **33.5. VAN CORTLANDT MANOR H.** (R) (c.1700) built by N.Y. City's 1st native-born mayor, formerly home of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, whose estate of 87,000 as. was made a manor in 1697.

34. HARMON. Near-by on Hudson is **Croton Pt. Pl.** (swim.recr.pic.). **35. CROTON-ON-HUDSON**. **38. F. D. ROOSEVELT VETERANS HOSPITAL** (1947-49)

with over 30 Georg.-style bldgs. on 383-a. site equipped with gymnasium, swimming pool, theater, chapel, etc. On grounds is **Boscabel** (1792.Fed.rest.), one of finest mansions of its time, built by Staats Morris Dyckman. **41.5. PEEKSKILL**, farmers' trading center with plant mfg. yeasts & alcohol, was 1st sett. in 1665 by Jan Peek. Center of town, **Chauncey M. Depew Pk.** with **Statue** of RR. attorney & U.S. Senator, & **Wm. Nelson Law Office** (rest.), moved here from orig. site, where Depew studied law. South St. E. of Wash. St., **1st Presb. Ch.** (1846.Gr.Rev.). Oregon Rd. leads (R) 2^m to **Van Cortlandtville**, where are **Upper Van Cortlandt Manor H.** (pre-Rev.), now boys' school, & **St. Peter's Ch.** (1767), built by Van Cortlandt family. At S. edge of town, off Welcher Ave., is **Blue Mt. Reserv.** (1,586 as.pic.hik.riding. lodge.refreshments), forest tract with trls. & bridle paths. Peekskill is at J. with US6 (see), running (W) across Bear Mt. Bridge to J. with US9W (see Trip IV) at entrance to Bear Mt.-Harriman Sec. of Palisades Interst. Pk.

IV. US9W (N) to BEAR MT.-HARRIMAN ST. PK. 46.

0. from Columbus Circle, follow Broadway (N), across Geo. Washington Bridge (toll) to J. with US9W, & follow latter (R) along crest of Palisades with fine views of N.Y. City. At **14.5.** is J. with Closter Dock Rd., leading (R) down Palisades to R. shore, where trl. leads (R) short distance to **Huyler-Dock H.** (O.Sun.p.m.c.1740) & (L) short distance to **Cornwallis Hqs.** (N.O.1750.rest.1934), where Brit. Gen. on Nov. 20, 1776 watched his army ferried across Hudson to attack Ft. Lee. At **18.5.** is N.Y.-N.J. LINE. **19.5. TALLMAN MT. SEC.** (R) of **Palisades Interst. Pk.** (recr. facils.) **20.** J. with paved Rd. leading (L) 1.5^m to **Tappan**, where is **De Windt H.** (O.1700), now Masonic Shrine, which was hqs. of Geo. Washington in 1780 & in 1783. Here also are **Seventy-six H.** (O.1755), now inn containing hist. relics, where Maj. André was imprisoned after negotiating surrender of West Pt. with Benedict Arnold. **Dutch Reformed Ch.** (1835.Gr.Rev.& Fed.), on site of earlier ch. in which André was tried; & **André Hill**, where he was hanged, Oct. 2, 1780. **21. PIERMONT**, with mile-long Erie RR. pier. **25.5 NYACK**, on Hudson R., where are good pic. & bath. spots. On Piermont Ave., in S. Nyack., **Michael Cornelison H.** (1770.later adds.). On Broadway in Upper Nyack, **Old Stone Ch.** (c.1813). **36.5. HAVER-STRAW**, notable for manufacture of brick. Riverside Ave. leads (R) 0.5^m to **Red Stone Dock Campsite** in Palisades Interst. Pk. **37. N.Y. St. RECONSTRUCTION HOME** (L) for children, on site of Treason H. where André & Arnold met to negotiate surrender of West Pt. at **38.** is J. with Rd. leading (R) 0.5^m to **Stony Pt. Battlefield Reserv.** where Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne on July 6, 1779 defeated Brit. Here is **Stony Pt. Mus.** (O) containing hist. relics; fine view across Hudson. **46.** Entrance to **BEAR MT.-HARRIMAN SEC. OF PALISADES INTERST. PK.** (inn & lodges.restaurant.cafeteria.pic.dancing.amusements.swim.pool.rowing.horses & bridle paths.sports facils.winter sports). Regular steamer serv. from N.Y. City. On Nature Trl. are 5 mus. bldgs. containing natural hist. colls. There is also zoo with animals found wild, now or formerly, in pk. Good hiking trls. leading to scenic pts. Earthworks of Ft. Clinton, which guarded Hudson Highlands during Rev., have been preserved. Perkins Mem. Dr. runs to summit of **Bear Mt.** (1,314'); fine view. Just N. of entrance to pk. is J. with US6 (see). US9W (see) cont. (N) along Hudson.

US 46—NEW JERSEY

N.J.-N.Y. LINE (at Geo. Washington Bridge) (W) to **DEL. R.** (across from Portland, Pa.). **73.5. US46**

Via: (Hackensack), Ridgefield Pk., Paterson, Totowa, Dover, Kenvil, (L. Hopatcong), Netcong, Hackettstown, Buttzville, Delaware. Good Rd. Accoms.: All types.

US46 crosses N.J.'s N. Mt. & L. sec. to Del. R. c.12^m (S) from Del. Water Gap. It crosses Del. R. to J. with US611, part of Del. R. Tour (see Pa.). US611 runs (NW) to make J. with US209 (see), a main through tour.

0. N.J. Side of Geo. Washington Bridge (other entrance to this route is Holland Tunnel & then US46 united with US1).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take Skyline Drive (S) c.3^m to **Palisades Amusement Pk.** (at N.J. end of 125th St. Ferry from N.Y.C.).

(B) From Bridge (R) on hard-surfaced Rd. to J. with Henry Hudson Dr., running along the base of the Palisades & the Hudson R. (more scenic than the present plateau drive above). Work has begun (1949) on 12^m upper drive which will feature a Palisades Pky.,

27-a. bird sanctuary, arboretum & dam. At J. with Hudson Dr. is Yonkers-Alpine Ferry. Here is **Cornwallis' Hqs.** (stone sec.1750.adds.), where Cornwallis waited while his army of 5,000 was ferried across river to Ft. Lee (see US1). **Huyler Dock H.** (N.O.), former trading sta. & stage-line terminal.

At 7. is J. with St.17.

SIDE TRIP: (N) on St.17 to Polify Rd. & then a short distance to **Hackensack**, a residential & industrial city, built on flats adj. Hackensack R. Chief manufactures are bricks, cement, wallpaper, haberdashery & slippers. It was sett. by Dutch in 1647 as New Barbadoes, a name which was not officially changed until 1922. Village was plundered by Brit. & Hessians in 1780. Majority of its pop. was pro-slavery at Civil War's outbreak & the Union flag was burned at the Green. Today many of its citizens commute to N.Y.C. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) S. end of Main St., **The Green**, camping ground during Rev. of both Amer. & Brit troops. (2) **Ch. on the Green** (1st Dutch Reformed.1691.rebuilt 1728.alts.1869). (3) NE. cor. Main St. & Washington Pl., **Mansion H.** (1751), where Washington was quartered. (4) Opp. Green, **Bergen County Cth.** (1912.neo-Class.by J. Riley Gordon). (5) 274 Main St., **Pub. Lib.;** hist. coll., Ind. relics. (6) 450 River St., **Terhune H.** (1670.adds.). (7) 249 Polify Rd., **Hopper H.** (1816-18).

12.5. PASSAIC (Route skirts Clifton (L), suburb of Passaic)

Through RR. & bus conns. Accoms.: All types. Info.: Traffic Bureau, 336 Passaic St. Swim.: Pulaski Pk.

Passaic, on Passaic R., is busy textile town. Main St. is shopping center; to (W) are residential districts climbing heights & to (E) extends poorer "Dundee Section" toward R. Pop. is largely of recent foreign derivation—Poles, Itals., Russians, Slovaks, Hungarians, who have preserved old folkways. Passaic, sett. by Dutch 1678, changed hands several times during Rev. In 19th cent. it developed as textile center. Botany Mills, turning out woollens, was est. 1819; plants mfg. handkerchiefs, garments, rubber articles followed. Most serious labor conflict came in 1926 with strike at Botany Mills, resulting in clashes with police over right to hold public meetings. Norman Thomas was arrested when making an address from fork of a tree. 125 Lexington Ave., **Van Schott H.** (Dutch Col.alt.& remod.1899), orig. parsonage of Old Dutch Reformed Ch. Gregory Ave. & Prospect St., **Armory Pk.** with Burial Vault constructed as morgue c.1690. NE. cor. of Monroe & 3rd Sts., **SS, Peter & Paul's Russian Orthodox Greek Cath. Ch.** (1911), built with money donated by Czar, is in style of Moscow Chs.

13.5. PATERSON

Through RR. & bus conns. Accoms.: All types. Info.: Alexander Hamilton Hotel, Market & Church Sts. Swim.: Barbour's Pond, Garret Mt. Reserv., S. end of New St. (free).

Paterson is built on high ground above falls of Passaic R. which has furnished power from beginning for city's industries. R. gorge has been largely preserved by pk & further downstream is another recr. area. Stretch bet., however, is lined with factories. Business dist. centers around Main, Broadway & Market Sts.; best residential sec. is on E. Side. Paterson, sett. by Dutch in 1679, for more than a century had very slow development. Then, in 1791, Alex. Hamilton helped found Soc. for Establishment of Useful Manufactures which selected Great Falls of Passaic R. for site of industrial center. L'Enfant, planner of Washington, D.C., was hired to build system of raceways & city was named for current Gov. of N. J. Earliest industry was cotton spinning. Morris Canal, completed in 1831 & conn. city with Pa. coal fields, & RRs., arriving soon after, stimulated expansion. Textile (silk & cotton) mills & dyeing plants are chief industries, but many other plants have been est. incl. Wright Aeronautical Corp. In 1836 occurred fire which destroyed some 500 bldgs. Paterson has been labor trouble spot since early times. First conflict occurred in 1828 in textile mill. The 1910 strike, which led to a "lock-out" by employers, won support of radicals from N.Y. Despite great demonstration, strikers were defeated. It was claimed that strike led to exodus from city by industries. Strike of 1933, however, proved successful.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) On Valley Rd. at Lackawanna RR. bridge, **Garret Mt. Reserv.** (570 as.pic.hik.trls.), hill top pk., fine views. Here is **Lambert Castle** (1892); coll. of Passaic Cty. Hist. Soc. (O.Sat.Sun.afts.& Wed.Thurs.Fri.); prints, antiques & relics. Near-by is **Observatory Tower.** (2) 268 Summer St. **Paterson Mus.** (O.wks. 1-5.Sat.10-5.free); Ind. relics, hist. & nat. hist. colls. Here is 1st submarine built in 1878 by John P. Holland. (3) SE. cor. of Broadway & Auburn St., **Danforth Mem. Lib.** (O.wks.Class.by Henry Bacon). (4) SE. cor. of Ward & Hamilton Sts., **Passaic**

Cty. Adm. Bldg. (1898.Flemish). (5) In **East Side Pk.**, overlooking **Passaic Pk.**, are **Gen. Pulaski & Soldiers Mons.** (6) On R. above falls is **West Side Pk.** (canoes.row-boats). Here is "**Fenian Ram**," J. P. Holland's successful submarine, launched in 1881. It was not until 1893 that Gov. awarded contract for a submarine, & not until 1900 that Navy Dept. accepted the "**Holland**." (7) On **Market St.**, **City Hall** (by **John M.Carrere**). (8) 11 **Van Houten St.**, **Family Shops** (O.appl.), where silk is woven under a family shop-system. (9) NW. cor. **Mill & Van Houten St.**, **Old Gun Mill** (O.appl.1836) built by **Sam. Colt**, inventor of **Colt revolver**, who manufactured weapons here. (10) At **Passaic Falls** are hydroelectric & steam plants in gorge of **Passaic R.** A foot bridge spans the falls. (11) 1120 E. 19th St., **Wright Aeronautical Plant** (group tours on appl.).

20.5. FAIRFIELD REFORMED CH. (1804.steeple added later). **27. TROY HILLS** (has cattle & horse show in Sept.). **31. J.** with side Rd. (R) here short distance to **Mountain Lakes**, suburban development with 8 artificial ls. **32. L. ARROWHEAD.** **32.5. DENVILLE** on **Indian L.** (resort). **37. DOVER.** In vic., **Picatinny Arsenal** where will be gov. rocket research development. **41.5. KEN-VIL. Hercules Powder Co.**, "America's oldest continuously operated dynamite plant." **43.5. J.** with side Rd. (R) here 1.5^m to S. end of **L. Hopatcong**, famous resort (accoms.amusements) with largest inland body of water in N.J. **48.5. BUDD L.** (resort). **54. MUSCONETCONG DAM** (swim.). **54.5. J.** with side Rd. leading (L) c.1.5^m to **N.J. St. Fish Hatchery** (O). **55. HACKETTSTOWN.** **66. BUTZVILLE**, where is **Island Park**. (pic.boat.f.in Pequest R.). S. of Butzville on St.30 is **Oxford** at 2^m. (R) here a short distance. **Meth. Ch.**, formerly an old Grist Mill (1750). Near-by on hill (R) of the Fork is **Shippen Mansion** (N.O.1754.fine Georg.), built by owners of old blast furnace once located here. **68.5. J.** with side Rd. leading (L) 2^m to **Belvidere** (see Del. R. Tour, Pa.). **69. Hy.** now follows Del. R. **73.5. Bridge** (free) across Del. R. to Pa. At bridge is J. with St.8.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.8 (N) here 9.5^m to J. with side Rd.

Take latter (R) here 6^m to **Hope**, sett. by Moravian colonists in 1774, but abandoned after smallpox epidemic in 1808. Many fine old stone hs. **Moravian Ch.** (R) has been remodeled as a bank. The **Old Mill** (1768) is still functioning but with modern equipment. (S) is **Jenny Jump St. For.** (camp.pic.h.).

At 14^m on St.8 is J. with side Rd.

Take latter (R) c.2^m to **Johnsonburg**. In town's center **Van Ness H.** (stone.pre-1781). (L) a short distance, **Christian Ch. Cemetery** with grave of Jos. Thomas, minister, known as the "white pilgrim" because he wore white raiment, whitewashed boots, & rode a white horse.

ST. S-24 & ST. 24—NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH, N.J. (across Holland Tunnel from N.Y.) (W) to **PHILLIPSBURG, N.J.** (across Del. R. from Easton, Pa.). **63.5. St.S-24, St.24**

Via: Union, Springfield, (Millburn), (Summit), Chatham, Madison, Morristown, Mendham, (Hackettstown), Washington. Good Rd. Accoms.: All types.

This tour avoids industrial towns & developments & in 1st sec. traverses reg. of large estates & commuters' homes. At Easton it makes J. with US22 (see), a main cross-country route. (W) of Morristown it climbs into int. mountain country.

0. ELIZABETH (see US1). **3.5. UNION**, small business town. On **Chester St.**, **Presb. Ch.** (1782), built after orig. parsonage & most of village was burnt by Brit. Graves of Hessians in cemetery. **6. SPRINGFIELD**, a center of fighting, June 23, 1781. **First Presb. Ch.** (R) whose Chaplain, Jas. Caldwell, threw to patriot troops Watts' hymnbooks to be used as gun wadding, shouting "Give 'em Watts, give 'em Watts, boys." 231 S. Springfield Ave., **Swain H.** (1744). St.S-24 now becomes St.24 on which cont.

SIDE TRIP: (R) from Springfield 1^m to **Millburn** surrounded by lakes & fine residences. 40 Main St., **Vaux Hall** was home of Caldwell (see above). (N) of Millburn is **South Mt. Reserv.** (2,000 as. good f.in R.trls.winter sports). Here is **Washington Rock** at head of **Crest Dr.** Plaque states that Gen. Washington in summer of 1780 here watched conflict bet. Brit. & Amer. troops. Trl. leads to **Hemlock Falls**.

7. J. with side Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (L) here 4^m to **Summit**, residential suburb climbing First Watchung Mt. Tablet at Hobart Ave. marks **Site of Old Sow**, small cannon used as alarm gun to warn Washington of Brit. approach.

10.5. CHATHAM. (E) of business center, **Day's Tavern** (R) where Washington stopped. (W) of town (R) **Elm Tree Inn** (1811). **12.5. BOTTLE HILL TAVERN** (1812), so-called because it is said a bottle was used as its sign board. **13. MADISON. Mun. Bldg.** (int.inter.), donated by Mrs. Marcellus Dodge, niece of John D. Rockefeller. Ridgedale Ave., **Sayre H.** (c.1745) was "Mad Anthony" Wayne's hqs. for time during Rev. On outskirts of town, **Drew Univ.**, a theological seminary. Here are **Mead Hall** (1836.fine S.Col.), **Rose Mem. Lib.** (1938) with coll. of rare mss., & **Statue of Francis Asbury**, 1st Amer. Meth. bishop. **15. COLLEGE OF ST. ELIZABETH** for women (Cath.) on hill. **17.5. MORRISTOWN** (see US202). **25. MENDHAM.** At town's center **Black Horse Inn** (R) & **Phoenix H.** (L), both dating to Col. times. **26. RALSTON** has oldest still-functioning U.S. P.O. (1775), a post office since 1792 (int.inter.). Adj. is **Ralston H.** (1771). **27. LOUGHLIN MILL** (O) which has been making cider since Col. times. **30.5. CHESTER.** On Main St., **Chester H.** (1812.hotel). **32.5. (L)** here on good Rd. 1^m to **Hacklebarney St. Pk.** Fine Black R. gorge (trls.pic.f.). **35.5. LONG VALLEY**, 18th cent. German settlement. **Long Valley Inn** (1787.remold.1922) is still functioning. Near-by (L) is **Old Ford H.** (1774), another alleged "Washington slept here" house. **37. Summit of SCHOOLEYS MT.** (1,073';fine view). **40.5. J.** with St.S-24 which leads straight ahead 0.5^m to **Hacketts-town.** Main route cont. (SW) on St.24. **43.5. A** side Rd. leads (R) here 1.5^m to **Rockport** where is **St. Game Farm.** **51. WASHINGTON**, which was a stop-over on old Morris Canal. (R) c.2^m from Washington is **Consumers' Research Plant** (O.wks.), a much publicized org. advising through its publications on quality of food & merchandise. F. J. Schlink, a director, was co-author with Arthur Kallet, of muckraking book, "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs." **51.5. J.** with side Rd. leading (R) 1.5^m to **Brass Castle**, named for an early settler, Jacob Brass, good f. here & in **Roaring Brook Falls.** A Rd. climbs up **Scott Mt.** (fine views). **63.5. PHILLIPSBURG**, small industrial city on hills above Del. R. Mfg. companies incl. Warren Foundry & Pipe Corp & Ingersoll-Rand Co. mfg. pneumatic tools.

US 22—NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, N.J. (across Holland Tunnel from N.Y.C.) (W) to **PHILLIPSBURG** (across Del. R. from Easton, Pa.). **59. US22**

Via: Hillside, Union, Scotch Plains, (Fanwood), (Westfield), N. Plainfield, (Plainfield & Dunellen), Bound Brook, Somerville, Lebanon, Bloomsbury. Good but much traveled Rd. Accoms.: All types.

Take Holland Tunnel from N.Y.C. & US1 to Newark, then US22 (R). US22 traverses 1st an industrial area & then a mt. reg. to Del. R. Good fishing in streams of mt. sec. Hy. passes number of fine old stone Col. Hs.

5.5. UNION (see St.S-24). **7.5. RAHWAY R.** (good f.). **Rahway R. Pky.** extends on both sides of stream. **10. MOUNTAINSIDE.** Here is **Echo L. Pk.** (pic.boat.f.). **10.5. J.** with New Providence Rd.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter (L) 1^m to **Sip Manor H.** (Dutch Col.), occupied by Lord Cornwallis during Rev.

(B) Take New Providence Rd. (R) 1.5^m to **Watchung** (Ind.: "high hill") **Reserv.** (1,962 as pic.fee for camp,bridlepaths & hik.trls.). At 2.5^m **Surprise L.** (resort.boat.f.).

13. SCOTCH PLAINS has **Bapt. Ch.** founded 1847 & on Front St., **Olde Historic Inn** (1737). J. with side Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) a few miles to **Fanwood** on St.28. On Martine Ave., **Spence H.** (1774).

(1) From Fanwood (L) on Terrill Rd. 2^m to **Frazee H.** (R) at J. with Raritan Rd. where Betty Frazee refused to bake bread for Cornwallis' troops.

(2) From Fanwood (E) c.2^m on St.28 to **Westfield.** On Broad St. & Mountain Ave., **Presb. Ch.** where Jas. Morgan, murderer of Jas. Caldwell, was tried & sentenced & later hanged on Gallows Hill. Broad St. & Springfield Ave., **Ind. Burial Ground.** 819 E. Broad St., **Scudder H.** (Georg.Col.), hqs. of Amer. Gen. Wm. Alexander during Rev. Side trip cont. on St.28 W. 3^m to **Plainfield.** Watchung Ave., **Quaker Meeting H.** (O.appl. 1788). 950 Cedar Brook Rd., **Martine H.** (1717.adds.) where banker-poet E. C. Stedman spent childhood. W. Front St. & Washington Ave., **Washington Hqs.** (O.1746.Dutch Col.), occupied by Hist. Soc. In **Cedar Brook Pk.** are Shakespeare, Iris & Orchard Gardens. At 6^m is **Dunellen.** (L) here c.1^m to **New Market.** Because of controversies bet. local Bapts. as to whether Sabbath should be observed on Sat. or Sun., Amer. Rev. soldiers called it Squabbletown. On New Market Rd., **Vail Mansion** (1814.Gr.Rev.), built by Duncan Phyfe, famous furniture maker, for daughter Eliza Vail.

19. J. with side Rd. (R) here up steep grade 1^m to **Washington Rock St. Pk.** (pic. restaurant) where is rock from which Washington observed Brit. maneuvers. **26. SOMERVILLE** (see US206). **31. NORTH BRANCH.** (R) here a short distance is **Jacob Ten Eyck H.** (1725.rebuilt c.1795.fine Col.) whose great fireplace is set with tiles illustrating Scriptural passages. **36. J.** with side Rd. leading (R) 3.5^m to **Oldwick** with **Zion Luth. Ch.** **41. STAGE COACH INN** (N.O.c.1770.int.inter.). **42. CLINTON.** On S. Branch of Raritan R. (f.) is **Old Mill** (rebuilt 1836). **Clinton H.** (c.1740), formerly a stagecoach stop. **45. PERRYVILLE.** Here (L) is **Brick H.** (1812), former tavern.

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (R) across Mulhockaway Cr. 1^m to **Van Syckles Cor.** **Van Syckles Tavern** (1763). Jos. Bonaparte stayed here on trips from Bordentown.

52. BLOOMSBURY straddling Musconetcong R. **53.5. (R) OLD GREENWICH PRESB. CH.** (1835). Congregation est. 1740. **55. STILL VALLEY** On Belvidere Rd., **St. James Luth. Ch.** (1854). **59. PHILLIPSBURG** (see St.24).

US 1—NEW JERSEY

GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE (at New York, N.Y.) (SW) to **TRENTON, N.J. 65. US1**

Via: Fort Lee, Fairview, North Bergen, Jersey City, (Newark), Elizabeth, Linden, (New Brunswick). Superhy. of 4 or 6 lanes throughout. Accoms.: In cities.

US1, highspeed route bypassing large cities, is more notable for gas stas. & advertisements than for scenic or hist. int. **St.27** (see below) is more pleasant & less traveled alt. bet. Elizabeth & Trenton. **N. Sec.** of route is crowded with industrial developments & suburbs of N.Y.C. Further (S) there is comparatively little industry & countryside is particularly fine. Tourist in hurry to get to Trenton may use Holland Tunnel (instead of bridge), which is reached from West Side elevated hy. in Manhattan & brings him almost directly to Pulaski Skyway (see below).

0. US1 crosses **GEO. WASHINGTON BRIDGE** (see N.Y.C. toll) into N.J. On bridge are parking spaces (fine views). At N. J. end is **J. with US9-W** (see N.Y.). **1.5. FT. LEE.** Here on hts. of Palisades, Washington had ft. from which he observed (Nov.1776) surrender of Ft. Washington across R. & as result was forced to abandon Ft. Lee. **3. J. with US46** (see). **Sam. Wright H.** (1790.Dutch Col.). **5. FAIRVIEW** (L) with **Internat. Fireworks Co.** which manufactures display fireworks for use in civic celebrations. **8. J. with Bergen Pike.**

SIDE TRIPS: Take latter (L) 1.5^m to **J. with Hudson Blvd. E.**

(1) On Hudson Blvd. E. (R) again to Lincoln Tunnel (toll) to N.Y. (see). At Jersey side of Tunnel, a short distance (S) is **Hoboken.**

Through RR. & bus conns. Lincoln Tunnel direct conn. with N.Y.C. Accoms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., Newark St.; Lackawanna Terminal, Hudson Rl. (day & night). Hoboken, which extends (S) to Jersey City, is crowded bet. Hudson R. & lower Palisades. An industrial center, it impresses visitors chiefly as lively port. River St., along waterfront, is lined by saloons, cheap hotels, sailors' boarding houses & resorts, & faces entrances to piers from which great ocean liners sail to foreign ports. Hoboken has Germanic background, as the old wisecrack, "Hoboken where only German is spoken," indicates. There are many restaurants offering good food & excellent beer, & dance halls frequented by a German clientele. Sett. by Dutch in 1640, when it was known as Hobocan Hackhing ("land of the tobacco pipe"), it suffered Ind. attacks largely provoked by Dutch aggression.

Col. John Stevens, investor & financier, was modern city's real founder. He bought land on which a good part of present city stands & auctioned off lots in N.Y.C. Hoboken became famous as suburban resort for New Yorkers. John Jacob Astor built a home & Wm. Cullen Bryant & Martin Van Buren vacationed there. General public was attracted by beer gardens & other amusements. City jumped into nation-wide notoriety when Edgar Allan Poe wrote "Mystery of Marie Roget" which was really concerned with murder of Mary Rogers, a N.Y. shopgirl whose body was found in R. near entrance of Sybil's Cave, on River Walk. In 1867, Edwin, son of Col. John Stevens, carrying out his father's idea bequeathed \$650,000 for bldg. & endowment of Stevens Institute, an outstanding engineering college. During Prohibition Hoboken became mecca once more for New Yorkers. This time they were in search of good beer. Christopher Morley, Cleon Throckmorton & associates took advantage of opportunity offered by thirsty influx & opened 2 theatres which presented Victorian-period melodrama for benefit of sophisticated New Yorkers.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) On Castle Pt., **Stevens Institute** (1871) maintains summer engineering camp at Johnsonburg. Most of campus bldgs. are O. wks. incl.: 5th St. near Hudson

St., Adm. Bldg., known as "Old Stone Mill," orig. home of Institute. SE. Cor. Hudson & 6th Sts., **Lib. Bldg.** (O.appl.) containing Leonardo da Vinci coll. of more than 1,000 items. On Castle Pt., **Stevens Castle**, home of John C. Stevens, now dormitory (fine view). SE. River & 6th Sts., **Navy Bldg.** with mus. (O.afts.Wed.& on appl.); exhibits of development of mechanical locomotion. (2) 42 2nd St., **Hof Brau Haus**, famous for German food & good beer. (3) 1203 Washington St., **Hetty Green H.**, apartment house, once home of eccentric millionairess. At one time she received a summons because she failed to pay Hoboken \$2.00 dog-tax. Refusing to pay, she fled to Manhattan & only returned after her daughter had paid tax.

(2) On Hudson Blvd. E. (L) 2m to **Site of Hamilton-Burr Duel**; marker in small pk. at edge of palisades. Here on same spot where his son Philip had been killed in duel 3 yrs. earlier, Alex. Hamilton was mortally wounded by Aaron Burr, July 11, 1804. 200 yds. (S) on Hamilton Ave. is **Alex. Hamilton Mon.**

US1 now passes through N. sec. of Jersey City. (SW) is **Laurel Hill**, one of several outcroppings on flat Jersey Meadows. **11.5.** At traffic circle is **Entrance to Pulaski Skyway**. Straight ahead on concrete hy. to Newark Ave. (L) on latter to Hudson Blvd. (R) on latter to Jersey City.

12. JERSEY CITY

Through RR. & bus conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 921 Bergen Ave.; Auto Club of Hudson Cty., 2330 Hudson Blvd.

Jersey City occupies peninsula bet. Hackensack & Hudson (North) Rs. Although an important industrial & shipping center in its own right a large number of its citizens commute to N. Y. At Journal Sq., the city's heart, are terminals for buses & interurban lines & the amusement dist. Hudson Blvd. extending from Union City (N) cuts through Sq. (S) to Bayonne, an adj. industrial city (especially oil refining). S. sec. of blvd. is lined with fine residences & apartment houses. Dutch made 1st sett. c.1629 & largely as a result of colonists' aggression, there were bloody conflicts with Inds. lasting till 1660. In 1664 Brit. came into possession. On Aug. 18, 1779 Brit. ft. at Paulus Hook was captured in surprise night attack by forces under command of Major (Lighthorse Harry) Lee. Before Civil War, city became a sta. on Underground Railroad. Slaves were smuggled, hidden in Erie Canal boats. Because of its location on Upper N.Y. Bay & because it is on main route to Phila., Jersey City early developed commercial importance. In 1812 Rbt. Lewis Fulton built & put into service a steam ferry connecting with N.Y. Soon main line RRs. est. their terminals in city & industries which have since multiplied & expanded greatly followed. In 20th cent. city benefited by construction of tube & tunnel links with N.Y.: Hudson Tubes, completed in 1910, which bring commuters to heart of Manhattan, & Holland & Lincoln vehicular tubes. From Bayonne, at Hudson Cty. Blvd. & W. 7th St., is Bayonne Bridge (toll); designed by Othman H. Ammann & Leon Moisseiff (former also designed Geo. Washington Bridge); construction cost \$16,000,000. Bridge is 150' above high water across Kill Van Kull to Staten I. The arch of the bridge has a span of 1,675', one of longest in world. On Communipaw water front on July 30, 1916, during World War I, occurred the Black Tom Explosion which cost \$20,000,000 damage & shook entire met. area. Cause of explosion has never been discovered. Jersey City today is integral part of great met. industrial & port area & is terminal for number of main-line RRs. & port of passenger & freighter lines.

Jersey City politics have been noted for being on occasion unconventional & corrupt, including stuffing of ballot boxes, letting of crooked mun. contracts for improvements, etc. In recent years & up to 1947, when he retired in favor of his nephew, Frank Hague was city's colorful mayor. The opposition maintains that during his incumbency per capita cost of government was highest of any city in N.J. It was during Hague's regime that the widely publicized conflict bet. union organizers & sympathizers & police occurred. After a long drawn out legal battle, courts finally affirmed right to distribute leaflets, display placards & hold meetings in public places. An outstanding achievement of Hague's administration was creation of city's fine Medical Center & special Bureau for Juvenile Delinquency. Both have done notable work. In spring 1949 Hague political machine met severe defeat. PTS. OF INT.: (1) SW. Highland & Bergen Ave., **Old Bergen Ch.** (1842). Cemented into front wall bet. doorways are stones from the 2 previous chs. with inscription: "1680 W-Day." "Kerk Gebouwt Het Yaer 1680. Bowt in Het Yaer 1773." (2) 298 Academy St., **Van Wagenen H.** (late 19th cent.), occupied by descendants of Dutch family that received in 1650 a share of land from Kill Van Kull to Weehawken,

ceded by Inds. to Peter Stuyvesant. Lafayette entertained Washington at dinner (1779) here under large apple tree. (3) NE. cor. of Bergen Sq., **Statue of Peter Stuyvesant** (by Massey Rhind). (4) 105 Hudson St., huge **Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Plant**, est. 1806. Colgate Clock, in tower with dial 50' in diameter & minute hand that weighs 2,200 lbs., can be seen from pts. on N. Y. harbor & Hudson R. (5) 83 Wayne St. **Ionic H.** (N.O.early 19th cent.int.inter.alts.) is now social center of adj. St. Matthew's Ch. (6) Jersey Ave. & Montgomery St., **Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.1901. Ital. Ren.by Bright & Bacon); Otto Goetzke gem coll.; Allen coll. of household furnishings & wearing apparel of 19th cent. & McGill coin coll. (7) Baldwin Ave. at Montgomery St., **Medical Center** by John T. Rowland, skyscraper with 1,800 beds & incl. Margaret Hague Maternity Center. (8) West end Belmont Ave., **Lincoln Pk.**, 287 as., developed for various sports; large lake, & statue of Lincoln by J. E. Fraser. US1 cont. (S) from Jersey City on Pulaski Skyway, named for Polish émigré who lost life in Amer. Rev. Hy. is 3.5^m long & rises 145' above Hackensack & Passaic Rs. Cost \$21,000,000. Views of Jersey City &, beyond, Newark's tall bldgs. **17.5.** Traffic circle with Rd. leading (L) to **Newark Airport** (see Newark). **18.5.** J. with St.21 & US22 (see). As hy. cont. (S) Bayonne Bridge (L) conn. Bayonne, & Staten Island, & Goethal's Bridge conn. Elizabeth & Staten I., are visible.

22.5. ELIZABETH

Through RR. & bus conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C. at Winfield Scott Hotel, N. Broad St.

Elizabeth, adj. to Newark on (N), is in heart of great northern N. J. industrial area & extends (E) to Arthur Kill opp. Staten I., with which it is conn. by Goethal's Bridge (toll) as well as by ferry. Elizabeth R., which in old days was crowded with shipping, & Rahway R. cut through city (NE) from the Kill. Elizabeth is oldest Eng. settlement in St. In 1664, 3 Long Islanders bought land bet. Raritan R. & Newark Bay from Inds. & c.1 yr. later Gov. Philip Carteret picked site on this tract for future provincial capital, named in honor of wife of his cousin, Sir Geo. Carteret, one of N. J. Proprietors. In 1686 seat of gov. was moved to Perth Amboy. Elizabeth, however, continued to thrive & became important shipbuilding & industrial town. It suffered severely during Rev. from Brit. raids. Both Alex. Hamilton & Aaron Burr went to school here &, in 19th cent., Admiral Wm. F. Halsey, Jr., of World War II fame, was born here. In 1830's port of Staten I. Sound was developed & this, together with coming of RRs., assured steady expansion. Elizabeth in this period was noted for shell fish, & rivalry bet. fishermen of "downtown" shore front & "uptown" dist. often led to brawls. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 1st great industry, 1873, was soon followed by host of others. Plants employing upwards of 50,000 people produce c.\$150,000,000 worth of manufactures annually: oil refineries, machine tools, steel & cast iron machinery, hardware, chemicals, clothing. PTS. OF INT.: Some 23 structures of hist. int. in city are marked by plaques. (1) 61 Broad St., **St. John's Ch.** (Episc.1860.Vict.Goth.). (2) On Broad St., (S) of Caldwell Pl., site of **First Presb. Ch.** destroyed by fire 1947 & in process of being rebuilt. The 1st Ch. (c.1668) also served as gen. assembly; 2nd (1724) was destroyed by Brit. in 1780 & rebuilt soon after. One of pastors was Jonathan Dickinson, 1st Pres. of College of N.J., now Princeton, & 1st classes met in bldg., no longer extant, on grounds of ch. (3) Cor. Broad St. & Rahway Ave., **Union County Cth.** (1903 by Ackerman & Ross). In Annex, a 15-story tower, is Union Cty. Hist. Soc. Room (O. Wed.afs.Sat.a.m.); coll. of portraits, hist. relics. (4) SW. cor. Broad St. & Rahway Ave., **Pub. Lib.** (O.Ital.Ren.by E.L.Tilden) on site of several early taverns. (5) In Scott Pk. is **Gen. Winfield Scott Shaft**, recently completed. At 1104 E. Jersey St., opp. the pk. is **Site of Old Scott Homestead**. (6) 1073 E. Jersey St., **Boudinot H.** (O. rest.), home of Elias Boudinot, Pres. of Continental Congress. He delivered eulogy over body of Pastor Jas. Caldwell (see St.S-24). (7) 1046 E. Jersey St., **Belcher H.** (pre-1742.Gr.Rev.fine inter.& exter.), home of Jonathan Belcher. Gov. of provinces & one of supporters of plan for a College of N.J. (8) 1045 E. Jersey St., **Nath. Bonnell H.** (pre-1682). (9) 21 Westfield Ave., **Williamson H.** (1808). (10) 556 Morris Ave., **Crane H.** (pre-Rev.N.Eng.Col.). (11) 408 Rahway Ave., **Old Chateau** (c.1760), confiscated during Rev. because owner, the Cavalier Jouet, was Tory. (12) Union Square, **Statue of Minuteman** by Carl Conrads, comm. resistance to Brit. invaders, June 7, 1780 at this spot. (13) 633 Pearl St., **St. John's Parsonage** (1696.enlarged 1765.largely rebuilt 1817). (14) Several of the city's plants are open to visitors: **Amer. Type Founders Plant**, 200 Elmora Ave. (O.group tours, written appl.); SE.

end Trumbull St., **Singer Sewing Machine Plant** (O.group tours, written appl.), employing 7,000 workers; 116 Livingston St., **N. J. Pretzel Plant** (O.wks.), employing mostly deaf mutes.

SIDE TRIP: From Elizabeth (S) to Trenton. 43m St.27 & US206. Via: Rahway, Menlo Pk., Metuchen, (Stelton), Highland Pk., New Brunswick & Princeton. Adequate accoms. St.27 follows S. Elmore Ave. branching (SW) & shortly passes **Warinanco Pk.** (stadium. boat.pic.skating), named for Lenni Lenape Ind. chief. 3.5m **Rahway**, industrial city known during Rev. as Spanktown because of local physician's habit of spanking his wife. 265 Hamilton St., **Art Center**. At 4m hy. crosses Rahway R. which has a pky. on both shores. A little further along hy. passes **Old Presb. Cemetery** (R) with grave of Abr. Clark, signer of Decl. of Ind. & delegate to Continental Congress. 9m **Menlo Pk.**, with **Site of Edison's Laboratory** marked by boulder behind which is Mem. Tower topped by huge lightbulb. Within tower is a perpetual light. Tower marks spot where 1st incandescent bulb was made. Edison's workshop & many relics have been removed by Henry Ford to mus. in Dearborn, Mich. (see). It is claimed that Edison also worked in wooden shack directly behind Mem. Eventually he moved his lab. (1887) to West Orange, N. J. (see). 11m **Metuchen**. Here are **Allan H.** (1740), Woodbridge Ave., **First Presb. Ch.** (1793.rest.), & Middlesex Ave., **Franklin Civic H.** (O), early schoolh. & meeting place of Rev. Committee of Safety. At 14.5m is J. with surfaced Rd.

Take latter (R) here through Stelton to **N. Stelton** at 2m, formerly home of **Fellowship Co-operative Community**, known for Ferrer Sch. (now called the Stelton Modern Sch.), which was outstanding in leadership in new experimental educational methods. Teachers have incl. Manuel Komroff, Will Durant & Rockwell Kent.

16.5m J. with St.S-28.

Take latter (R). At 1m is **Mercer H.** (1784.Col.). At 1.5m (L) **Ross Hall** (1793) & at 2.5m **Low H.** (1741.fine Georg.Col.). Hy. cont. past Rutgers Univ. Stadium & at 5.5m **Field H.** (1743). Near-by is **Ind. Burial Ground**. At 8m is **Bound Brook** & J. with St.28.

17m NEW BRUNSWICK

Through RR. & bus conns. Good accoms. Info.: C. of C., Woodrow Wilson Hotel, George St. & Livingston Ave.; Auto Club of Central N. J., Roger Smith Hotel.

New Brunswick, on Raritan R., is industrial & educational center. Founded in 1681 by company of immigrants from Long I., it was named for King George I., "Duke of Brunswick." In 18th cent. it became center of rich agric. dist. & many mills sprang up on streams in vic. Vessels coming up R. crowded the water-front. In 1774 Provincial Congress met here & elected delegates to Continental Congress, although town, due to its occupation by Brit. in 1759, had developed a good deal of Tory sentiment. Washington & his defeated army reached New Brunswick, Nov. 28, 1776, but had to continue withdrawal in face of Brit. forces which now occupied town. He returned after Battle of Monmouth & it was from New Brunswick that he ordered march (S) which resulted in Brit. surrender at Yorktown. In early 19th cent. New Brunswick continued to be important port, due to location on R. & building of Del. & Raritan Canal. Competition by RRs. resulted in decline of shipping but in 2nd half of 19th cent. town's industrial importance grew steadily. 20th cent. witnessed est. of plants turning out pharmaceutical products, followed later by factories producing automobile parts, aircraft, chemicals, rugs, clothing. In 1929 New Brunswick made headlines with Hall-Mills murder case which resulted in acquittal of Mrs. Hall & 2 of her brothers who were accused of murdering Rev. W. Hall & Elinor Mills, choir singer in his ch. The mystery of this murder has never been solved. In 1949 a lab. was est. here by U.S. Atomic Energy Commission as "bureau of standards" for chemicals & special materials used in national atomic energy program.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) **Rutgers Univ.** (most of bldgs.O.) was founded as Queens College in 1766 to prepare ministers for Dutch Reformed Ch. The ch. relinquished control in 1864 & New Brunswick Theological Seminary became separate institution. In 1917 Rutgers College became st. institution. Within a yr. N.J. College for Women was affiliated with it & in 1924 it became Rutgers Univ. Univ. also incl. N. J. College of Agric., Sch. of Education, N. J. College for Women, N. J. College of Pharmacy (at Newark), Univ. Exten. Div. & Univ. College which conducts evening courses in Newark & New Brunswick. To be completed (1951), **Inst. of Microbiology**, founded by Dr. Selman A. Waksman, discoverer of streptomycin. Univ. has several campuses. On Queens campus are oldest bldgs. In SE. part of city is N. J. College for Women & directly (S) of it, Farm of N. J. College of Agric. & Experiment Sta. Univ. bldgs. incl.: Hamilton St. bet. George & College Aves., **Queens Bldg.** (1825.post-Col.by Jas.McComb.architect of N.Y.City Hall). (E) of Queens Bldg., **Kirkpatrick Chapel** (1872.Fr.Goth.) with 90 portraits of Univ. notables. Among painters were Thos. Sully & John Vanderlyn. There are fine mem. windows. (W) of Queens Bldg., **Geological Hall** (O.wks.); coll. of Ind. relics, minerals & some fossils. SW. cor. Hamilton & George Sts., **Schanck Observatory** (N.O.1865), modeled after Temple of Winds in Athens. Hamilton St. & College Ave., **Voorhees Lib.** (O); coll. of hist. relics, early Col. drawing & paintings & coin coll. Near lib. is **N.J. Hall** (O.appl.) which contains 25,000 specimens of seed plants & oysters. 536 George St., **Ceramics Bldg.** (O.appl.Georg.Col.); ceramic exhibits & technique of manufacturing ceramics. George St. & Nichol Ave., **N. J.**

St. College of Agric. & Experiment Sta., adj. Experimental Farm. (2) Neilson St. bet. Bayard & Patterson Sts., **Dutch Reformed Ch.** (1812). In graveyard are buried Rev. soldiers & New Brunswick notables. (3) 17 Seminary Place, **New Brunswick Theological Seminary**. Suydam Hall (O.wks.afts.); biblical coll. of relief maps, coins of early Christian era & other items. (4) Opp. Seminary, **Statue of William the Silent** (duplicate from orig. plaster model of Lodewyk Royer). (5) N. end College Ave., **Buccleuch Pk.** in which is **White H.** (O.afts.Sun.& hols.May 30-Labor Day.1729.Georg.Col.); hand-painted panels, Col. furnishings. (6) 17 Codwise Ave., **Joyce Kilmer Birthpl.** (O.wks.10-10.free); relics of poet. (7) 60 Livingstone Ave., **Guest H.** (O.appl.Pub.Lib.1760.Col.); coll. of lace & shawls. In this house, Thos. Paine hid from Brit. during Rev. 23.5m **Franklin Pk. & Dutch Reformed Ch.** (est.1710); pastor was a founder of Rutgers Univ. 30m **Kingston**, sett. 1700, an int. old town & birthpl. of Jos. Hewes, signer of Decl. of Ind. From here, Washington & his armies eluded Brit. under Cornwallis, Jan. 3, 1777, immediately after Battle of Princeton by turning (N) instead of proceeding to New Brunswick. At 30.5m, on W. side of Millstone R., J. with surfaced Rd.

(R) on latter 2m to **Rocky Hill**. Here at **Berrien H.** (O.wks.exc.Mon.10-6;Sun.2-4.sm.fee.1730), Washington had hqs. Aug.-Nov. 1783, while Congress met in Princeton to draft peace terms with England; hist. furniture & relics.

At J. (see above) is old Kingston Flour Mill (L). Behind mill is dam which forms **Carnegie L.** Across L. are bldgs. of **St. Joseph's College** (Cath.). 32m **Castle Howard Farm** (1685.mod. O.). 33m **Princeton** (see US206). St.27 joins US206 to **Trenton** at 43m (for this sec. see US206).

US1 cont. (S) from Elizabeth past storage plants of Standard Oil Co. **25.5. LINDEN** in which is **Wheeler Pk.** (recr.). Among industries is **Gen. Motors Assembly Plant** (O.group tours wks.). **33.5. ROOSEVELT PK.** (192 as.) **35.5. J.** with side Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 3.5m to **Piscataway** where is **St. James Ch.** (Episc.1837), reprod. of earlier ch. destroyed by a tornado.

39. US1 crosses Raritan R. & passes campus of **N.J. College for Women (R).** **40. Traffic Circle & J.** with St.S-28.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (E) to **Old Bridge** at 7m.

(R) from Old Bridge to **Helmetta**, 5m where is **Geo. W. Helme Plant** (O.only by permit from N.Y.office), one of world's largest snuff factories, turning out some 40 million lbs. of snuff a yr.

St.S-28 cont. (SE) past **L. Lefferts** (recr.f.) to **Matawan** at 14m.

US1 cont. past grounds of **N.J. ST. COLLEGE OF AGRIC.** at **41.** (see New Brunswick above). Hy. now passes **Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research** (N.O.) which conducts investigations & health reforms throughout world. **55.5. J.** with side Rd. (L) here short distance to **Walker Gordon Farm.** (O), int. for modern dairy methods. **65. TRENTON** (see). US1 cont. through N. part of Trenton & crosses Del. R. Bridge 3m further on to Morrisville, Pa.

US 30—NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (W) to CAMDEN, N.J. (across R. from Philadelphia). **56. US30**

Via: Absecon, Egg Harbor City, Magnolia, Berlin, (Clementon), Lindenwold, (Laurel Springs), Lawnside, Haddon, Haddon Hts., Audubon, Oaklyn, Collingswood. Accomms.: All types. Excellent Rd.

US30 traverses some rich farm areas &, at its terminus, suburbs of Camden.

0. ATLANTIC CITY

Through RR., air & bus conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C.; Shore Motor Club, 130 S. Virginia Ave. Recr. facils. of all kinds (swim.f.boat.golf.horseback riding on beach.ice skate. ice hockey). Amusement centers. Horse racing at Atlantic City Race Track. Easter Parade & Sunrise Service; Auerbach Cup Motor Boat Race, May 30; Flower Show, June; Nat. Mothboat Races, Aug.; Showman's Variety Jubilee & Festival of Floats incl. "Miss America Contest," Sept.; Festival of Lights, Christmas.

Atlantic City, occupying Absecon (Ind. "place of swans") I., a series of sand dunes 10m long & less than 1m wide, is one of most popular yr-round seaside resorts in U.S., entertaining annually bet. 13,000,000 & 16,000,000 visitors. An island waste in 1852 when the Camden & Atlantic RR. was begun, the young city blossomed into fame when 1st boardwalk, conceived by Jacob Keim (because he did not like guests tracking sand into his hotel) & Alex. Boardman, was completed June 26, 1870. The invention of the rolling chair (1884) soon produced the wicker double & triple chairs in which guests are wheeled about and in 1895 the picture postcard from Germany was naturalized in Atlantic City. The present boardwalk, the 5th,

dates from 1896. It is a steel & concrete structure covered with planks laid in herringbone pattern; 60' wide, it was extended until it was almost 8^m long. The hurricane of 1944 damaged secs. of it, however, which were delayed in being repaired due to war shortages. From the boardwalk, whose neon lights give it appearance of a Broadway by the sea, 5 giant ocean piers, lined with every conceivable kind of amusement device (one advertises "16 hrs. of continuous entertainment"), jut out into the water. The beach which extends some 8^m is avail. (free) for swimming, fishing & horseback riding. On the land side, boardwalk is paralleled by Pacific & Atlantic Aves. lined with palatial hotels that face the ocean & shops that sell everything from Paris gowns to salt water taffy. During World War II the army took over all hotels for basic training center, making Atlantic City its most expensive camp.

PTS. OF INT.: On Boardwalk: (1) Georgia & Mississippi Aves., **Convention Hall** (1929.guides.sm.fee), said to be largest of its kind in world with auditorium seating 41,000 & pipe organ of 32,000 pipes. Also meeting rooms & ballroom; facils. for basketball, football, ice hockey, boxing, horse shows, theatricals & concerts. (2) Arkansas Ave., **Hamid's Million Dollar Pier** (1,900'; closed from Labor Day through winter.single fee.amusements.bath.), named by Capt. J. L. Young in 1906 when cost of still incomplete pier had reached \$1,000,000. (3) Tennessee Ave., **Central Pier**, once city's longest pier (2,700') it has been three-times destroyed by fire; now one-third of orig. length. Commercial exhibits. (4) Pennsylvania Ave., **Steeplechase Pier**, juvenile attractions (fees), f. & yachting. Orig. 800' long (1890), it was rebuilt after 1932 fire to 1,500'. (5) Virginia Ave., **Steel Pier** (single fee.2,000'), variety of attractions, incl. water carnival, zoo, theaters, ballroom, & radio studio. (6) New Jersey Ave., **Garden Pier**, youngest pier, of Sp. architecture; features sporting & theatrical events. Off the Boardwalk: (7) Pacific & Rhode Island Aves., **Absecon Lighth.** (N.O. 167'.1854). (8) Albany & Ventnor Aves., **World War Mem.** (Class. by Carrere & Hastings). Within is mon., "Liberty in Distress," a reprod. by F. W. MacMonnies of his work at Varredes, France, comm. 1st battle of the Marne. **7. ABSECON.** J. with US9 (see). **18. EGG HARBOR CITY**, winemaking & grape juice center surrounded by vineyards. J. with Green Bank Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (N) 3^m to **Franklin D. Roosevelt Pk.** (recre.bath.). Rd. cont. bet. 2 lakes (f.). At 4^m dirt Rd. leads here 0.5^m to **Gloucester I.** (R). At 6^m on Green Bank Rd. is **Weekstown** where hy. turns (R) skirting **Green Bank St. For.** (O.daylight hrs.1,833 as.; bath.pic.h.f.). At 11.5^m (R) **Richards Mansion** (rest.). Rd. now traverses Jersey Pine reg., still inhabited by segregated group of people known as "the Pineys." It is said that some of ancestors of group deserted their Col. villages as protest against rigid religious rules & that its numbers were augmented by Tory renegades & deserters from Brit. army during Rev. The Pineys in the old days had a reputation for lawlessness & lived in great squalor. Construction of Rds. through the Pines has broken down some of barriers bet. the Pineys & surrounding pop. At 12^m is **Pleasant Mills & (R) Meth. Ch.** (1808). In cemetery Rev. soldiers were buried, incl. Jos. Johnson who claimed to have fired 1st shot at Bunker Hill. (L) a short distance is **Kate Aylesford H.** (1763) on shore of L. In Col. times Joe Mulliner, a sort of local Robin Hood, kidnapped Honoré Read, pretty daughter of owner of H. & said to be heroine of Chas. Peterson's novel "Kate Aylesford." Kidnapping took place during a party given in 1781, in revenge for Joe's not having been invited. Joe returned Honoré that night, was soon caught, tried & executed. Both he & Honoré refused to say anything about kidnapping.

29.5. J. (R) with US206 (see). **32. ELM**, on whose S. outskirts (L) is **Silver Fox Farm** (O.May-Dec.). **35. GRAPE EXCHANGE**, where grapes are sold each autumn for winemaking. **39.** Hy. crosses Mechescatauxin Cr. with adj. **Atco L.** (resort). **41.** J. with St. S-41.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 6^m to **Kresson L.** (bath.fee).

Just beyond J. with St.S-41 is J. with surfaced Rd. (L) here short distance to **Peacock Dahlia Farm**.

46.5. J. with surfaced Rd. leading 0.5^m to **Laurel Springs** where during spring of 1875 Walt Whitman stayed with friends at **Stafford H.** (O.appl.) on Maple Ave. **47.5. STRATFORD.** Here (L) is **White Horse Inn** (18th cent.int.inter.) which still has orig. sign. **50.5. LAWN SIDE**, only Negro-owned & Negro-governed borough in N.J. Founded before Civil War, it expanded during 1850-60 when neighboring Quakers were operating Underground Railroad. **52. HADDON HEIGHTS.** In Haddon Heights Nat. Pk. Area. (35 as.) is **Glover Mansion** (O.c.1705.Col.remод.). **54.5. COLLINGSWOOD**, sett. in 1682 by Quakers. Near L. on Eldridge Ave. is **Friends**

Burial Ground. Adj. is **Sloan Burial Ground**, est. 1790 after disagreement among Quakers. Also on Eldridge Ave. is **Thackara H.** (O.aft.1754). **55.** Traffic Circle & J. with US130 (see). **56. CAMDEN AIRPORT TRAFFIC CIRCLE.** Hy. cont. 4^m through Camden to Del. R. bridge which crosses to Phila.

US 40—NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (W) to PENNSVILLE, N.J. (across R. from New Castle, Del.). **68. US40**

Via: Pleasantville, Mays Landing, Malaga, Woodstown. Accomms.: All types. Excellent Rd.

At Soldiers Mon. in **Atlantic City** at 0., US40 has J. with Ventnor Ave. leading (L) 1^m to **Ventnor** (fashionable resort). Casting tournaments on fishing pier. **12.5. McKEE CITY & J.** with US322.

SIDE TRIP: McKee City to Bridgeport. 48.5^m US322. Take US322 (R) from McKee City. At 10^m is J. with side Rd.

Take latter (R) 0.5^m to **Weymouth**, where is site of old iron works, which inhabitants claim produced cannon for Washington's army. Here is **Weymouth Meeting H.** (1805). 25^m J. with St.42.

Take latter (R) 6.5^m to **Grenloch** on a L. (boat.f.swim.). Near-by is **Mother of the Savior Seminary** on grounds of what was once Weber's Buffalo Farm. The old Monkey H. has been converted into an unusual chapel.

39^m **Mullica Hill.** 43^m J. with old King's Hy. built in 1681. L. on latter 1^m is **Swedesboro**, one of earliest Swedish settlements in N.J. **Trinity Ch.** (Episc.former Luth.1784) still uses communion silver bought in 1730.

48.5^m **Bridgeport.** Further on c.1.5^m is **Ferry** to Chester, Pa.

17.5. MAYS LANDING. Here is **Sunshine Pk.**, home of nudist colony. **18. L. LENAPE** (resort.f.recr.). **39. IONA L.** (f.). **46. (L) MAYHEW H.** (1792.Col.). **55. WOODSTOWN**, sett. by Quakers in early 1700's. Many int. Col. Hs. **Quaker Meeting H.** (1784). Opp. is **Friends Infirmary**, still in use after more than century. 158 N. Main St., **Stony Harris' Sales Co. Office** where auctions of misc. articles brought in by farmers are held. **58. SHARPTOWN.**

SIDE TRIP: (R) here at Ice-Cream Plant, on narrow Rd. 2^m is **Seven Stars Tavern.** Legend says it was visited by pre-Rev. pirate, Bluebeard, & that Tory spy was hanged from attic window. At W. side of main entrance is sm. window through which travelers on horseback were served. (R) from tavern is **Oliphant's Mill** functioning for more than century. Farm houses in vic. almost all date back to Rev. Near top of Oliphant's Hill is **Moravian Ch.** (1786).

68. N.J.-DEL. LINE at Pennsville. US40 cont. via New Castle to Wilmington & Baltimore (see).

ST. 23—NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, N.J. (across Holland Tunnel from N.Y.) (N) to **HIGH POINT PK., N.J.** (c.1^m from Port Jervis, N.Y.). **64.5. St.23**

Via: Montclair, Mountain View, Pompton Plains, Butler, Franklin, Hamburg, Sussex. Good Rd. Accomms.: All types.

St.23 cuts across NW. sec. of N.J. through reg. of mts., valleys & sm. Ls. & gives access to summer resort at Greenwood L. At N. terminus is High Pt. Pk., highest spot in N.J. Tour cont. to Port Jervis & from there autoist may take tour of most int. part of scenically fine Del. R. (see Del. R. Tour, Pa.).

3. BLOOMFIELD (see Newark).

5.5. MONTCLAIR (see Newark). **12.5. MOUNTAIN VIEW.** In vic., **Preakness Valley Pk.** with **Dey Mansion** (O.sm.fee), Washington's hqs. **19. POMPTON PLAINS.** 19.5. J. with surfaced Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take this Rd. (R) which shortly passes near **Pompton Ls.** (resort). At 5^m **Wanaque Reservoir** (Ind.: "place of the sassafras") which supplies northern N.J. cities. It has appearance of lovely mountain lake. 5.5^m **Midvale.** J. with side Rd.

Take latter (L) 3^m to **Nature Friend's Camp** (recr.swim.) run by labor org.

12^m J. with surfaced Rd.

Take latter (R) here 0.5^m to **Ringwood Manor** (grounds O.fee for parking & pic. 269 as.), owned by N.J. & formerly seat of prominent Hewitt family. Bldg. was erected c.1765 & partly burned during Rev. (extensive Vict. adds.). Relics incl. 25 links from chain stretched across Hudson R. to halt Brit. fleet. Washington frequently visited manor & was here June 20, 1781, during mutiny of some soldiers whose ringleaders were captured & shot. He also celebrated here decl. of peace.

12.5m Ringwood, where extensive ironworks were erected to use iron deposits in vic. Rbt. Erskine, friend of Washington, developed industry & supplied Amer. army during Rev. Cannon used in War of 1812 & weapons used in Civil War were cast here. Peter Cooper, famous philanthropist (see N.Y.C.) cont. operation of works & later Abr. S. Hewitt, one-time mayor of N.Y., headed them. They were finally closed in 1931. Behind Ringwood Pub. Sch. is entrance to old Ringwood mines, the work of which was mostly done by "Jackson Whites" whose very mixed ancestry has been traced back to shipload of womer shanghaied by Brit. for their troops during Rev. Eventually women were turned loose but, being ostracized everywhere, took refuge in Jersey Mts. with a group of Tuscarora Inds. & were joined by Hessians, renegade slaves, outlawed whites, etc. Today Jackson Whites live in the fors. Nudist colony in vic. **17.5m J. with side Rd.**

Take latter (R) 1^m to **Greenwood L.** & cont. along shore across N.Y. Line to **Village of Greenwood L.** (resort.f.boat.accoms.recr.). Steep Mts. enclose the lovely 7^m body of water.

20m W. Milford on Pine Cliff L. Here is **W. Milford Presb. Ch.** (1807.rebuilt 1815).

37.5. STOCKHOLM. Here is **Rock Lodge Nudist Camp.** **42.5. FRANKLIN**, center of N.J. zinc mining industry. **Jewish Synagogue** was orig. Bapt. edifice & later used by Meths. & Presb. **45. HAMBURG.** Just (N) of RR., **Haines Mansion** (Dutch Col.), now a tea-room. At 0.5^m (L) on St.31 is **Thos. Lawrence H. (R)**, on site of former home built by Thos. Lawrence for his son-in-law Louis Morris, signer of Decl. of Ind.; heirlooms & relics. **51. SUSSEX.** **53.5.** A stone & frame H. (beginning of 18th cent.) in front of which is totem pole. H. was attacked in 1781 by Jos. Brant, Ind. chief & his band. **59.5. HIGH PT. PK.** (12,000 as.; bath.boat.camp.lodge with accoms.inn.winter.sports.pic.). In Pk. is **Marcia L.** at whose S. end is bear pit & reindeer paddock. A Rd. runs to **High Pt.** (1,800') on which is **War Mem.** 235' high with fine views—highest pt. in N.J. **64.5. N.J.-N.Y. LINE.** (See Port Jervis & Del. R. Tour.)

US 1, US 9, ST. 35, ST. 36, ST. 4N, ST. 37—NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK, N.Y., (W. & S.) to CAPE MAY CITY, N.J. 163. US1, US9, St.35, St.36, St.4N, St.37

Via: Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Red Bank, Eatontown, Neptune City, Avon by the Sea, Belmar, Brielle, Pt. Pleasant, Seaside Hts., (Toms R.), Manahawkin, Tuckerton, Cape May City.

This route follows closely N.J. coastline passing through or near practically all coastal resorts down to Cape May, southeasternmost pt. of N.J. Tour starts in N.Y. at Holland Tunnel through which it crosses to US1 in N.J. & follows US1 to Rahway Cloverleaf (see US1) where US9 branches off (L).

O. RAHWAY CLOVERLEAF. 3. J. with paved Rd. leading (L) to Outerbridge Crossing to Staten I.

4. PERTH AMBOY

Through RR. & bus conns. Ferry: Foot of Smith St. for Tottenville, Staten I. Bridges: Outerbridge Crossing to Staten I. (toll), Victory Bridge to S. Amboy & shore points. Accom.: All types. Info.: Pub. Lib., 196 Jefferson St. Swim.: 2 beaches, Water St. Boat.: Boat Basin, foot of Water St.

Perth Amboy is industrial city at mouth of Raritan R. & on Raritan Bay, arm of Upper N. Y. Bay. To (W), across Arthur Kill, is Staten I. City, sett. 1651 by Staten I. Dutchman, Augustine Herman, had its pop. augmented by arrival (1684) of some Scots, fleeing religious persecution. Derivation of name is two-fold; Perth from Scotch settlers; Amboy, corruption of Ind. word "Ompoge" (large level piece of ground). Settlement became capital of province of E. New Jersey, 1686. At beginning of Rev., town was pro-Tory, but in June 1776, patriots took over & arrested Gov. Wm. Franklin. In same yr. Brit. retaliated by taking Rich. Stockton, signer of Decl. of Ind. During Rev., Perth Amboy changed hands several times. In early 19th cent., town became fashionable resort, but with arrival of RR. & increased shipping it began development as industrial center & port. Before Civil War it was important sta. on Underground Railroad. After John Brown's execution, his body was brought to Eagleswood, home of Rebecca Springfield, ardent Abolitionist, from where it was transported to N. Elba, N.Y. (see). Some 100 factories incl. plants producing ceramics from clay of vic., smelters, etc.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) 149 Kearny Ave., **The Westminster** (1768-70.rebuilt 1815), occupied by last Royal Gov. of province, Wm. Franklin, when he was arrested (1776) by colonists. Gen. Mercer, one of Washington's aides, had hqs. here July 1776. (2) In

Hayes Pk., SE. end of Catalpa Ave., **Kearny H.** (1780.rest.1938), moved to pk. from High St. & converted into mus. (3) In front of City Hall, **Statue of Geo. Washington** (Nils Nillson Alling). (4) In City Hall Sq., **Surveyor General's Office** (O.Wed.fee. 1860's), sm. brick bldg. Here are held semi-annual meetings of General Proprietors of E. Division of N.J. With W. Division it is survival of early Col. times. Its chief asset today is ownership of any new land appearing in N.J. Some yrs. ago Shrewsbury R. created a new I. to which corp. claimed title. (5) Rector & Gordon Sts., **St. Peter's Episc. Ch.** (1853.congregation dates to c.1698), on foundations of earlier ch. Within are pews of orig. Ch. & in cemetery are graves of early settlers. (6) Convery Pl. (N) of Smith Pl., **Old Stone H.**, now roadhouse, formerly used as studio by Amer. landscape painter, Geo. Inness. (7) 59 Buckingham Ave., **Atlantic Terra Cotta Plant** (O.for group tours on written appl.) (8) S. end Elm St., **Raritan Copper Works** (O.for group tours on written appl.). (9) **Outerbridge Crossing** (toll) from E. end Grove St. to Tottenville, Staten I., built & operated by Port of N. Y. Authority, with truss spans of 2,100' in length & clearance of 135'. (10) **Sadowski Pky.** (boardwalk, bath.beach & recr.center) honoring Jos. Sadowski, killed in action in World War II & awarded Congressional Medal of Honor.

7. SOUTH AMBOY, RR. & shipping center. 7.5. J. with St.35 on which main tour cont.

SIDE TRIP: From J. with St.35 to a pt. 1^m (N) of Toms R. (J. with St.37). **36^m US9.** Via: (Matawan), Freehold, Lakewood.

At 10^m is J. with St.4 Alt.

Take latter (L) 5^m to **Matawan**, residential community with many fine old houses. 94 Main St., **Burrowes Mansion** (1723;restaurant), home of John Burrowes, captured by Brit. during Rev. There are still bullet holes on landing to attic. On Main St. also, **First Presb. Ch.** with tower designed by Stanford White. On Mill Rd., **Hawkins H.** (1700. Dutch Col.). In Matawan is J. with St.34.

At 8.5^m (S) on St.34 is J. with Side Rd. Take latter (L) 2.5^m to **Phalanx**, famous mid-19th cent. experiment in communal living. Horace Greeley was Vice-Pres., & Albert Brisbane, father of late Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor, one of its organizers in 1843. The late Alexander Woolcott was born here & in his "Letters," speaks of his memories of the community with great affection. Advocating women's rights, advanced educational methods & theories concerning wages & profit-sharing, the community achieved considerable notoriety. Fire in 1854 destroyed mills in which members had worked & shared profits. Only the old Hotel still stands in disrepair. At 10^m (R) on St.34 is **Colt's Neck Inn** (1717), hqs. of Rumson Hunt Club. Here Washington is supposed to have stayed during Rev. At 15^m is J. with St. 33. Take latter (L) here 3^m to **Hamilton**. Here is **Old Tavern** (c.1740.Col.) where Tory spies were trapped during Rev.

At 20^m on St.34 is J. with side Rd. Take latter (R) 2^m to **Deserted Village of Allaire**, during 1st half of 19th cent. an important iron-producing town. Center of new (in progress, 1949) **Allaire St. Pk.**

At 10.5^m on St.4 Alt. is **Freneau**, named for Philip Freneau, Rev. poet & journalist. Near-by is **Freneau Farm** (L) with Freneau's Print Shop & grave. At 17^m is **Freehold** (Accoms.:Limited. Info.:Mun. Bldg., W. Main St.; Pub.Lib., E. Main St. Trotting Races:Freehold Race Track, Park Ave. & W. Main St.). Market center for farms of vic. & home of small industries, town was 1st settled c.1650. In 1715 its pop. was expanded by arrival of group of Scots from New Aberdeen (now Matawan) who fled Eng. because of religious persecution. In June 1778 town was occupied by Sir Wm. Clinton's army & was scene of skirmishing during Battle of Monmouth (see below). **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) Main & Court Sts., **Cth.** (1874.rem.1930.Georg.Col.). (2) In Monmouth Pk., **Monmouth Battle Mon.** (3) 70 Court St., **Monmouth Geog. Ch. Hist. Assoc. Mus.** (O.wks.exc. Mon.;Sun.aft.free); reprod. of Georg. Col. bldg. by J. Hallam Conover; hist. relics & lib. (4) 33 Throckmorton St., **St. Peter's Episc. Ch.** (1683.much alt.), built orig. by Quakers at Topanemus & later removed to Freehold & taken over by Episc.; used as hospital by Brit. during Battle of Monmouth. (5) NW. cor. of Park Ave. & W. Main St., **Freehold Race Track** (trotting races in summer). (6) 150 W. Main St., **Hankinson H.** (1755.int. ext. & inter.). Clinton & staff occupied H. night before Battle of Monmouth. (7) **A. & H. Karageusian Carpet Factory** (O.appl.) where some of finest modern rugs are made.

Take Cty.22, (W) from Freehold, following Throckmorton St. 1.5^m **Molly Pitcher's Well** (L) bet. RR. & hy. (marked). Molly, wife of an artilleryman, carried water to Amer. soldiers during Battle of Monmouth. They called out, as she approached, "Here comes Molly & her pitcher," later shortened to Molly Pitcher. When her husband, John Casper Haye, was wounded, she seized the swab & sponged the gun, keeping up fire for rest of day. He recovered & Molly remained with army for duration & was commissioned by Washington as a sergeant. At 3^m **Monmouth Battlefield**, extending (W) to **Old Tennent Ch.** (O.1751), in adj. cemetery men who fell in

battle are buried. Here on June 28, 1778, Brit. Gen. Clinton's army repulsed an attack by Amer. Gen. Chas. Lee's forces sent ahead to halt Brit. Washington bringing up main army ended retreat & repulsed Brit. It was during battle that Washington reprimanded Lee for incompetence, swearing "until the leaves shook on the trees."

At 26m on US9 **Lakewood**, in early 19th cent. iron smelting center using bog iron deposits. After Civil War it became a fashionable resort. Around L. Carasajlo beautiful homes were built by the Astors, Vanderbilts & Rockefellers. **Georgian Court College for Women** now occupies former Geo. J. Gould estate & **Ocean Cty. Pk. (O)**, the former Rockefeller estate. In 1948 Clarence Booth began construction of underground concrete "**Atom-Bomb Proof**" H. in Lakewood.

On Rd. (R) 11m to **Cassville**, blueberry & cranberry vic. (R) from village is **Rova Farms**, community of Russian emigres under direction of Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Soc. of Amer.; **Chapel & Central Bldg.** int.

At 30m is **Seven Stars Tavern** (remod.), so-named because guests could count 7 stars through a hole in roof. At 36m is J. with St.37, just 1m (N) of Toms R. From here US9 becomes the main tour.

Take St.37 (R) 7m to **Lakehurst** near which is U.S. Naval Sta. (O) where are giant hangars for lighter-than-air craft. Here in 1937 the German Zeppelin, "Hindenburg," was destroyed by fire. Sta. is also training pt. for carrier pigeons. In SW. cor. of reserv. is **Cathedral of the Air**.

Main tour cont. from J. of US9 with St.35 & follows St.35 to **MECHANICSVILLE** at 13.5. & J. with St.36 which now becomes main tour hy.

SIDE TRIP: From Mechanicsville to J. with St.34. 27m St.35. Via: (Middletown), Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown & Neptune City.

At 4.5m is J. with side Rd. leading (R) 0.5m to **Middletown**. Here is **Rainbow Inn** (late 17th cent.rest.), pre-Rev. stagecoach stop. On Kings Hy., opp. RR. bridge, **Marlpit Hall** (O.Tues. Sat.Sun.sm.fee.c.1684.Dutch Col.int.exter.& inter.), mus. maintained by Monmouth Cty. Hist. Soc. Near-by is **Christ Ch.** (1836), still supported by pirate gold left to this Ch. & another at Shrewsbury by Wm. Leeds, aide to Capt. Kidd. Also on Kings Hy., **Bapt. Ch.** (1832) & at new Monmouth Rd., **Rich. Hartshorne H.** (1670). Wm. Penn & Geo. Fox were entertained here by Hartshorne, a Quaker. At 6m is J. with side Rd.

Take latter (L) 3m to **Chapel Hill** where are a number of fine old Col. Hs. On Kings Hy. near-by is **Chapel Hill Lighth.** (O.with 1,000,000 candlepower light).

At 8.5m is **Red Bank**, center for ice boating in winter & boating & yachting in summer. At 11m is **Shrewsbury** (sett.1664). Sycamore Ave., **Post Office**, built in middle of street. NW. cor. Broad St. & Sycamore Ave., **Allen H.** (1667). In vic. were conflicts bet. Brit. & Continental troops. SE. cor. of Broad St. & Sycamore Ave., **Christ Episc. Ch.** (1769.Georg.Col.). This is other Ch. to which Wm. Leeds (see above) bequeathed part of his estate. His body rests near N. side of tower. In Ch. entry is displayed orig. charter from King Geo. II. On lectern is one of few known copies of the "Vinegar Bible," printed in 1717 at Oxford, Eng., & so-called from misprint of word "vinegar" for "vineyard" in heading of Luke XX. NE. cor. of the Cross Rds., **Friends Meeting H.** (N.O.1816). At 16.5m J. with Deal Rd. leading (R) to **Cold Ind. Spring L.** (bath.pic.tourist cabins). St.35 now cont. near seashore resorts, **Avon by the Sea**, **Shark R. Inlet**, **Belmar** & **Brielle** on Manasquan R. (sailboats can sail up R. for several miles & rowboats can proceed further to Allaire St. Pk.) to J. with St.34 at 27m.

17.5. J. with side Rd. leading (L) 1m to **Keansburg** (bath.f.boat.amusements). **23. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS** on Sandy Hook Bay. Take First Ave. (L) 0.5m to Bay View Ave., known as Scenic Drive. Take latter (R) along shore front with fine views of N.Y.C., Long I. & the Atlantic to Navesink Highlands. Here Dr. rejoins St.36. **28.5. HIGHLAND BEACH** & J. with side Rd. which leads (L) a short dist. to **Sandy Hook** (O.appl.at Ft.Hancock) which juts 5m into sea. **Ft. Hancock** at tip of Hook is part of system of fortifications around N.Y. harbor. Here is **Lighth.** (1763), oldest in service in Western Hemisphere. During Rev., patriots tried unsuccessfully to destroy it to mislead Brit. shipping. St.36 ends at Highland Beach & tour now cont. (S) on Ocean Blvd. At 31.5. J. with Rumson Rd. which leads (R) across Shrewsbury R. to Rumson, center of luxurious estates. Main tour cont. past a number of seaside resorts—**SEABRIGHT**, **LOW MOOR**, **MONMOUTH BEACH**—to **LONG BRANCH** at 33.5., hist. seaside resort dating from 1788 &, at its height during Gilded Age of the 19th cent., frequented by many notables: Lily Langtry, Diamond Jim Brady, Lillian Russell, Jim Fiske, Jay Gould's partner. Architecture is flamboyantly Vict. On Broadway is **Statue of Pres. Garfield** who died here after he was shot in 1881. 991 Ocean Ave., **Grant's H.**, where Pres. Grant stayed. At **Elberon Hotel**, Presidents Hayes & Harrison vacationed & Woodrow Wilson lived at **Shadow Lawn**. Main hy. cont. through more resorts—**WEST END**, **ELBERON**, **DEAL** & **ALLEN-HURST** on Deal L.—to **ASBURY PK.** at 42., developed by Jas. A. Bradley as great

summer resort. The long boardwalk has restaurants, fishing pier, amusement concessions, shops. There are golf courses, bridle paths, night polo, boxing, etc. At 43. is **OCEAN GROVE**, founded in 1869 for Meth. camp meetings & developed as a resort. Its bldgs. are largely of Grant & Vict. periods. Vehicular traffic is forbidden from midnight Sat. to midnight Sun. & during that time only pedestrians may enter or leave. Bathing is also not permitted on Sun. At head of Pilgrim's Pathway is **Auditorium** which, like Solomon's Temple, was built without use of nails. Near-by is clay **Model of the City of Jerusalem**. During last of Aug. a great revival meeting is held. The hy. cont. past more resort towns, **BRADLEY BEACH, AVON BY THE SEA, BELMAR, SPRING L.**, to **SEA GIRT** at 48. where Jersey Nat. Guard trains. **St. Military Encampment** (O), on shore of Stockton L. named for Commodore Stockton who figured in capture of Cal. Near main entrance is **Gov.'s Residence**, known as the Little White House. At **VILLA PK.**, 49., Ocean Blvd. has J. with St.4N on which tour cont. past **MANASQUAN** on Manasquan R. to **BRIELLE**, 50. In Brielle is J. with St.35 on which tour cont. to **PT. PLEASANT**, 53. Here is J. with St.37 which becomes main tour.

SIDE TRIP: Pt. Pleasant (W) to J. with US130 (2.5m from Camden). 60m St.35 & St.40. Via: Laureton, Lakehurst, Medford & Marlton. Accom.: At both terminals; scarcer en route.

5m **Laureton** & J. with St.40 on which tour cont. At 16m **Lakehurst** (see). 33m **Lebanon St. For.** (21,550 as.;cabins.campsites.pic.bath.h.). At 42m J. with Rd. leading (R) a short distance to **Red Lion**, where is **Red Lion Inn** (1710.Col.). Here lived Frank Peck, known as the "water wizard" because he was reputed to discover water with a divining rod. 46m **Medford**. On Main St., **Orthodox Friends Meeting H.** (1814). 46.5m J. with Rd. leading (L) c.3m to **Pine L.**, one of 5 Taunton Ls. (resorts). 56.5m J. with Old Kings Hy.

Take latter (L) 2m to **Haddonfield**, founded early 1700's by Quaker girl, Elizabeth Haddon, who proposed to John Estaugh, Quaker missionary when he had not courage to do so. Longfellow tells story in "Tales of a Wayside Inn." On cor. NE. Wood Lane & Marion Ave., a brick **H.** (1845.Gr.Rev.) occupies site of Elizabeth's orig. log cabin. In garden is orig. Stillhouse, built by Elizabeth who manufactured medicinal whiskey for Inds. 233 Kings Hy. E., **Ind. King Inn** (O.exc.Sun.1750); Col. furnishings & relics. N.J.'s 1st Legislature met here 1777 after being driven from Trenton by Brit. 258 Kings Hy. E., **Old Guardh.** where prisoners were kept by Council of Safety during Rev. 60m J. with US130.

From Pt. Pleasant St.37 runs along a strip of land which separates Barnegat Bay from ocean, passing a number of seaside resorts enroute. **SEASIDE HEIGHTS** at 63.

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (L) straight ahead here 1.5m to **Seaside Pk.** (S) of which are 8m of splendid beaches & dunes extending to Barnegat Inlet of Barnegat Bay.

St.37 at Seaside Heights turns (R) & crosses Barnegat Bay on bridge to **Pelican I.** & from there to mainland & cont. to J. with US9 c.1m (N) of Toms River at 70. Main tour now follows US9. At 71. US9 reaches **TOMS RIVER**, named for its discoverer (1673), Capt. Wm. Tom. Town is famous for clam chowder. On town sq., **Ocean H.** (O.1787.alt.). On Washington St., **Ocean County Cth.** (O.wks.1850.Gr.Rev.). In Toms River (1782) occurred conflict bet. Amer. forces under Capt. Joshua Huddy & Brit. Huddy, forced to surrender, was hanged without a trial in retaliation for killing of a Loyalist prisoner by patriots. Town was burnt by Brit. 79. **MURRAY GROVE** has **Potter Meeting H.** (1770.rebuilt 1841.int.inter.), birthpl. of Universalist Ch. in Amer. 80. **ST. GAME FARM** (O.appl.where pheasants & wild ducks are bred). Warden's home dates from 1784. 80.5. **FORKED RIVER**, home of Rev. Gen. John Lacey. Here is **Fork River H.**, overnight-stopping place of Capt. Huddy (see above). 84. **WARETOWN**, named for Abr. Waeir, leader of the Rogerenes sect, some of whose members, after having been driven from Conn., sett. here c.1737. The Rogerenes opposed any Sabbath-Day observances. 87.5. **BARNEGAT** (Dutch "Barendegat," breaker's inlet), today a resort. In Rev. times it was shipbuilding & salt-manufacturing center & earlier a haunt of pirates. 93. **MANAHAWKIN** on Manahawkin L. **Old Bapt. Ch.** (R) (1758.much alt.). In Manahawkin is J. with St. S-40.

SIDE TRIP: Take St. S-40 (SE) from Manahawkin, passing **Pub. Hunt. & Fish. Grounds** (L) on Manahawkin Bay & crossing drawbridge to Cedar Bonnet I. in the bay & from there to **Ship Bottom** at 6m, the strip separating bay from ocean.

(1) From Ship Bottom a Rd. runs (N) along sand strip passing a number of resorts to **Barnegat City** at 8.5m at S. side of Barnegat Inlet. This fishing village was sett. largely by Scands. & was celebrated by F. Hopkinson Smith in "The Tides of Barnegat."

(2) From Ship Bottom a good Rd. runs (S) along sand strip passing a number of sea-side resorts to **Holgate** at 9^m.

US9 cont. (S) from Manahawkin & in its course all the way down to Cape May City makes J. with side Rds. branching off to resorts on ocean front. **101.** J. with side Rd. **SIDE TRIP:** Take latter here a short distance (L) to **Ellen Leeds Bartlett H.** (1699). At 2.5^m is **Hummock (R)**, one of largest shell piles left by Inds. along Atlantic coast.

107. J. with side Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) here 2.5^m to **Bass River St. For.** (9,270 as.; deer & duck h.f. pic.).

At **112.5., MON.** to patriots who fell in Battle of Chestnut Neck. Battle was fought by a Brit. expeditionary force which wanted to destroy nests of Jersey privateers in this reg., against natives who were not trained troops. **120.** J. with US30 (see). **123.** J. with US40 (see). **128.5. OCEAN CITY COUNTRY** (golf) **CLUB** (18 holes; fee).

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (L) 0.5^m to **Somers Pt.** where at cor. of May's Landing Rd. & Shore Rd. is **Somers Mansion** (O.free.late 1700; Col.). Near-by is site, marked by a tablet, of **Birthpl. of Rich. Somers**, who commanded the "Intrepid," a vessel loaded with explosives for destruction of enemy fleet at Tripoli in 1804. The "Intrepid" was blown to pieces by the Turks. Somers & 12 others were killed. At 3^m **Ocean City**, resort & a bone-dry community.

138. SEAVILLE. **Old Cedar Meeting H.** (1716). Hy. cont. through or near a number of resorts to **CAPE MAY CTH.** at **150.** Here is the old **Cth.** (1851) next to a new one in which is a hist. mus. (O.wks.). **156. RIO GRANDE.** J. with St. S-49.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to **Wildwood** 3^m, resort & port of call for N. Atlantic fish fleet. The 5^m ocean front has several resorts.

163. CAPE MAY CITY, famous resort. Architecture is of Grant & Vict. periods. When Henry Clay stopped here in summer of 1847 his women admirers mobbed him on beach & snipped off some of his locks for souvenirs. Among other notables who came were Horace Greeley & Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Pierce, Buchanan & Harrison. Cape May was named for Cornelius Jacobsen Mey who sailed past this pt. in 1623. Town was frequented by Brit. men-of-war & pirates in search of fresh water at near-by Lilly Pond. Capt. Kidd is said to have visited pond & cached some of his treasure near it.

US 202 & ST. 29—NEW JERSEY

HAVERSTRAW, N.Y., (SW) to TRENTON, N.J. 116. US202 & St.29

Via: Suffern, N.Y., Pompton, Mountain View, Boonton, Morris Plains, Morristown, Bernardsville & Lambertville. Lackawanna RR. accessible in N. sec. & Penn. RR. from Lambertville to Trenton. Accoms.: All types. Good Rd.

This route starts at Palisades of Hudson R., crosses Ramapo Mts. & cuts across N.J. through varied countryside of considerable hist. int. To a great extent it avoids congestion of N.Y. suburban area & thickly populated N.J. industrial reg.

Sec. 1: HAVERSTRAW to N.Y.-N.J. LINE. 13.

0. HAVERSTRAW, a brick & cement mfg. town. **11. SUFFERN**, suburb of N.Y.C., has summer theater. **13. JERSEY LINE.** At 1^m beyond is J. with St.17.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (S). At 9^m **Hohokus (R)**. On Franklin Turnpike at Waldwick Borough line, **The Hermitage** where Washington visited (1778) & Aaron Burr courted Theodosia Provost. At 11.5^m (R) **Paramus** in celery growing reg. At 13.5^m is J. with St.4. (L) here 2^m & then (L) again to **Bergenfield** where is **Old South Presb. Ch.** (1799). In vic. near **River Edge** is **Baron von Steuben H.** (O.wks.1757.Dutch Col.), now home of Bergen Cty. Hist. Soc.; coll. of Col. furniture, glass, Ind. relics.

Sec. 2: N.Y.-N.J. LINE to TRENTON, N.J. 103.

Just (S) of N.Y. Line is J. with Franklin Turnpike.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 0.5^m to **Winter H.** (O.Dutch Col.c.1790), now a tavern, believed to be the "House with nobody in it" about which Joyce Kilmer wrote. At c.1^m is **Mahwah**. On hill is **Joyce Kilmer's White Cottage**, where it is said he wrote poem, "Trees."

2. STONE H. (R), a Col. dwelling. **8. OAKLAND. Borough Hall** (Georg.) is reprod. of Ch. of the Ponds erected here 1829. Adj. is present **Ch. of Ponds** (1921), a Dutch Reformed Ch., 4th Ch. of Congregation dating from 1710. **10.5. POMPTON LS.** (R) across bridge here & then (R) on Perrin Ave. c.0.5^m to **Bier's Training Camp** where noted prizefighters have trained. **12. COLFAX SCHUYLER H.** (1697) which

has a "witch door" to keep out evil spirits. **13. Hy.** now passes a **Fox Farm (O)** & **Capt. Mack's Wild Animal Farm (sm.fee)**. **17.5. MOUNTAIN VIEW (resort)**.

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. here (R) 2^m to **Theunis Dey Mansion (O.exc.Mon.& Thurs.sm.fee. 1740)**. Washington's hqs., 1780.

26. BOONTON, overlooking Rockaway Gorge, is sm. industrial center. On Main St., **Pavilion (O)** from which is fine view of the deep cut. **28.5. PARSIPPANY & J.** with US46 (see). **29. J.** with side Rd. (L) here short distance is **Benedict H. (R)** where Wm. Livingston, 1st Gov. of N.J., brought family to escape Brit. **32. J.** with St.10.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter (L) 3^m to **Whippany. A Rd.** here leads (L) 0.5^m to **Seeling Eye, Inc. (N.O.)**, where dogs are trained to guide the blind. At 6^m is **Hanover**, sett. 1710 by Germans. **Hanover Presb. Ch. (1835)**. **Green Homestead (c.1735)**, built by Dr. Jacob Green whose son Ashbel was pres. of Princeton Univ. (1813-23).

(B) Take St.10 (R) 6.5^m to J. with side Rd. leading (R) 0.5^m to **Randolph Quaker Meeting H. (1758.int.inter.)**.

35. MORRISTOWN

Through RR. & bus conns. Accoms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 10 Park Pl.; N.J. Auto Club, 55 Park Pl. Swim.: Mun. pool, Burnham Pk.

Morristown, located on both sides of narrow Whippany R., is surrounded by millionaire estates. Founded 1710 after discovery of iron ore in Watchung Mts., forges for producing iron were strung out throughout Morris Cty. During Rev. there were 45 supplying Continental Army with cannon, etc. Morristown never suffered from Brit. attacks. In winter of 1777 & in winter of 1779-80 Washington's army was quartered in vic. Condition of troops during last encampment was recorded as deplorable. Men sometimes went without bread for 5 or 6 days & were glad to eat horsemeat. It was in Morristown that Benedict Arnold was reprimanded by a court martial which so incensed him that he decided to turn traitor & attempted to betray West Pt. to Brit. After iron industry declined, Morristown became a residential community. Among its notable residents have been Thos. Nast, the cartoonist who excoriated New York's Boss Tweed & created the tiger as a symbol of Tammany Hall, Bret Harte, & Frank Stockton, author of "The Lady & The Tiger."

PTS. OF INT.: (1) **Morristown Nat. Hist. Pk.** Info.: supt.'s office in Hist. Mus., rear of Ford H., 230 Morris Ave. (O.daily exc.Sun.) & at field office in Jockey Hollow. Pk. was est. to comm. encampment of Continental Army. Here are: 230 Morris Ave., **Ford H. (O.exc.Mon.sm.fee.1774.excellent Col.Georg.)**, once owned by Mrs. Theodosia Ford, widow of Col. Jacob Ford, Jr., Rev. powder maker. It became residence of Gen. & Mrs. Washington in winter of 1779-80. Period furnishings. Behind house is **Hist. Mus.**; relics of Washington, a Gilbert Stuart portrait, relics of Continental troops. Incl. are 104-lb. link of iron chain stretched across Hudson to prevent Brit. fleet from reaching West Pt. & 2 dioramas representing events during encampment. Opp. Ford H., statue of Geo. Washington by Fred. Roth. On edge of high ridge in Morristown, **Ft. Nonsense**, a sm. reconstructed earthwork of 1777. **Jockey Hollow**, 2.5^m (NW) on well marked Rd., has reconstructed log huts, hospital & other units of Continentals' campgrounds. It was here that some 2,000 veterans of the Pa. Line mutinied in 1781, angered because they had not received pay & were poorly fed & clothed. Mutineers resisted with arms but refused Brit. offer of money & turned Brit. agents over to Gen. Wayne. **Jockey Hollow Wild Flower Trl.** is a 1.5^m loop tour foot path. NE. cor. Mendham-New Vernon Rd. & Jockey Hollow Rd., **Wick H. (O.exc.Mon.free.1746)**, built by settlers from Long I. Temperance Wick, owner, saved her horse from requisition by troops by taking it into house. Also in pk. is **Guerin H. (18th cent.Dutch influence)**. (2) 5 Olyphant Pl., **Dr. Jabez Campfield H. (1760)** in which during winter of 1779-80 Alex. Hamilton courted Eliz. Schuyler; coll. of Col. furniture. (3) 17 DeHart St., **Sansay Mansion (N.O.1807.Georg.Col.)**. Sansay made reputation as a dancemaster of the period. (4) South St., **Mun. Bldg. (1918.Ital.Ren.)**, magnificent former home of Theo. N. Vail of Amer. Tel. & Tel. Entrance has 2 cast bronzes by Chas. Kecht depicting hist. scenes. (5) Washington St., **Morris County Cth.**, handsome early 19th cent. bldg.

40.5. VAN DOREN MILL (O.1842) on site of earlier mill which ground grist for Continental Army. **41. J.** with surfaced Rd. (L) here c.1^m to **Basking Ridge** where is brick **Ch. (1839)**, & great **Oak** under which Washington had a meal. **48.5. J.** with US206 (see), with which US202 unites for 7.5^m. Hy. cont. through First Watchung Mts. **50. PLUCKEMIN PRESB. CH. (1851)** on site of earlier Luth. Ch., built in

1756. **50.5.** J. with gravel Rd. leading 0.5^m (L) to **Echo L.**, mountain-enclosed, where sound may be echoed seven times. **55.5.** J. with US22 (see). US202 unites from this pt. with St.29 to Lambertville. Hy. cont. past low mountain ridges. **56.** US206 branches off here, near Somerville (see US206). **72.** J. with St.12.

SIDE TRIP: (R) here 0.5^m is **Flemington. Cth.** (1828.Gr.Rev.) where Bruno Hauptmann was convicted for murder of Chas. Lindbergh, Jr. Town is notable as official hqs. of Standard Oil Co. of N.J., one of wealthiest in world. Also has poultry & livestock auction. 5 Bonnell St., **Fleming Castle** (1756). At 12.5^m is **Frenchtown** from which bridge crosses Del. R.

72.5. J. with St.30.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 12.5^m to J. with side Rd. (R) here 2^m is **L. Solitude** (swim.). At 3.5^m is **Voorhees St. Pk.** (324 as.pic.h.).

78. LARISON'S CORNER. Here is **Rockefeller Family Burial Ground** in the United Presb. Ch. Cemetery. **Mon.** is inscribed "In Memory of Johann Peter Rockefeller who came from Germany 1723 . . ."

79. RINGOES & S. J. with St.30.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 3.5^m to side Rd. (L) here 3^m to **Hopewell**, which achieved notoriety when near Princeton Ave., 1^m out of town, on short path (R) off Ave., body of Chas. A. Lindbergh, Jr., kidnapped in 1932, was found. The **Chas. A. Lindbergh H.** is 3^m from Hopewell. On W. Broad St. is **Old Sch. Bapt. Ch.** (1748) with adj. **Mon. to John Hart**, signer of Decl. of Ind. Also on W. Broad St. is **Arthur King H.** (1756) & near Blackwell St., **Hopewell Mus. & Lib.** (O) with coll. of Ind. & Col. relics.

85. LAMBERTVILLE on ht. above Del. R. At N. end of Main St., **John Holcomb H.** (R) where Washington had quarters. 60 Bridge St., **Marshall H.** (1816), built by Philip Marshall, whose son Jas. won fame through discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill (see US50 Cal.). From Lambertville a bridge crosses Del. R. Tour cont. (S) on St.29. At **93., Washington Crossing**, village at pt. where Washington's army crossed Del. R. in surprise attack on Trenton. Just (N) of St.29 is **McKonkey H.** (O.int.inter.Rev.relics), where Washington is said to have stopped on Christmas night while troops were crossing. Along R. is **Washington Crossing St. Pk.** (pic. facils.), where Continental troops landed. At rear of ferry h. is **Continental Lane**, path followed on march to battle. **95. SOMERSET.** (L) is **Jedediah Scudder H.** (c. 1740). **99. BOXWOOD MANOR** (1775.good Col.type). **103. TRENTON.**

US 130 & ST. 49—NEW JERSEY

J. WITH US1 (S. of New Brunswick, N.J.) (S & E) to **CLERMONT, N.J. 148.5. US130 & St.49**

Via: (Hightstown), Bordentown, Burlington, Camden, (Gloucester), Paulsboro, Bridgeport, Penns Grove, Carneys Pt., Pennsville, Salem, (Greenwich), Bridgeton, Millville, (Port Norris). Pa. RR. parallels route bet. J. with US1 & Deans, J. with St.33 & Burlington, & Paulsboro & Penns Grove. Accoms.: All types. Good Rd.

US130 branches off from US1 at S. edge of N. Brunswick & crosses St. in (SW) direction, skirting Del. R. bet. Bordentown & Pennsville. At Camden, Bridgeport, Penns Grove, & Pennsville the Del. R. may be crossed by bridge or ferry & tour cont. through SE. Pa. or Del. to Baltimore & Washington. Ferry from Pennsville runs to New Castle, Del., one of most int. old cities in country. From Pennsville route turns (SE), crossing N.J. through farming & fishing communities to J. with N.-S. shore route, US9 (see). **11.** J. with surfaced Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (R) here to **Cranbury**, 1.5^m. At N. edge of town, **L. P. Curtin H.** where Aaron Burr stopped over while fleeing from N.Y. to Phila. after duel with Hamilton. On Brainerd L. is **Cranbury Inn** where Hamilton & Washington stopped & **First Presb. Ch.** (1734).

13.5. TRAFFIC CIRCLE.

SIDE TRIP: (L) here 1.5^m to **Hightstown** on Peddie L. Here are the **Peddie Sch.** for boys (1864) & 137 Stockton St., **Sarah Smith H.** (1770).

From Hightstown on Etra Rd., 6.5^m, is **Roosevelt**, orig. Jersey Homesteads, housing project est. by Resettlement Adm. (1935). Sch. Bldg. (Mod.style by Alfred Kastner) has murals by Ben Shahn & doors with low-relief sculpture by Lenore Thomas.

17. J. with St.33.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) here 6.5^m, J. with unimproved Rd.

Take latter (R) 6^m to **Willow Tree Tavern** (1781), a famous stopover on Rd. to Phila. where Jos. Bonaparte used to stay. It is said his servants tasted all dishes served him to

prevent his being poisoned. At 6.5m (R) **Clarksburg Meth. Ch.** (1845). At 8m (R) **Lincoln H.** (adds. supposedly 18th cent.). Behind H. on hill, **Good Hill Cemetery** in which is gravestone marked Deborah Lincoln, child of the Pres.'s great-great-grandparents. At 11m **Imlaystown**.

(L) on Cty. 26 here to J. with dirt Rd. 2.5m (L) on latter to **Ye Old Meeting H.** (O. 1737. serv. last Sun. in July) & graveyard dating to early 1720's.

Return to side Rd. At 14m is **Fillmore**. Here is **Lincoln Forge** (R), now a garage, built by Mordecai Lincoln, great-great-grandfather of Abraham.

At 8.5m is **Manalapan**.

Take Rd. here (L) 4m to **Englishtown**. On Main St., **Hulse H.** (Col.), where Washington had hqs. June 27, 1778, night before Battle of Monmouth. Behind H. is **Elm**, dating from his sojourn here. W. side of Main St., **Village Inn** (O. 1723) where Washington's staff held conferences & after the battle he drew up charges against Gen. Chas. Lee.

25.5. J. with surfaced Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (L) here 2m to **Crosswicks**, founded by Quakers in 1680's. In center of town, **Chesterfield Friends Meeting H.** (O. 1773) where Hessians were quartered during Battle of Crosswicks (June 23, 1778). One cannon ball is still embedded in wall of Ch. Adj. **Crosswicks Oak** claims to antedate Wm. Penn's arrival in America, 1682.

28.5. BORDENTOWN, just 0.5m (R) from hy., on ht. above Del. R., has retained some flavor of rich Col. & Rev. past. Founded by Eng. Quaker Thos. Farnsworth in 1682, it achieved considerable importance in 18th cent. as river port, an importance enhanced during 1st half of 19th cent. when it became terminus of Del. & Raritan Canal & by est. of shops for construction & repair of locomotives & RR. coaches. (1st locomotive of Camden & Amboy RR. was assembled here with parts from Eng.) With decline of canal & removal in 1871 of shops to Altoona, Pa., city's boom ended. Bordentown escaped almost unscathed during Rev. In May 1778, however, it was attacked by Brit. from riverside & some houses destroyed. Among residents was Patience Lovell (1725-85), famed as modeler of wax figures of contemporary celebrities, & Thos. Paine, who lived here after Rev. until he left for France. He later returned fleeing from Jacobin terror but was literally run out of town by mob that disapproved of his religious views as expressed in his "Age of Reason." In 1790 John Fitch launched 1st commercially operated steam-packet. In 1816 Jos. Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, bought large tract of land on town's outskirts & built elaborate mansion which he occupied continuously for number of yrs. except when away at estate on L. Bonaparte near Maline in N. Adirondacks. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) N. side of Park St., **Bonaparte Pk.**, 242-a. remnant of Jos. Bonaparte's estate incl. Gardener's Lodge. Here, until 1839, he lived as Count de Survilliers in almost feudal grandeur & entertained many Amer. notables. To comfort him in exile, since his wife refused to come to America, he had with him his youngest daughter & some 7m away at Bow Hill, Trenton, Annette Savage, his Quaker mistress (see Trenton). Near Joseph's estate, his nephew Chas. Lucien Bonaparte had a residence. (2) S. side of Park St., **Bordentown Military Institute**, famous boys' sch. (3) 49-61 Park St., **Murat Row**, 7 houses remod. from former Linden Hall, home of Prince Napoleon, Francois Lucien Chas. Murat, nephew of Jos. & son of Joachim Murat, King of the 2 Sicilies, & Caroline Bonaparte. Lucien eloped with Caroline Fraser, belle of Bordentown. After Rev. of 1848 he returned to France, was given aid by Lucien Napoleon (Napoleon III) & eventually sent for his Amer. family. (4) N. end of Farnsworth Ave., **Hilltop Pk.**, fine view of Del. R. (5) 32 Farnsworth Ave., **Borden H.** (post-1778). (6) 101 Farnsworth Ave., **Hopkinson H.** (1750), home of Francis Hopkinson, member of Continental Congress & signer of Decl. of Ind. Hopkinson was a composer & poet & it is claimed that he helped design the Stars & Stripes. His son Jos. of Philadelphia was author of "Hail Columbia." (7) 154 Farnsworth Ave., **Tom Paine H.** (8) 302 Farnsworth Ave., **Friends Meeting H.** (1740). (9) 142 Crosswicks St., **Clara Barton School** (O.free), used as sch. before Rev. & later by Clara Barton when she est. free sch., one of 1st in N.J. (10) Crosswicks St., opp. Union St., **Gilder H.** (O.free.Col.) was home of 4 talented Gilders. Best known was Rich. Watson Gilder, author, editor & poet. (11) W. end of Christ Ch. St., **Old Burial Grounds** with many Quaker gravestones. Behind Christ Episc. Ch. are graves of Jos. Borden, John Hopkinson, son of Francis.

32.5. J. with surfaced Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (R) here to **Roebbling**, home of **Roebbling Works** which manufactures steel cables for many of greatest bridges in country: Brooklyn, Geo. Washington, Golden Gate, etc.

37. BURLINGTON, just 1^m (R) from hy.

Pier: Town wharf, N. end of High St., ferry to Bristol, Pa. Bridge to Bristol, Pa. (toll).
Accoms.: All types. Info.: P.O., SW. cor. Broad & Locust Sts. Swim.: Sylvan Lakes,
Mt. Holly Rd.; Del. R. (N) of city.

Burlington, founded by Quakers migrating from Yorkshire c.1677, was provincial capital from 1681, alternating with Perth Amboy after union of W. & E. Jersey. It developed importance as shipping center because of location on Del. R. In 1776 Provincial Congress adopted St. Constitution made here. City suffered some incursion by Hessians, Dec. 1776, & in 1778 bombardment by Brit. warships. Chas. Newbold of Burlington in 1797 patented cast-iron plow which farmers at 1st feared would poison soil. PTS. OF INT.: (1) 459 S. High St., **Lawrence H.**, birthpl. of Capt. Jas. Lawrence, commander of U.S. frigate "Chesapeake" during conflict with Brit. frigate "The Shannon." As he was carried below mortally wounded, he cried, "Don't give up the ship!" (2) 457 S. High St., **Jas. Fenimore Cooper Birthpl.** (O.3-6 Sun.& 1st Sat.each month), hqs. of Burlington Cty. Hist. Soc. (3) SE. cor. of S. High & Library Sts., **Bloomfield H.**, home of Jos. Bloomfield, Rev. patriot & Gov. of N.J. (4) N. High St. near Broad St., **Friends Meeting H.** (O.meeting days.1784). Adj. Burial Ground (1784) has gravestone of Ind. Chief Ockanickon. (5) Union St., **Lib.** (founded 1757.present bldg.1864); portraits of King Geo. II & other notables. (6) 8 E. Pearl St., **Thos. Revel H.** (1685.int.inter.), hqs. of D.A.R. (7) Broad St., near High St., **W. New Jersey Proprietors Office** (N.O.), tiny brick bldg. containing orig. documents by Wm. Penn. Orig. corporation dates to 1676 when Wm. Penn & associates divided province into 2 parts. Orig. agreement, which beautifully expresses principles of civil & religious liberty, is in Mechanics Bank in Burlington. (8) 309 Wood St., **Gen. Grant H.** where general's family lived during Civil War. (9) Delaware St., at Ellis St., **St. Mary's Hall**, Episc. sch. for girls (1837). (10) 207 W. Broad St., **Bradford Mansion** (1798), built by Elias Boudinot, Pres. of Continental Congress. (11) W. Broad & Woods Sts., **Old St. Mary's Ch.** (N.O.1703), oldest Episc. Ch. in N.J. Near-by is new **St. Mary's Ch.** (1854;Goth.by Rich.Upjohn, architect of N.Y. Trinity Ch.). St. Mary's Choral Soc. sings "waits" on Christmas Eve. In adj. cemetery are buried many notables.

51.5. J. with surfaced Rd. leading (R) 0.5^m to **Arlington Cemetery** where is Grave of Peter J. McGuire, well-known labor leader, advocate of 8-hr. day & proponent of a national Labor Day holiday. **54. TRAFFIC CIRCLE.** J. with St.40 & St.38. Admiral Wilson Blvd. here leads into **CAMDEN**.

CAMDEN

Through RR., air & bus conns. Accoms.: All types. Info.: C. of C.; Auto Club of Southern N.J., 707 Market St. Yacht races, summer, in Del. R.

Camden, leading industrial, marketing & shipping center of southern N.J., lies across Del. R. from Phila. with which it is conn. by handsome suspension bridge. Factories line water front & spread out into residential sections broken by pub. pks. incl. Farnham, Dudley, & Pyne Poynt. Area was sett. by Wm. Cooper & group of Quakers in 1681 & 1st known as Cooper's Ferries. In 1773 Jacob Cooper laid out townsite & named it in honor of 1st Earl of Camden, friend of the Colonies, after whom 22 U.S. towns were named. Brit. held town during Rev. & several skirmishes occurred here. Real growth of Camden started in 1834 when it became terminus of Camden & Amboy RR. PTS. OF INT.: (1) 5th St., bet. Market & Arch Sts., **City Hall & Cth. Annex** (mod.Class.). Huge clock atop of tower. (2) Broadway & Market St., **Cth.** (1904.Ital. Ren.). On 2nd fl., painting of "Justice & Her Scales" by Nicola D'Azzenzo. (3) 709 Market St., **Friends Sch.** (1794) & **Meetingh.** (4) Cooper St., bet. 2nd & Front Sts., **Johnson Pk.** Within pk. is **Lib.** (O.wks.1919.neo-Class.) with mosaic of opalescent glass. (5) 201 N. Front St., **RCA-Victor Mfg. Plant** (O.appl.). (6) 8 Cooper St., **Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Plant** (O.9-4 wks.guides), est. 1858, oldest of kind in U.S. (7) Cor. 2nd & Market Sts., **Campbell Soup Plant** (O.9:30 & 1 wks.guides) with \$50,000 model kitchen. (8) 330 Mickle St., **Walt Whitman H.** (O.10-5 wks.exc.Tues.;1-5 Sun. 1848) where poet lived 1884 until death 1892; mus. of Whitmania incl. cane & rocking chair. (9) 7th St., **Pyne Poynt Pk.** Here is **Jos. Cooper H.** (O.pre-1709.adds.). (10) Cor. Erie & Point Sts., **Benj. Cooper H.** (O.9-4 wks.1734.Dutch), known as Old Yellow H. & the Stone Jug, during Rev., when it was Brit. outpost during occupation of Phila. (11) Mt. Vernon St. & Mt. Ephraim Ave., **Newton Friends Meetingh.** (N.O.1801.post-Col.rest.), 1st house of worship in city. (12) Haddon Ave. & Vesper Blvd., in Harleigh Cemetery, **Tomb of Walt Whitman**, which he designed of rough

cut gray stone before death. (13) Cor. Euclid Ave. & Park Blvd., **Chas. S. Boyer Mem. Hall** (O.Mon.Wed.& Fri.& on appl.1726.Georg.Col.) incl. Cty. Hist. Soc. Mus.; Ind., Col. & Civil War relics. (14) 2448 S. Broadway, N.Y. Shipbuilding Plant (O. appl.), one of largest private shipbldg. plants in U.S.

SIDE TRIP: From Traffic Circle take St.38 (L) here past **Camden Cty. Pk.** to J. with improved Rd. at 8.5m. Take latter (L) 1m to **Moorestown. Friends Sch. & Meetingh.** (Georg.), largest Friends' sch. in South N.J. 12 High St., **South Mansion** (N.O.1738), where Hessian officers stayed over in 1778. Stanwick Ave., **Zelley H.** (1721.remod.).

55. TRAFFIC CIRCLE. J. with US30 (see). **56.5.** J. with St.42.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) c.4.5m to **Bellmawr.** In vic. **Bell Farm** where 5 generations, descendants of Quaker founder, have bred Percheron horses. At 6m **Chews.**

Take Rd. (L) from **Chews** to **Site of Chews' Landing** on a small Cr. On a hill is **Chews' Landing Hotel** (N.O.pre-Rev.). Opp. **Warwick H.** (1756).

58.5. TRAFFIC CIRCLE. J. with St.47.

SIDE TRIP: From J. of St.47 & US130 (near Brooklawn) to Seaville (J. with US9). 78m St.47 & St.50. Via: Westville, Glassboro, Clayton, (Vineland), Millville & Tuckahoe. Just after leaving US130 hy. crosses Timber Cr. Just (S) of bridge is J. with dirt Rd. (L) here a short distance is **Kay H.**, near which Lafayette as a volunteer with 300 men defeated Brit. outpost of equal strength. House was used as hospital for wounded. At 10m is surfaced Rd. leading (R) 1m to **Pitman** near which is **Alycon L.** (f.bath.boat.). Here is held Gloucester Cty. Fair. At 18.5m **Wilson's L.** (resort.f.bath.). 21.5m **Iona L.** (resort.f. bath.). 23.5m **W. Jersey Camp Meeting Ground**, known as Malaga Camp with a large auditorium. Here Meths. spend their vacation in more than 100 cottages. 28m J. with Almond Rd., leading (R) 5m to **Parvin St. Pk.** in which is **Parvin L.** (f.pic.bath.). 34.5m **Millville** (see below). 39.5m **Cumberland L.** (f.bath.), site of Cumberland Ironworks (marker) which smelted bog iron. 48m **Head of River** (L), Col. town with **Meth. Ch.** (1792. int.inter.) & adj. ancient cemetery. 52m **Tuckahoe** on Tuckahoe R. **Presb. Ch.** (1851). Adj. is **Pub. Hunting & Fishing Ground.** From Tuckahoe tour cont. by St.50 to Seaville at 78m & J. with US9 (see). Here is old **Cedar Meeting H.** (1716).

59. J. with improved Rd. Take latter (R) 0.5m to **Gloucester**, site of 1st white settlement (1623) by Dutch who built Ft. Nassau here. **Gloucester Pt. Pk.** is site of landing by Cornwallis, 1777. **Mon.** on site of Hugg's Tavern, where Rev. patriots met.

59.5. WESTVILLE, near which is J. with St.45.

SIDE TRIP: From J. to Salem. 28.5m St.45.

At 3m **Woodbury** with **Quaker Meeting H.** (1716.adds.fine.inter.). Opp. is **Paul Hotel** (1720.still functioning.). On Broad St., **Gloucester County Cth.** (1787.Mod.) & **Hall of Records** (1926). Opp. Cth., **John Cooper H.** (fine inter.), Cornwallis' hqs. in 1777. 58 Broad St., **Lawrence H.** (O.Mon.Fri.1765), built by Rev. Andrew Hunter who took part in Greenwich Teaparty (see below). At 11m **Mullica Hill** on Raccoon Cr. has **Quaker Meeting H.** (1808). Here is J. with St.46.

Take latter (L). At 11m on St.46 (R) **Samuel Swing H.** (1775.Dutch Col.). At 14.5m dirt Rd. leads (L) 3.5m to **Palatine L.** (N.O.pic.recr.f.). On St.46, just (S) of above dirt Rd., another dirt Rd. branches off (R) 1.5m to **Jos. Sneathen H.** (Col.fine example). 15m **Deerfield**, handsome **Deerfield Stone Ch.** (1777). Near-by is **Seeley L.** where is **Seeley Manor** (1780.Georg.Col.adds.). 17m **Seabrook Farms** (O), largest single farm in N.J., covers c.60 sq. miles & uses most modern agric. techniques. The bulb gardens contain large plantings of tulips & narcissus. 23m **Bridgeton** & J. with St.49 (see below).

At 24m **Smithfield H.** (1685.fine Col.). Opp., **Hedgefield H.** (1722.alts.), built by Sam. Hedge who married Anna Fenwick, daughter of John Fenwick who founded Salem. At 28m is J. with private Rd. leading (L) 0.5m to **Pledger H.** (1727.checkered brickwork). On Mar. 17, 1778, before Battle of Quinton's Bridge occupants of H. were seized by Brit. & held captive in cellar. 28.5m **Salem** (see below).

62 J. with surfaced Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (R) here 2m to **Red Bank Battlefield Nat. Pk.** (pic.). Here on Del. R. bank stood Ft. Mercer, built 1777 & captured by 2,000 Hessians while under construction. Amers., many of them Negroes, twice repulsed Hessians & patriot guns mounted on barges meanwhile attacked & held up a Brit. fleet. Ft. Mifflin on Pa. side held out against Brit. until Nov. 1777. Ft. Mercer was finally abandoned by Washington. Some of old trenches have been reconstructed. **Whithall H.** (O.fee), named for Ann Whithall who intrepidly col. working at her spinning wheel during battle & later nursed the wounded, contains Col. furniture, incl. famous spinning wheel.

At 73. J. with US322. **73.5. BRIDGEPORT.** At 74. US322 branches off (R) to ferry crossing Del. R. to Chester Pk. **81. PENNS GROVE.** **87.5. PENNSVILLE.** J. with St.44 on which tour cont. (S) to Salem. **88.5.** J. with surfaced Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (L) here 1.5m is **Wm. Mecum H.** (early 1700 & 1735). At 3m (R) is entrance to **Ft. Mott** (O), Civil War fortification. Landing pier marks Finn's Pt. where Swedes built

ft. c.1660. Settlement incl. some of their Finnish subjects. 3.5^m **Ft. Mott Nat. Cemetery** (O). Obelisk comm. 2,400 Confeds., captured at Gettysburg & later victims of an epidemic, buried here.

94. SALEM, fine old town situated on Salem or Fenwick Cr., founded in 1675 by John Fenwick & group of Quakers. Town's hist. records a number of deeds of violence. In 1691 Thos. Lutherland was tried by ancient Law of the Bier by which a suspected murderer was judged guilty if corpse of his victim spouted blood when he extended his hand toward it. Lutherland was convicted by a jury & hanged. In 1717 a Negress named Hager was burned at the stake for the hatchet murder of her master. Salem beef is said to have saved starving Rev. army at Valley Forge when Anthony Wayne rounded up 150 head of cattle & drove them to Washington's winter encampment. Near Salem occurred conflicts bet. Brit. & their Tory supporters & Amers. Salem was strongly Abolitionist & served as sta. on Underground Railroad. PTS. OF INT.: NE. cor. Broadway & Market St., **Salem County Cth.** (twice rebuilt), **Market St. (N) of Cth., Offices of Cty. Clerk & Surrogate** (1851.Class). **Market St. near W. Broadway, Salem Cty. Jail** (O.Wed.& Sat.aft.1775.rebuilt 1866). 83 **Market St., Alex. Grant H.** (O.appl.1721); Ind. relics, Col. items, mss., books, china & glass, replica of Col. bedroom & coll. of 300 canes. 115 **Market St., Green's Hotel** (1799). Behind Mun. Bldg., **Old Law Office** (1732), used as medical office by Dr. Ebenezer Howell, Rev. patriot. W. Broadway bet. 4th & 5th Sts., **Friends Burial Ground** (1676). Here is Salem Oak under which John Fenwick sat when he bartered with Inds. for transfer of land. 107 W. Broadway, **Orthodox Friends Meeting H.** (N.O. 1852), so-called to distinguish it from place of worship erected by Hicksite sect. 32 W. Broadway, **Bradway H.** (1691), occupied by Royal Govs. of N.J. E. Broadway opp. Walnut St., **Friends Meeting H.** (O.meeting days.1772). At Salem are Js. with **Tilbury Rd. running (S), with oiled gravel Rd. & with St.49 on which main tour cont.** **SIDE TRIPS:** (A) At 1^m on **Tilbury Rd. (R)** is **Darkin H.** (1720). Here Thos. Lutherland was executed in 1693 (see above). At 1.5^m (L) is another **Darkin H.** (1740.Swed.Col.). At 2.5^m turn (R) into **Ft. Elfsborg-Salem Rd.** At 3^m just (S) of country clubh. is **Red Roe Morris H.** (1688). At 4^m J. with gravel Rd.

Take latter (L) past **Benj. Holmes H.** (1750). At 3^m take dirt Rd. (R) a short distance to **Abel Nicholson H.** (1722.fine example of period). At 4^m on N. bank of Alloway Cr. is **Geo. Abbott H.** (1703). Here Abbott family were held captive on day of massacre at Hancock H. (see below) & could see fugitives as they escaped across marsh.

At 4.5^m cars may be parked. From here trl. leads along dyke to **Elsinboro Pt.**, site of 1st Swedish settlement in N.J. & **Ft. Elfsborg** built in 1643. Ft. enabled Swedes to stop Dutch traffic up Delaware R.

(B) Take oiled gravel Rd. (R) from Salem to **Hancock Bridge** at 4^m. Near-by (R) is **Wm. Hancock H.** (O.contribution.1734); Col. furnishings. Here occurred massacre on night of Mar. 20, 1778, a few days after Battle of Quinton Bridge. Ninety Amers. who were asleep in dwelling were captured & killed outright. Behind Hancock H. is **Cedar Plank H.** (O. contribution), built of cedar by Swed. settlement more than 200 yrs. ago; Col. relics. Near-by is **Friends Meeting H.** (1756.adds.1784).

96.5. (L) DAN. SMITH H. (1752.rebuilt with adds.). Here some Americans were ambushed (see below). **98.5. QUINTON BRIDGE.** Here occurred Rev. Battle on Mar. 18, 1788, at which Brit. were forced to retreat. (S) of bridge is a Mon. **105.5. J. with gravel Rd.**

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 3^m to **Jericho** (est.1690). (R) from Jericho on Jericho Pike 4.5^m is **Ivy Manor** (1800.Georg.fine exter.& inter.), now owned by "Alcoholics Anonymous."

106.5. SHILOH, founded 1705 by Seventh Day Baptists fleeing persecution in England. Sabbath here is observed on Sat. On Sun. all shops are open. In Shiloh is J. with gravel Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R). At 1.5^m (R) **Howell H.** at which Greenwich Tea Party was org. (see below). One of Howell Bros., Richard, became Gov. of N.J. (1792-1801). Just beyond Howell H. is **Roadstown** where is **Cohansey Bapt. Ch.** (founded 1737). At 4^m is **Springtown**. In vic. (L) is old **Sheppard's Mill**. At 7^m is **Greenwich**. Here (L) is **Stone Tavern** (1734.Dutch Col.) & near-by **Gibbon H.** (1730.fine inter.). A little beyond on a hillock (L) is **Quaker Meeting H.** (O.1771) & near-by **Sheppard H.** (1683.later adds.). In Dec. 1774 brig "Greyhound" arrived at Greenwich with a cargo of tea which the captain stored in cellar of house belonging to a Tory. A band of patriots disguised as Inds. broke into cellar & burned chests of tea. Mon. marks site.

111. BRIDGETON, sett. c.1686. Glass factories are chief industry. Broad St. & West Ave., **Broad St. Presb. Ch.** (1792.fine Georg.). In adj. cemetery are buried Rev.

veterans incl. Gen. Bloomfield who became Gov. of N.J. **Tumbling Dam Pk.** surrounds dam built in 1814, creating Sunset L. 143 Broad St., **Gen. Giles H.** (1792). Bank & Cedar Sts., **Masonic Hall** (1797). **Cth.** (O.Wed.2-5); hist. documents & relics. **122. MILLVILLE** on Maurice R. (good f.oysters). City is also on **Union L.** (recre.). A large **Glass Factory** (O.appl.), which dates back to 1806, is now part of Armstrong Cork Co.

SIDE TRIP: On Rd. (R) c.11m to **Cedarville. Auction Block**, coop. & produce market (closed in winter). In vic., at New England Crossroads, **Old Stone Ch.** (Presb.1780).

At Millville is J. with St.47 (see above). Hy. now passes Roosevelt Pk. where is colony for recipients of old age pensions. **129. BRICKSBORO** where is (R) **John Brick H.** (c.1788). A short distance beyond is J. with surfaced Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) to **Port Norris** at 6m near Maurice R. which produces large annual crop of oysters as well as snapping turtles. Latter are caught in fresh water ponds in vic.

148.5. CLERMONT & J. with US9 (see).

US 206—NEW JERSEY

N.J.-PA. LINE (across Del. R. from Milford, Pa.) (S) to **J. with US30** (near Hammon, N.J.). **131.5. US206**

Via: Montague, Branchville, Ross Corner, Newton, Andover, Stanhope, Netcong, Bedminster, Somerville, Princeton, Lawrenceville, Trenton, Bordentown, (Vincetown). Good Rd. Ample Accom. RR. easily accessible.

US206 in NW. cor. of N.J. conns. with free bridge crossing Del. R. to Milford, Pa., & US6 (see). US206 runs (S) through Kittatinny Mt. country & then through scenically less int. reg. traversing hist. Princeton & Trenton to J. with US30 (see). **0. MONTAGUE. Brick H. Hotel** (O.1776.adds.), Rev. stagecoach stop. On Old Mine Rd., **Armstrong H.** (c.1800.adds.1843.Dutch Col.) & **Ruins of Ft. Normanock** (O). **8.5. NORMANOCK**, hqs. for **Stokes St. For.** (12,428 as.;h.f.campsite.fee). **9.5. KITTATINNY L.** Just beyond L., Appalachian Trl. crosses hy. **10.5. CULVERS L.** (resort). **12.5. BRANCHVILLE** holds annual Farm & Horse Show in Aug. **16. ROSS CORNER. 21. NEWTON**, sett. prior 1761. On Square, **Cth.** (1847.Gr.Rev.). At Main & Spring Sts., **Cochran H.** (c.1753.completely rebuilt), inn at which Washington stopped in 1782. In Newton is J. with macadam Rd. & St.8.

SIDE TRIP: Take macadam Rd. (R) 3m to **Paulins Kill L.** (resort.boat.). At 4.5m take surfaced Rd. (L) to another J. at 5m, (R) here on Rd. to **Emmans Grove** at 5.5m in **Swartwood St. Pk. & Swartwood L.**, named for Capt. Anthony Swartwout whose wife & 4 children were killed by Inds.; 2 other children were carried off & brought up in Ind. tribe.

27. ANDOVER, which owed its prosperity to near-by Andover iron mine. Just (N) of town is old **Gristmill** (O), now a shop.

SIDE TRIP: (L) from Andover 0.5m is **Andover Mine**, most extensive deposit of hematite in N.J. It produced weapons for army during Rev. At 1m, **New Wawayanda L.** At 2.5m (R) to **L. Iliff**, where was Camp Nordland, notorious vacation spot for Nazi sympathizers.

30. CRANBERRY L. in **Cranberry St. Pk.** **34. L. MUSCONETCONG & adj. NETCONG** (resort). **34.5. J.** with US46 (see).

SIDE TRIP: (L) on US46 c.2m & then (R) 1.5m is **L. Hopatcong** (famous resort).

58.5. SOMERVILLE, sett. by Dutch traders some 300 yrs. ago. Washington Pl., **Parsonage** (1751), where was est. 1st theological seminary of Dutch Reformed Ch. in America. Opp., **Wallace H.** (O.wks.), hqs. of Gen. & Mrs. Washington. Court-house Sq., **Cth.**, scene of Hall-Mills murder trial (see New Brunswick). Opp., **Somerville Hotel** incorporates Tunison Tavern (1770). In vic. Diehl division of **Singer Mfg. Co.**, int. modern factory bldgs. **60. RARITAN. Mon.**, honoring John Basilone, World War II hero, to be erected (1949) before Basilone home (Mem. bldg.). **62. DUKE ESTATE** (grounds O.wks.on appl.in absence of owner), home of former Doris Duke Cromwell, supposed to be richest woman in world. Grounds are beautifully landscaped & ornamented with works of art. **70. HARLINGEN** has (R) a **Dutch Reformed Ch.** (c.1842.Gr.Rev.). Town is named for Van Harlingens, one of whom was founder of Rutgers Univ. **76.5. J.** with side Rd. leading (R) here 0.5m to **Tusculum** (O.1773.Georg.Col.), home of John Witherspoon, signer of Decl. of Ind. Brit. officers were quartered here Dec. 1776 & Washington later was visitor.

77.5. PRINCETON

RR. & bus conns. Accoms.: All types. Info.: Univ. store. Swim: Brokaw Mem. Pool.
Boat: Carnegie L. Music Festival of Westminster Choir Sch., May.

Princeton, a charming old residential & educational center (no mfg. permitted in borough limits), is on site of plantation of Capt. Henry Greenland, est. 1681. Quakers sett. in reg. in 1696 & called the place Stony Brook, changed (1724) to Prince's Town. In 1756, with completion of Nassau Hall, Princeton Univ. moved here. Area was plundered by Brit. during Rev. & on Jan. 3, 1777 occurred Battle of Princeton in which Washington surprised & defeated Brit. under Col. Mawhood with strategy that Frederick the Great called among most brilliant in military hist. In 1783 Continental Congress, driven from Phila. by unpaid soldiers, met here & here Washington wrote his farewell to the army. By financing Camden & Amboy RR. & Del. & Raritan Canal, Princeton men were largely responsible for keeping town out of main stream of N.Y.-Phila. traffic. During Civil War, univ. students fought on both sides & after War town had brief industrial boom. Today business life of town is largely sustained by Princeton Univ. & other educational institutions.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) **Princeton Univ.**, est. 1747 as College of N.J. in Elizabeth, moved to parsonage of Aaron Burr's father in Newark & then to present location in 1756. It soon became what Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton 1902-10, called a "seminary of statesmen." Pres. Jas. Madison was graduate. It est. (1795) 1st professorship of chemistry in an Amer. college. Bldgs. on 1,270-a. campus are of various styles with collegiate Tudor Goth. predominant. Emphasis is on liberal arts & sciences. There are schs. of architecture, engineering & one of Public & Internat. Affairs. On campus are: **Nassau Hall** (1756 by Rbt. Smith, architect of Independence Hall) of sandstone quarried in vic.; served as hospital for both Cor. wallis & Washington during Rev. & place where Continental Congress met in 1783. Within are Mem. Hall, comm. Princeton war heroes since Civil War, & Faculty Room where Washington received thanks of Congress after Rev. On front steps are pair of bronze tigers (by A. Phimister Proctor), univ. symbol. Behind wall, on quadrangle, is Rev. cannon left behind after Battle of Princeton. (NW) of Nassau Hall, **Faculty Dean's H.** (1756), univ. presidents' H., 1756-1878. Two sycamores at gate planted c. 1765. **Alexander Hall** (1892); lectures, concerts & univ. gatherings. **Univ. Lib.**, incl. Chancellor Green Lib. (1873) & Pyne Lib. (1897). Opp., **Harvey S. Firestone Mem. Lib.** (1946-48). Mod. Goth. by Rbt. B. O'Connor & Walter Kilham, Jr.), has storage capacity of 2,000,000 volumes. SW. cor. Nassau St., **Jos. Henry H.** (1838, Class. Rev.), built by noted physicist. **Univ. Chapel** (1928, Mod. Goth. by Cram & Ferguson). **Mus. of Hist. Art** (1889, mod. Romanesque). O. 2-5, summer. appl., coll. of sculpture, painting & minor arts incl. bust of Washington by Wm. Rush, once owned by Thos. Jefferson & coll. of Sully paintings & of Veronese. Washington Rd. (SE. cor. of campus), **Guyot Hall** (1909, Tudor Goth.), mus. of biology & geology. On Washington Rd., **L. Carnegie**, 3.5^m long with straightaway racing course; formed by damming Millstone R. at Kingston. Univ. Pl., **McCarter Theater** (1929) where annual Triangle Club & occasional professional shows are held. (W) of main campus, **Graduate College** (Coll. Goth. 1913 by Ralph Adams Cram), on site of last phase of Battle of Princeton; incl. are Proctor Hall (dining hall) & Grover Cleveland Mem. Tower built by nation-wide popular contributions. **Hobart A. H. Baker Mem. Rink**, comm. alumnus varsity hockey captain killed in World War I. **Dodge Hall** (1900), social center, conn. by cloister with **Murray Hall** (1879), little theater. **New Astronomical Observ.** (1934), erected in part from stone from orig. Halsted Observ. (1869). **Stanhope Hall** (1803), adm., 2nd oldest bldg. **West College** (1836, remod. 1926), oldest dormitory. **Propulsion Lab.** (1946), houses Navy's jet propulsion research program. (2) 20 Nassau St., **Institute for Advanced Study**, founded 1930 by Louis Bamberger & Mrs. Felix Fuld, where reign Albert Einstein & some 100 of the world's most distinguished minds, working out problems without aid of classrooms, laboratories or apparatus. (3) Nassau & Stockton Sts., **Princeton Battle Mon.** (by F. W. MacMonnies). (4) 59 Bayard Lane, **Avalon** (N.O. 18th cent. adds.), former home of writer Henry van Dyke. (5) 58 Bayard Lane, **Westland** (garden. O. wks. 1854), once home of Pres. Cleveland. (6) Stockton St., **Morvin** (N.O. 1701. adds.), built by Rich. Stockton, grandfather of signer of Decl. of Ind. on land bought from Wm. Penn; Cornwallis hqs.; Washington, Lafayette & Rochambeau were entertained here. (7) 32 Edgehill St., **Barracks** (early 18th cent.), occupied by Brit. (8) Mercer St., **Princeton Theological Seminary**, oldest Amer. Presb. seminary, est. in 1812. (9) 158 Nassau St., **Bainbridge H.** (O), now pub. lib.,

birthpl. of Wm. Bainbridge, Commander of "Constitution"; also Rev. hqs. of Gen. Howe. (10) Witherspoon & Wiggins Sts., **Princeton Cemetery** (oldest mon.1761), graves of Aaron Burr, Grover Cleveland, Paul Tulane & members of Col. Assembly & Continental Congress. (11) Chestnut St., **Westminster Choir Sch.** (1934.Georg. Col.). (12) **Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.** (13) SW. 1.5^m from center of town is **Princeton Battlefield Pk.**, on site of common grave of fallen Brit. & Amer. soldiers.

78. (L) DRUMTHWACKET (grounds O.1832.Col.). **78.5. THOS. OLDEN H.** (1696) where Washington reviewed troops on march to Trenton, Dec. 1776. **81.5. CHERRY GROVE (R)** at cor. Carter Rd., was occupied by Brit. Dec. 1776. **82. LAWRENCEVILLE**, home of famous **Lawrenceville Sch. for Boys** (est.1810. Georg.). (L) **Lawrenceville Presb. Ch.** (c.1716). Here Hessians in 1776 compelled an Amer. militiaman to preach sermon. Opp., **Golding H.**, formerly tavern where Lord Cornwallis stopped, Dec. 1776. **88.5. TRENTON** (see). **92.5. WHITE HORSE. (L) White Horse Tavern**, named for white horse owned by Washington. Beyond village on US206 is bridge crossing Crosswicks Cr. Here in June 1778 Col. troops defeated Brit. detachment. **96. BORDENTOWN** (see US130). **98. J. with St.S-39. SIDE TRIP:** Take latter (L) to **Wrightstown** c.9^m. Here is **Camp** (or Ft.) **Dix**, military reserv. where many thousands of recruits were quartered during both World Wars.

(1) Take Rd. (L) from Wrightstown 2.5^m to **Cookstown. Meth. Ch. (R)** (1847). **Hendrickson Mill (L)** (1732) is still grinding grain. SE. cor. Main St. & Brinteltown Rd., handsome old **Cookstone H.**, now a bar. At 4.5^m is **New Egypt**, so-called because when his secy., Jos. Curtis, returned with grain for army from the New Egypt reg., Washington exclaimed: "Joseph has been in Egypt & gotten the corn." Near village is **Oakford L.** (recr.).

(2) Take Rd. (R) from Wrightstown 6.5^m to **Pemberton**, fine old town, sett. by Quakers prior 1690. On Main St., **Gristmill (R)**, still functioning. SE. cor. Hanover & Elizabeth Sts., **Old Pemberton Inn** (Pa. Dutch). Just beyond Pemberton is huge **Cranberry Packing Shed (L)** where cranberries are readied for market. Berrypickers arrive each yr. & live in tents, cabins & shelters around edges of bogs.

99.5. MANSFIELD has an old **Friends Meeting H. (R)**. **101. COLUMBUS** has many int. old hs. incl. (R) **Columbus Inn** (1812) & at 32 Main St., **Prince Murat H.**, home of son of King of the 2 Sicilies (see Bordentown). **106. (L)** here short distance on dirt Rd. to **John Woolston H.** (1710.adds.c.1800.Col.). **107.5. EWANSVILLE** (resort). **108. J. with St.38.**

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 2.5^m to J. with side Rd. leading (R) 2^m to **Mt. Holly** (Accoms.: All types. Info.: P.O. Washington St. Swim.: Mill Dam Pk.; Rancocas Cr.). Named for near-by Mt. Holly, town was sett. by Quakers in 1676 & occupied at various times by Brit. during Rev. Rancocas Cr. cuts across town which is center of agric. area & of some sm. industries. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) Main St., **County Bldgs.** incl. Cth. (1796.fine Georg.Col.), **Surrogate's Office & Adm. Bldg.** (1807). (2) 77 Main St., **Friends Meeting H. (O.appl. 1775.adds.1850.int.inter.)**. Benches have marks made by butcher knives of commissary workers during Brit. occupation. (3) 35 Brainerd St., **Brainerd Sch.** (1759) where Rev. John Brainerd taught. He preached so violently against Brit. that they burnt down his Ch. (4) 211 Mill St., **Stephen Girard H.** (much alt.), home of famous merchant who in beginning of career kept shop in basement. Later he moved to Phila., became prosperous, helped finance War of 1812 & founded Stephen Girard College (see Phila.). (5) 99 Branch St., **John Woolman Mem. Bldg.** (O.exc.Tues.Mar.-Oct.1771) was built for his daughter by noted Quaker Woolman, one of 1st to espouse Abolitionist cause. His "Journal" was 2nd book selected by Chas. W. Eliot for Harvard Classics. (6) 15 Pine St., **Relief Fire Co. H.**, home of one of oldest active volunteer companies in U.S., est. 1752; int. relics & orig. engine shelter. (7) N. end of High St., **Mt. Holly Pk.** (path to summit; fine view). At 3^m on St.38 is J. with side Rd. leading (L) 1.5^m to **Lumberton**. On Main St., **Lumberton Hotel** (c.1790) & **Meth. Ch.** (1812), moved here from Church St. where Bishop Asbury, noted Meth. divine, preached in 1813.

110. (R) here on good Rd. 0.5^m to **Vincentown** with some charming 19th cent. hs. **124. ATSION**, at Atsion L., was once iron mfg. center. **131.5. Outskirts of HAM-MONTON.**

NEWARK

NEWARK

Through RR., plane & bus conns. Accoms.: All kinds. Info.: C. of C. Golf: Weequahic Pk. Boat., fish., riding: Weequahic & Branch Brook Pks.

Newark is a whole metropolitan dist. in itself embedded in S. part of much larger metropolitan reg. of N.Y.C. It has, therefore, a double character as business, indus-

trial & cultural capital of northern N.J. & as super-suburb of Manhattan. Newark with its adj. cities boasts pop. upward of 700,000. To (E) lie the great Hackensack meadows, gradually being reclaimed from marshland for industrial use. In remaining semicircle around city are strung a series of suburbs, chief among which are Maplewood, the Oranges, Bloomfield & Montclair. Elizabeth crowds into Newark. Located on Passaic R. where latter debouches into Newark Bay, an arm of N.Y. waterfront, Newark is crisscrossed by RRs. & through hys. It is also an important shipping center. Were Newark anywhere else but in shadow of its mighty neighbor it would be counted among first dozen of Amer. cities. Inters. of Broad & Market Sts., known as "the 4 Corners," is heart of downtown Newark. Market St. is shopping center. Broad St. with pks. at both ends is main business thoroughfare, notable for tall bldgs. which rival in design Manhattan's skyscrapers. Bank St. is lined with older business structures. Newark is one of country's leading mfg. centers. Industries are along riverfront where are located factories turning out practically every kind of product, incl. leather goods, paints, liquors, jewelry, cosmetics, electrical equipment. Newark was founded in 1666 by Capt. Rbt. Treat's company of colonists from New Haven & followed, in its early days, under leadership of the Puritan Congregational Ch., the New England theocratic pattern. Despite influx of more broadminded Eng. settlers, during most of 18th cent. it was a distinctly Puritan town. During Rev., the Brit., finding some Tory sympathizers, had an encampment near-by, but Washington, relying on aid from patriots, made town a base of operation. Some fighting took place at Springfield, then a part of Newark. After Rev., Talleyrand, then a refugee, lived in Newark & Thos. Moore, the Irish poet, paid city a visit. Washington Irving's "Salmagundi" papers were inspired by hospitality he enjoyed here at Kemble Mansion. Early in 19th cent. banking & insurance companies were est. Bldg. of Morris Canal & development of RRs. increased town's importance as shipping center. Successive Wars, 1812, 1860, brought with them boom periods. Scientific discoveries, after Civil War—invention of Hyatt's celluloid & Edison's electric light bulb—led to est. of new industries. World War I & II induced another boom & business of city was improved by Fed. Gov.'s development of Port Newark, a great terminal water front development. City has boasted as among its citizens such celebrities as Stephen Crane, author of "The Red Badge of Courage," Mary Mapes Dodge, author of "Hans Brinker: or the Silver Skates," Edmund Clarence Stedman, Rich. Watson Gilder, & John Cotton Dana.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) 820 Broad St., **First Presb. Ch.** (1787-91. Georg. Col.) is successor of orig. Puritan Ch. In 1719 it became Presb. (2) 744 Broad St., **Nat. Newark Bldg.** (1931), by John H. & Wilson C. Ely (35 stories). On mezzanine are 10 murals by J. Monroe Hewlett & Chas. Gulbrandsen. (3) NW. end of **Military Pk.** is **Trinity Episc. Ch.** (1743. rebuilt c. 1809. later adds.). According to popular belief, ch. was founded as result of Col. Josiah Ogden breaking with older First Presb. Ch. over his right to gather wheat on Sabbath. Also in pk.: Mem. by Gutzon Borglum entitled "The Wars of America"; a tall Liberty Pole on site of another erected in 1793; Statue of Philip Kearney of Civil War fame; & bronze statue of Msgr. Hobart Doane. (4) 40 Rector St., **Newark Colleges of Rutgers Univ.**, formerly Univ. of Newark which was created in 1935 by merger of a number of pub. institutions of higher learning. (5) 540 Broad St., **N.J. Bell Tel. Bldg.** (20 stories. 1929. by Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker). (6) N. end of Broad St., **Washington Pk.**, with a number of Mons.: Bridge Mem. by G. Borglum, Statue of Geo. Washington by J. Massey Rhind, Christopher Columbus Mon. by Ciocchetti, & statue of Seth Boyden, inventor of processes for making patent leather, malleable cast iron, etc., by Karl Gerhardt. (7) 49 Washington St., **Newark Mus.** (O.afts. & Wed. & Thurs. eves.), covers fields of the arts & sciences. Adj. is Mus. Addition Bldg. housing Junior Mus. & Lending Dept. Mus. has changing displays of fine & decorative arts, industrial design & processes, hist. & education. In rear is **Thos. L. Raymond Walled Garden** with coll. of botanical specimens. Behind garden is **Old Stone Schoolh.** (1784). Newark's oldest school bldg. (8) Washington & James Sts., **Second Presb. Ch.** (Mod. Goth. int. stained glass windows). (9) 5 Washington St., **Newark Pub. Lib.** (Ren. est. 1888) which under leadership of J. C. Dana has taken prominent part in development of Newark's cultural activities. (10) 407 Broad St., **John Plume H.** (c. 1710. alts. Dutch Col.), now rectory of adj. **Prot. Episc. Ch.** (1849). Mistress Ann Van Wagenen Plume, during Rev., is said to have driven Hessian soldiers out of her parlor where she found them chopping wood, & later she is reported to have

locked a Hessian in her icehouse. In 19th cent., Rev. Hannibal Goodwin developed a flexible photofilm in rectory which made possible the motion picture. (11) 230 Broadway, **N.J. Hist. Soc. Bldg.** (O.Tues.-Sat.exc.Aug.mod.Georg.Col.); lib. of rare early mss.; portraits by Gilbert Stuart. (12) Clifton & 6th Aves., **Sacred Heart Cathedral** (Fr.Goth.) with 2 lofty towers. (13) (W) of Clifton Ave., **Branch Brook Pk.** (recr.facils.). (14) 215 1st St., **Newark Academy** (1930.mod.Georg.Col.), est. 1774, one of city's oldest private schs. (15) High St. & 13th Ave., **Essex Cty. Hall of Records** (1927 by Guilbert & Betelle) at whose entrance are statues depicting purchase of Newark's site from Lenni Lenape Inds. (16) Springfield Ave. & Market St., **Essex County Cth.** (1906.Ren.by Cass Gilbert); painting by Frank D. Millet, portraying rebuke administered in 1774 by foreman of Grand Jury to last Prov. Chief Justice anent grievances of colonists & painting by Howard Pyle depicting "The Landing of Philip Carteret." On grounds, **Statue of Abr. Lincoln** by G. Borglum, considered perhaps finest portrait statue of Great Emancipator. (17) 131 Market St., **Bamberger Dept. Store**, one of largest retail shopping emporiums in U.S. (18) Raymond Plaza W., **Pa. RR. Sta.** (1935.neo-Class.McKim.Mead & White). Waiting Room is decorated by plaques showing Hist. of Transportation. (19) Broad & Green Sts., **City Hall** (1906.Fr.Ren.by Mowbray,Uffinger & Ely). (20) On Federal Sq., **Fed. Bldg.** (1936.neo-Class.by Lehman & Totten). (21) At Broad St., **Lincoln Pk.** & at Washington St. & Clinton Ave., **Clinton Pk.** In latter is reprod. of Verrocchio's Colleono. In Lincoln Pk., Mem. Flag Pole comm. World War I, by Chas. Niehaus. (22) 1-117 Somerset St., **Douglass & Harrison Apts.**, a pub. housing project (1933-35) exclusively for Negroes; named for Fred. Douglass, famous Negro Abolitionist & Rich. Dana Harrison, who took part of "De Lawd" in "The Green Pastures." (23) Bet. Meeker Ave. & City Line, **Weequahic Pk.** (recr.facils.boat.f.). (24) 439-51 Frelinghuysen Ave., **Magnus Harmonica Corp.**, manufactures plastic harmonicas.

THE ORANGES & MAPLEWOOD, BLOOMFIELD & MONTCLAIR

These cities are suburbs of Newark. Maplewood & the Oranges, directly (W), Bloomfield (N) & Montclair (NE), a little further away. The Oranges & Maplewood, although separate municipalities, constitute a fairly homogeneous community of nearly 240,000 people, for most part belonging to better-to-do class. These cities have, generally speaking, excellent schs., libs., health, recr. facils. & programs.

EAST ORANGE: Mun. Center (Ital.Ren.). Springdale Ave. & Prospect St., **Upsala College** (Swedish Luth.). 139 Glenwood Ave., **College of Physical Education & Hygiene.** **ORANGE**, founded 1678, is sm. industrial town. **WEST ORANGE** has a few factories but is notable for fine estates in **Llewellyn Pk.** (O.only to visitors of residents), home of Colgates, Edisons & Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Gov. of N.J. after Civil War. 51 Lakeside Ave., **Edison Plant** (O.appl.). Inventor moved here from Menlo Pk. (see) in 1887 & perfected his moving picture machine, phonograph & storage battery. **Edison's Lab.** (O.wks.) has Edison relics. **SOUTH ORANGE** is beautifully situated. Estates of wealthy citizens climb slopes of First Watchung Mts. **Seton Hall College** (1856.Cath.). **MAPLEWOOD** lies (S) of S. Orange. 425 Ridgewood Ave., **Timothy Ball H.** (Col.1743.alt.1775 & 1919). Washington, related to Ball, visited here.

BLOOMFIELD, both residential & industrial, was named in honor of Rev. Gen. Jos. Bloomfield, later Gov. Randolph Bourne, leader of new literary movement at time of World War I, was born here. Broad St. & Belleville Ave., **Old First Presb. Ch.** on Green. Facing Green, **Bloomfield College & Seminary** (Presb.1810). 409 Franklin St., **Davis H.** (1676). Davis family came from England with Rbt. Treat (see Newark).

MONTCLAIR, sett. c.1666, is picturesquely located. Its residences climb "the Mt." An early settler was a Crane from whom Stephen Crane was descended. City, orig. part of Bloomfield, seceded when Bloomfield refused to cooperate in building RR. bet. Jersey City & N.Y. St. Line. 128 N. Mt. Ave., **Egbert H.** (1786), built by former Hessian soldier. 369 Claremont Ave., **Slave H.**, willed by Gen. Nath. Crane (1831) to former slave. 128 N. Mt. Ave., a **Stone H.** (1786); boxwood bush on lawn planted in 1833. 471 Valley Rd., a red **Sandstone Cottage** (1685). 612 Upper Mt. Ave., **Speer Farm H.** (rest.pre-1720). Bloomfield Ave. & S. Mt. Ave., **Montclair Art Mus.**; mostly loan exhibits. Geo. Innes, great Amer. landscape painter, was resident

of city. On High Sch. grounds, **Garden Theater**, in natural amphitheater (summer performances). On Undercliff Rd., **Eagle Rock Pk.** (664'; fine view), used by Washington as observation post. Baldwin St., **Lucey H.**, reprod. of sm. Ital. country villa; used as a settlement house. Also of int. are: **Presb. Mem. Iris Garden; War Mem.; & St. Peter Claver Chapel** (Mod.). In CALDWELL c.2.5^m from Montclair, at 1 Bloomfield Ave., **Grover Cleveland Birthpl.** (O.exc.Mon.sm.fee); papers & relics.

TRENTON

TRENTON

Through RR. & bus conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C. & Dept. of Economic Development, State H. Golf: Sunnybrae course, 4^m (SE) on US130, 18 holes, greens fee. Sat., Sun. & holidays. Baseball: Dunn Field, Brunswick Ave., home of Trenton Senators, N.Y.-Pa. League. State Fair, last wk. in Sept.; Feast of Lights, religious festival in Ital. colony, 2nd Sat. & Sun. in Sept.

Trenton, at head of navigation on Del. R., is bisected by Assunpink Cr., site of a Rev. battle. Business & shopping center is largely concentrated along State St. & intersecting Warren & Broad Sts. Industrial dist. lies chiefly to (S) & (E) & bordering it are poorer neighborhoods. To (W) is the better residential area. Although politics is important local industry, factories are main source of employment. Trenton is producer of a world famous pottery. It also has wire-rope & cable-making plants & cigar factories. Trenton ranks 4th in N.J. as industrial producer. First sett. by an Englishman, Mahlon Stacy, Jr., its real founder was Wm. Trent, Phila. merchant who built a stone mill at "The Falls." His residence, Bloomsbury Court, still stands. Town's 1st chief Burgess, Dr. Thos. Cadwalader, was a noted physician of his day & an advocate of inoculation for smallpox. In 1750 he contributed a considerable fund toward founding of N.J.'s 1st pub. lib. in Trenton. On Dec. 26, 1776, Washington crossed ice-clogged Del. R. & made a surprise attack, after their Christmas celebration, on Hessians in Trenton. Attack was completely successful & Amer. troops re-crossed to Pa. shore. Washington crossed back again a few days later & on Jan. 2, 1777, occurred 2nd Battle of Trenton or the Battle of the Assunpink. Brit. were repulsed by Washington, who finding himself in a dangerous situation, executed a retreat during night. Campfires were kept burning to make Brit. believe that Continental Army was still occupying the hts. Cornwallis pursued Amer. troops & on Jan. 3, took place Battle of Princeton, during course of which Brit. were again repulsed. Trenton was chosen St. capital in 1790 & with development of water-power at falls & construction of Del. & Raritan Canal & of RRs., industry advanced actively. In 1848, John Roebling moved his factory here. Pottery industry, which began in Col. times, cont. to thrive until today reg. is one of most important pottery producing dists. of U.S. During both World Wars, Trenton's business boomed & its importance as a port grew with deepening of Del. R. channel in 1932.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) 121 W. State St., **State H.** (O.wks.). Orig. bldg. dating from c.1792 is incorporated in present structure (1889); portraits, coll. of Civil War flags. (2) Opp. Taylor's Pl., **St. Capitol Annex** (O.wks.by J.O.Hunt & Hugh A.Kelley) houses St. Depts. & courts, St. Lib. & St. Mus. (O.wks.& Sun.aft.). Latter has exhibits of natural resources, archeology & fauna of N.J. (3) S. Willow St., opp. W. Front., **Old Barracks** (O.wks.sm.fee.1758-59.Georg.Col.), built orig. to house Col. troops during Fr. & Ind. War. Brit. & Amer. troops were quartered here during Rev.; colls. of Col. furniture, continental currency. On lawn is elm grown from root of Cambridge tree under which Washington took command of Continental Army (see Cambridge). (4) NE. cor. S. Willow & Lafayette Sts., **Old Masonic Lodge H.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.1793.Georg.Col.), one of oldest Masonic houses (N) of Mason & Dixon Line; coll. of relics. Meeting room is furnished as it was in Col. times. Adj. is new **Masonic Temple** (1928.neo-classic by H.A.Hill & E.G.Gollner). (5) S. Willow St., **Soldiers & Sailors War Mem. Bldg.** (O.Mon.-Fri.1931-32.Ren.by W.A.Klemann & Louis S.Kaplan). (6) On Mem. Dr. bordering Del. R. **Mahlon Stacy Pk.** (7) In pk., **Douglass H.** (N.O.) where Washington & staff planned retreat to Princeton after Battle of Assunpink. Bldg. was removed from orig. site & restored. (8) 18 W. State St., **Hotel Sterling**, part of which in early 1800's was used as Gov.'s mansion. (9) 114 E. State St., **First Presb. Ch.** (1841). In cemetery many Rev. notables are buried. (10) Cor. E. Hanover & Montgomery Sts., **Old Friends Meeting H.** (1739). In cemetery Geo. Clymer, signer of Decl. of Ind., is buried. (11) 140 N. Warren St., **St.**

Michaels Prot. Episc. Ch. (1819.adds.handsome post-Col.). In cemetery is grave of Pauline Joseph Ann Holton, child of Jos. Bonaparte & Annette Savage. (12) Inters. of N. Warren St., N. Broad St., Brunswick, Pennington & Princeton Aves., **Battle Mon.**, surmounted by statue of Washington, designed by John Duncan, marks spot where Washington's artillery opened fire Dec. 26, 1776. Observatory on top offers fine view (O.wks.& Hols.sm.fee). (13) 539 S. Warren St., **Bloomsbury Court** (Wm. Trent H.), oldest H. (O.wks.sm.fee.c.1719.Georg.Col.rest.) in city. Inter. is kept as when H. was 1st built. During Rev. owner, Lt. Col. John Cox, gave lavish entertainments here to officers of Continental Army. (14) NE. cor. John Fitch Way & Ferry St., **John Fitch Mem.** Fitch built a boat propelled by steam engine as early as 1786 & his packet operated on reg. schedule bet. pts. on Del. R. (15) 640 S. Broad St., **J. A. Roebling Sons Plant** (O.appl.) which produces wire-rope & cable for bridges. Roebling supplied cables for Brooklyn Bridge. (see N.Y.C.). (16) (S) of Lalor St. bet. Bunting & Reeger Aves., **Bow Hill** (c.1785). Here lived Annette Savage, mistress of Jos. Bonaparte, former King of Spain. The ex-king is said to have fallen in love with Annette when she sold him suspenders across counter of her mother's store in Phila. Trenton society ostracized her & after death of their young daughter, Bonaparte took her to his estate in N. Adirondacks of N.Y. He abandoned her when he returned to France after Rev. of 1830. Annette married again &, it is said, resumed storekeeping at Watertown. (17) 50 Meade St., **Lennox Potteries** (O.wks.) shows fine displays of its products. (18) 315 E. State St., **Mun. Bldg.** (O.1911.neo-classic by S.Roberts). In Council Chamber is mural by Everett Shinn. (19) Parkside Ave., **Cadwalader Pk.** has a sm. zoo & an out-door theatre.

US 6—PENNSYLVANIA

PA.-N.J. LINE (at Matamoras, Pa.) **(W) to PA.-OHIO LINE** (at Pennine, Pa.) **426. US6**

Via: Scranton, Towanda, Wellsboro, Smethport, Warren, Union City, Cambridge Springs, Meadville, (Erie).

US6 traverses the northern part of St. from Del. R. to Ohio Line, passing en route industrial sec., mts. & fors.

Sec. 1: MATAMORAS to SCRANTON. 74.

At **0.5. MATAMORAS** on the Del., opp. Port Jervis, N. Y. Near here is **Tri-State Rock** where Pa., N.Y. & N.J. meet. At **8.** is **MILFORD** (see Del. R. Tour). At **28.5.** J. with St. 402.

SIDE TRIP: St.402 runs (S) past **Peck's Pond St. For. Area** (f.boat.pic.) near which is **High Knob Lookout** (2,162') & **Porters L.** (resort), through fine mt. & lake reg. of the Poconos to J. with US209 at **Marshall's Cr.** & cont. to **Stroudsburg**.

At **31.** is J. with St.507.

SIDE TRIP: St.507 runs (SW along shore of **Wallenpaupack L.** through fine mt. & lake reg. via **Newfoundland & Gouldsboro**, near **Gouldsboro Lake**, to J. with US611. At 2m (S) of J. with US6, St.507 makes J. with St.390 which runs through **Promised Land St. Pk.** & some of finest parts of Pocono reg.

42. HONESDALE, named for Philip Hone, distinguished N.Y. citizen, mayor of city & official of Del. & Hudson Canal Co. 810 Main St., **Wayne Cty. Hist. Soc. Bldg.** (O.Tues.& Thurs.aft.July-Aug.also on appl.); coll. of coal-mining relics. 9th & Church Sts., **Stourbridge Lion Mon.**, comm. "Stourbridge Lion" 1st Amer. loco-motive, making run, Aug. 8, 1829. J. with St.90.

SIDE TRIP: St.90 runs (N) 1m & then St.670 leads to **Bethany**. Wayne & Sugar Sts., **David Wilmot H.** (c.1832). Wilmot was author of famous so-called "proviso" offered as amendment in 1846 to a money bill intended to effect a settlement with Mexico after Mex. War. Proviso, which prohibited slavery in terr. ceded by Mex., failed of adoption.

At **57. CARBONDALE**, anthracite coal mining city on Lackawanna R. At **74. SCRANTON** (see US11).

Sec. 2: SCRANTON to TOWANDA. 67.

US6 together with US309 travel (NW) passing **CLARKS SUMMIT** (1,240') at 5. J. with US11 (see). At **15. L. WINOLA**. **36. MESHOPPEN**, settled 1st half 18th cent.; was stagecoach stop. At **52. WYALUSING**, sett. mid-18th cent. **56. RUM-MERFIELD**. Here is J. with side Rd.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (L) 2.5m to **Standing Stone Village**; then cont. (L). At 3m turn (R) a short distance to J. with St.187 & then (L) on latter 2m. Then (L) again to **Mon.** on site of Fr. Asylum & foundations of "La Grande Maison." On this site refugees from Jacobin Terror sett., 1793, among whom were Louis Philippe, eventually Fr. King, & Talleyrand & Count de Lainscourt. A number of fine houses were built here. Some settlers remained but most returned to France when Napoleon permitted.

67. TOWANDA was boyhood home of Stephen C. Foster. Here is J. with US220 (see).

Sec. 3: TOWANDA to WARREN. 184.

At **21.5**, J. with St.14 which runs (N) to Elmira, N.Y. & (S) to Trout Run & J. with US15. St.14 passes through picturesque mt. & for. reg. (good h.& f.) interspersed with dairy farms & grazing land. **22. TROY**, dairy farm center. **40. MANSFIELD** (resort center). **Mansfield St. Teachers College**. **51. WELLSBORO**, (resort) small industrial town. Here is J. with St.660.

SIDE TRIP: On St.660 (L) 11m to **Leonard Harrison St. For. Pk.** (pic.camp.). Near-by is Lookout Rock with view of Pine Cr. Gorge, cliff-enclosed, 800' deep, 50m long. Water falls & good trls.

64. ANSONIA. (S) of Ansonia, 6m is **Colton Pt. St. Pk.** (pic.fine views). **75. GALETON**, starting pt. for **Black For. Recr. Area** to (S), in which are several camps, good hunt. & fish. **97. SWEDEN VALLEY**. J. with St.44.

SIDE TRIP: On St.44 (L) 0.5m to inters. Rd. leads (R) here to **Coudersport Ice Mine (O)**. Cont. on St.44. At 10.5m **Cherry Springs Pub. Camp.** (pic.). At 17m **Mt. Brodhead (2,480')**. 26m **Oleona**, where Ole Bull, famous Norweg. violinist, in 1850's, bought land & founded colony of fellow countrymen. He soon became involved in litigation over title to this tract. All the money he could earn was frittered away in lawsuits &, at times, Bull had even difficulty keeping his violin out of the law's clutches. In 1856-7, colonists moved to Wis. & with them Ole Bull (see Wis.). 27.5m **Ole Bull St. Pk.** (pic.camp.). Trl. runs 0.5m to ruins of **Bull's Castle**. Fine view. From Ole Bull St. Pk., St.44 cont. (S) through fine mt. & St. For. country to J. with US220 near Jersey shore on W. branch of Susquehanna R. At Ole Bull St. Pk. is J. with St.144 running to J. with St.120 (see) at **Renovo**.

101. COUDERSPORT (resort) on Allegheny R. has several Gr.-Rev. period Hs. On Main St., **Boulder** comm. David Zeisberger, early Moravian missionary to Inds.

111. ROULETTE, named for early settler, Jean Roulette. **119. PORT ALLEGHENY**, on Allegheny R., lumber center during period when logs were floated downstream all the way to Pittsburgh; today, small industrial city. Beyond the Allegheny begins oil & natural gas reg. At **153**, J. with US219 which unites with US6 to **Kane** (see).

SIDE TRIP: US219 runs (N) here to **Limestone, N.Y.** (see), along E. edge of Allegheny Nat. For. It traverses fine mt. country, which boomed since 1870's through discovery of oil & natural gas. At about 8.5m (N) of J. of US219 & US6 is **Kennedy Spring Pic. Area**, in fine Nat. For. 16.5m **Bradford**, center of oil reg. The discovery of black gold in 1879 rocketed land values. At Bradford is J. with St.46. Take latter (L) into **N.Y. Allegheny St. Pk.** (65,000 as.camp.cabins.hik.swim.boat.). Entrance to Pk. is from **Red House** on N.Y. St.17 (see).

154. KANE (2,013'), summer & winter resort town, on edge of Allegheny Nat. For. At 230 Clay St., **Kane Manor Inn (O)**; coll. of paintings by E. K. Kane, explorer; also orig. letters, hist. relics. At Kane are Js. with US219, running (S), skirting **Allegheny Nat. For.** & paralleling Clarion R. to J. with US322 at **Grampian**, & St.68 which cuts across SW. cor. of Nat. For. Here is J. with St.68 & US219.

SIDE TRIP: (A) On St.68 (SW) to **Pigeon** at 20m. Here Rd. leads (L) to **Kelly Pines Camp-Pic. Area** on Wolf Run Cr. At 24.5m **Marienville**, which flourished until lumber was stripped from near-by fors. J. with side Rd.

Take Rd. (S) from Marienville 6m to **Loleta Recr. Area** (camp.pic.) on **Millstone Cr. 36m Leeper**

Take St.36 (SE) here 6m to **Cook For. St. Pk.** (6,085 as.cabins.camp.Cook For.Inn. horses.swim.trls.good f.) which borders on Clarion R. & contains largest stand of 1st growth pine & hemlock in St. **Pt. Seneca Observ. Tower** affords splendid views. 12m (E) of Cook For. St. Pk. is **Clear Cr. St. Pk.** (cabins.camp. pic.swim.). Pk. is reached by cont. on St.36 to J. with St.949. Take latter (N) to Pk.

75m The Narrows, great loop of Allegheny R. Fine view. **117m Harmony**, site of 1st settlement of Harmony Soc. (see). A number of orig. bldgs. are still standing. Near-by Cemetery, where members of Soc. are buried.

(B) Just off US219 at c.7m (S) of Kane is **Twin Lakes Recr. Area** (ample facils.bath.pic.). At 8m is **Wilcox** on little L. in Allegheny Nat. For. **Elk Tannery (O)** where process of

extracting tanning fluid from hemlock bark may be observed. At 23^m **Ridgeway**, small industrial city. J. with St.120 which runs (W) through most picturesque part of Allegheny Mt. reg. to J. with US220 (see). 67^m **Grampian**. Here is J. with US322.

159. LUDLOW. Here **Olmsted Gardens** are a riot of color in spring. **174. CLARENDON**, oil town. **178. J.** with side Rd.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (R) past huge glacial rocks to 10.5m. Here take Rd. (R) 16m to **Cornplanter Ind. Village**, where the half-breed, Cornplanter, Seneca chief, lived. After having helped Fr. defeat Braddock, during Rev. he aided Brit., switching finally to Amer. side, after Ft. Stanwix agreement (see N.Y.) & was rewarded by grant of land here. He lived to ripe old age of 96. The Seneca Inds. here have considerable autonomy. There is **Ch. & Mission** 21^m from J. above & not far away is **Mon.** on Chief's grave in cemetery. In Feb. occurs celebration comm. Chief Cornplanter.

184. WARREN, oil town but with variety of industries. Warren Cty. Courth. (early 19th cent.) J. with US62, which runs (N) to Rd. conn. for Jamestown on beautiful Chautauqua L. & Chautauqua (see N.Y.). In Warren also is J. with St.69 & St.337. **SIDE TRIPS**: (A) On St.69 (R) c.2^m from Warren is **Morrison Run Pic. Area** (often overcrowded) & at c.5^m, **Allegheny Pic. Camp. Area** (facils.) on Allegheny R. (B) On St.337, from Warren c.11^m is **Sandstone Pic. Area** (good facils.). Cont. from there on unnumbered Rd. (L) to **Hearts Content Camp. Pic. Area** (facils.). At 14^m adj. to **Hearts Content Natural Area**. View from **Fire Tower** (c.3,100'); grove of magnificent 1st growth timber.

Sec. 4: WARREN to PA.-OHIO LINE. 101.

Warren on Allegheny R., laid out c.1795, is now oil refining center, also hqs. for Cornplanter St. For. & Allegheny Nat. For. (good f. in near-by streams). Geo. Washington Pk. in vic. (60 as.pic.). At Warren is J. with US62.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) On this Rd. (N) hy. leads to **N.Y. Line** where there is J. with Jamestown & Chautauqua L. Rds.

(B) On US62 (S) 22^m is J. with St.127. (R) here is **Tidioute** (sett.1790) which orig. was site of settlement of the Harmony Soc. With discovery of oil, town experienced short-lived boom. At 36^m **Tionesta** (sett.1790) where long before its exploitation, David Zeisberger found oil & used it for medicinal purposes & lamps. **St. Fish Hatchery** here. Tionesta Rd. runs (W) into **Allegheny Nat. For.** At 62^m **Oil City**.

At 7, is **IRVINE** which has some fine stone Gr. Rev. bldgs. Hy. now passes **CORRY**, industrial city at 32.5. At 33.5. is **St. Fish** (trout) Hatchery. At 43. **UNION CITY**, typical mill town noted for its output of coke, steel, glass & iron. Here is J. with St.8.

SIDE TRIP: On St.8 (SE) 22^m to **Woodlawn Cemetery** in which is **Drake Mem.**, comm. **E. L. Drake**, 1st to drill for oil. 23^m **Titusville**, near which Drake drilled 1st oil well in 1858. City almost at once experienced a tremendous boom. Oil is principal, although not only industry.

(L) from Titusville c.1^m is **Drake Well Mem. Pk.** Orig. well is at Pk. entrance & near it is stone picturing 1st derrick. **Drake Mem. Mus.** (O.aft.) contains Drake relics & documents.

36^m **Rouseville**, oil town, where Henry Rouse discovered oil. **Penzoil Refinery** (O.work-days) where manufacture of oil products may be observed. 39^m **Oil City**, at confluence of Oil Cr. & Allegheny R. After discovery of oil (1860), land values in vic. rose sky high, & Oil Cr. became for. of oil wells. Vic. also produces large amounts of natural gas. 45^m **Franklin**, located where Allegheny R. & Fr. Cr. join. Geo. Washington came to Ft. Machault, here, while on his mission for Gov. Dinwiddie to persuade Fr. to evacuate the reg. When Brit. after their victory in Fr.-Ind. War took possession, they built Ft. Venango, near where Fr. ft. had been & it, like Ft. Presque Isle, was destroyed during Pontiac rebellion. With discovery of great oil deposit at Franklin, town boomed. Today it produces not only oil but other products as well.

On main hy., US6 at 52. is J. with US19.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (N) 5m to **Waterford**, on LeBoeuf Cr., **Washington Mon.** comm. Washington's unsuccessful mission to get Fr. to evacuate reg., 1753 (see Erie). Opp. Mon., **Ruins of Ft. Le Boeuf**, one of series (Fts.Presque Isle.Machault.etc.) erected by Fr. At High & First Sts., **Eagle Hotel** (prior 1826.Fed.intexter-inter.); coll. of relics found on site of Ft. Le Boeuf. At 19m is **Erie**.

ERIE

Through air, rail & bus conns. Ferry runs to Waterworks Pk. Usual accoms. Info.: C. of C., Penn Bldg., Erie Motor Club, Lawrence Hotel. Bathing: Beaches in Presque Isle Peninsula St. Pk., Waterhouse Pk. (recr.), Stony Jetty Beach Pk.; also Waldameer Beach.

Erie is chief L. Erie port bet. Buffalo & Cleveland, & Pa.'s only lake port. Its harbor is busy with shipping except in winter when it is icebound. Erie Canal,

terminating at Buffalo, N.Y., from day of its construction contributed to Erie's importance as a trans. center. Erie-Pittsburgh Canal, built in 1840's, supplemented facils. afforded by N.Y. waterway, until main rail lines arrived. Coal, iron ore, wheat, lumber & oil constitute some of more important raw materials. Erie is also center for Gt. Lakes fishing fleets & handles large part of fresh water catch of country. There are number of industrial establishments. Among the important ones are—steam boiler engines, elec. locomotives, oil well supplies, & stove plants. Early Fr. explorers found Ind. tribe they named the Erie in vic. of site of present city. The Erie, however, were exterminated c.1654 by the Seneca. In 1753 Fr. built fort, known as Presque Isle, here. In same yr. Geo. Washington was sent by Gov. Dinwiddie, of Va., to order Fr. to withdraw. He interviewed Comdr. of Presque Isle. Despite lavish hospitality offered him, he accomplished little. After end of Fr. & Ind. Wars & expulsion of Fr., Ft. Presque Isle, which had been abandoned, was rebuilt by Brit. Col. Bouquet, but was destroyed by Inds. during Pontiac's rebellion. There was considerable trouble with Inds. until Gen. Wayne crushed them at Battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794. First perm. Amer. settlement occurred next yr. During War of 1812 Oliver Hazard Perry's fleet was built at Erie. Two of ships were so large they had to be lifted over harbor's sandbar to get them out. On Sept. 10, 1813, Perry's fleet decisively defeated Brit. in Battle of L. Erie, off Sandusky, Ohio.

City's pop. is a conglomerate of nationalities. Earliest considerable immigration was Pa. Dutch (Germans), followed by flood of people that came in through the Erie Canal. After Civil War tide of immigration cont. & during 1st quarter of 19th cent. bulk of the Italians, Poles & Russians arrived. However, German element is still largest.

PTS. OF INT.: 130 W. 6th St., **Erie Cty. Cth.** (1855 & 1829.Class.). 126 W. 9th St., **St. Luke's Evang. Ch.** (Luth.1844.Gr.Rev.). Cor. W. 6th & Peach Sts., **Erie Club Bldg.** (mid-19th cent.Gr.Rev.). In inter. are hist. murals by Ed. A. Trumbull. Cor. S. Park Row & French St., **Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.Sun.& hols. aft.); small art gallery & hist. mus. 407 State St., **Old Customsh.** (O.Mon.-Fri.Gr.Rev.). 416 State St., **Horace Greeley Boarding H.** where Greeley lived while working as printer on Erie Gazette (now business est.). 417 State St., **Woodruff Residence** (1st half 19th cent.Gr.Rev.), now business house. SE. cor. 2nd & French Sts., **Perry Bldg.** (O.early 19th cent. rebuilt.), where Perry lived while Amer. fleet was being built. At foot of Ash St., **Wayne Mem.**, where stood Amer. Ft. Presque Isle. Here is reprod. of **Blockh.** in which "mad" Anthony Wayne died. Wayne's body was removed for burial to Wayne near Phila. 1809. Near-by is **Pa. Soldiers & Sailors Home** (O.conducted tours). Ft. of Chestnut St., is **St. Fish Hatchery & Aquarium** (O) which hatches fish for stocking L. Erie & inland waters. W. 6th St., **Gridley Pk.** in which is mem. to Capt. Chas. Bernard Gridley, who commanded the Olympia at Manila Bay & to whom Adm. Dewey gave the famous order, "You may fire when ready, Gridley." At W. 8th St., **Villa Maria College & Academy** (Cath.). 501 E. 38th St., **Mercyhurst College** (Cath.Coll.Goth.) for women. Pub. Steamboat Landing at ft. of State St. is worth visiting. In vic. are good fish restaurants & near here fish. steamers come in & unload their cargoes. Worth a visit also is **Hammermill Paper Mill** (O.workdays) at Hess Ave. where process of paper pulp mfg. & papermaking may be observed.

About 2m from Erie, via St.5 & then St.832 is **Presque Isle Peninsula St. Pk.** (bath.facils. pic.f.). Pk. is on Presque Isle. The "Niagara" which took part in Battle of L. Erie & to which Perry transferred after his own ship the "Lawrence" had been badly raked by Brit. fire, is anchored here. At 8m is **Waterworks Pk. Reserv. & Waterworks Beach** (pic.bath.). Hy. passes **Fox Pond**, wild fowl preserve, & old **Presque Isle Lighth.**, also Beach No. 3 (pic. bath.). It then reaches **Crystal Pt. Pk.** Here is **Perry Mon.** Near-by is "Wolverine" earliest U.S. ironclad vessel. Hy. returns to Erie by way of St.832 & St.5.

US6 turns (S) & reaches **MEADVILLE** at 73. (sett.1788 by David Mead). City of varied industries. Plant of **Amer. Brake Shoe Co.**, largest brass & bronze foundry & machine shop in U.S. At Randolph & Terrace Sts., **David Mead H.** (late 18th cent.) After fighting in Rev. on patriot side, he migrated here from Sunbury. Town is home of **Allegheny College** (founded 1815). On campus is **Bentley Hall**, (mid 19th cent.). In **Reis Lib.** is coll. of letters by hist. notables. At 81. J. with US322. (R) is **Conneaut L. Pk.** (boat.f.). US6 now runs (NW), passing **Pymatuning Recr. Area** (17,000 as.). Here is **L. Pymatuning** (waterfowl refuge;pic.swim.boat.f.) **Reservoir & Dam** (2,700'). At 101. hy. crosses **OHIO LINE**.

US 22—PENNSYLVANIA

PA.-N.J. LINE (at Phillipsburg, N.J.) (W) to **PA.-W.VA. LINE** (5m from Wierton, W.Va.). **345. US22**

Via: Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Ebensburg, Pittsburgh.

US22 crosses the St. through rich farm country of Pa. Germans & passes over the Appalachian Mt. ridges until it reaches the industrial Pittsburgh reg.

Sec. 1: PA.-N.J. LINE to HARRISBURG. 100.

At **0.5** is **EASTON**, located at confluence of Lehigh & Del. Rs. & Bushkill Cr. City was founded c.1752, after Del. Inds. had been expropriated as result of the "Walking Purchase" (1737). After Rev. town grew into flour milling center. Bldg. of Lehigh & Morris Canals proved most important stimulus to growth, until arrival of RRs. Easton became important as coal port, & because of near-by iron ore it soon was important industrially. Today its plants produce a large variety of products. **PTS. OF INT.:** **Lafayette College** (chartered 1826), pioneer institution offering courses in technology. Campus is on hill above town. **South College** (1834) oldest bldg. In **Markle Mining Engineering Hall** (Col.) is **Geology Mus.** (O.Mon.-Fri.). **Colton Chapel** (late 18th cent.by Carrère & Hastings). New bldgs. incl.: **Hall of Internat. Affairs & Engineering Bldg.** In the **Circle** at Northampton & 3rd Sts., is **Marker** on spot where 1st Cth. (1765) stood, near which, in Col. times were pillory & whipping post. In vic. of Circle are: 31 N. 3rd St., **First Reformed Ch.** (1776. remod.) containing items of hist. int. At Church & Sitgrave Sts., **Schoolh.** (1778. Georg.Col.). NE. cor. 4th & Ferry Sts., **Parsons H.** (1757.Georg.-Col.int.inter.) was once home of Geo. Taylor, a signer of Decl. of Ind., & now is Chapter H. of D.A.R. At SW. cor. 4th & Ferry Sts., **Mixsell H.** (O.appl.1833), hqs. of Northampton Hist. & Genealogical Soc.; lib. & mus. with hist. & Ind. material. On Church St., **Easton Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.) in old stone house (1778) which has on exhibit a flag displaying stars & stripes of the United Colonies, which was carried by our troops in 1814 & is alleged to be the orig. flag of 1776. Helen Keller has her home in Easton. [For pts. (S) of Easton see Philadelphia.] Here is J. with St.45.

SIDE TRIP: On St.45 (R) 5.5m to **Nazareth**, picturesque old Moravian town. Chestnut & N. Broad Sts., **Whitefield H.** (O.appl.Col.1740-55) was begun by Geo. Whitefield, famous Meth. evangelist, but was completed by Moravian settlers. Adj. is **Gray H.** (1740.log & stone), alleged to be earliest Pa. structure built by Moravians. Center & Green Sts., **Nazareth Hall** (1754.Georg.-Col.), formerly a school.

11.5. BETHLEHEM

RR., plane & bus conns. Good accoms. Info.: C. of C., 452 Main St. & Lehigh Motor Club, 528 N. New St. Annual Events: Moravian Dawn Service, Easter; Bach Festival, usually 3rd week in May.

Bethlehem straddles Lehigh R. It was sett. 1740 by German Moravians, migrating from Savannah. Part of Bethlehem (N) of R. is old town; part (S) of R. is industrial sec. Lehigh Univ. & S. Bethlehem lie on near-by hill. City's real expansion began with building of Lehigh Canal & in 1860's Bethlehem Steel Corp. was est. here. Despite fact that it is an industrial town, Bethlehem has remained music center the Moravians made it in 18th cent. It is home of famous Bach Choir founded by Dr. J. F. Wollé in 1882. **PTS. OF INT.:** Most of following, except Lehigh Univ., are in N. Bethlehem. (1) Cor. Main & W. Church Sts., **Central Moravian Ch.** (1803-06.Georg.Col.) where since its erection a Moravian Choir has sung at Easter service. Christmas Eve vigils are held here in great solemnity. (2) 38 W. Church St., **Schnitz Haus** (O.appl.1749.log construction); takes its name from festivity of "schnitz-making" (preparing dried apples) in which both men & women were allowed to take part. (3) Cor. W. Church St. & Heckewelder Pl., **Moravian Group**, bldgs. The **Gemein** (community) **Haus** (O.appl.1741.log.int.inter.& ext.) where married couples lived. **Old Chapel** (O.appl.1751). **Bell H.** (c.1745) was used as Seminary for Women, until College & Seminary were built. The **Sisters H.** (1742.adds. 1752 & 1773) was 1st used as a Brothers H. Separate Hs. were built for unmarried brethren & sisters, respectively. (4) 429 Heckewelder Pl., **Ind. Village H.** (pre-1760) is only remaining dwelling of Ind. settlement. (5) Near Heckewelder Pl., **Moravian Cemetery** (dating from 1742). Here Moravian trombone choir performs at Easter Sunrise. (6) At 53 Church St., **Widows' H.** (c.1768), so named because Moravian pastors' widows live here. (7) 57 E. Broad St., **Central Fire H.**, with ancient fire

engines. (8) 560-64 Main St., **Sun Inn** (c.1758.add.1816.alt.) entertained many notables, incl. Washington, Franklin, John Hancock & Lafayette. (9) Main & Church Sts., **Moravian Seminary & College for Women** (est.in Germantown 1742). (10) Main St. & Elizabeth Ave., **Moravian College & Theological Seminary** (O.during academic period), est. 1807 in Nazareth. **Harvey Mem. Lib** has Francis Coll. of U.S. Presidential signatures. (11) S. New St. & Packer Ave., **Lehigh Univ.** in S. Bethlehem, founded 1866 by Asa Packer who, though he started life on canal boats of the Lehigh Canal, amassed considerable fortune & was able to give \$500,000 plus land to the college. Campus has more than 20 large bldgs. & several recent ones. In **Packer Mem. Chapel** (Goth.by H.Hutton) is held world-famous Bach Festival (May). Recital is ushered in by trombone playing from tower; climax is playing of Bach Mass in B Minor. (12) Abutting the Univ. campus is **Sayre Pk.** in which is arboretum, with specimens of Pa. trees. Rd. leads to top of Washington Rock, so-called because it looks like 1st President's profile (fine view). Here is J. with Shoenville Rd. **SIDE TRIP:** On this Rd. (N) from Bethlehem 6.5^m to **Northampton**. On Hokendauqua Cr. is **Old Log Ft.** (1739).

17. ALLENTOWN

RR., plane & bus conns. Ample accoms. Info.: C. of C., 515 Hamilton St. & Lehigh Valley Motor Club, 14 S. 7th St. Annual Event: Allentown Fair in Sept.

Allentown is situated on Lehigh R. Allentown reg. was 1st sett. c.1723, but city itself was not platted till 1762. In 1799 it was one of centers of Fries Rebellion against taxation. Lehigh Canal (1829) brought prosperity here too & est. of iron & steel mills. In late 19th cent. city became important silk-textile mfg. center. Soon cotton mills followed. Old Pa. Dutch element still predominates & some dairies are still in Pa. Dutch. PTS. OF INT.: At 24th & Chew Sts., **Muhlenberg** (Luth.) **College**, named for pastor, H. Melchior Muhlenberg, founder of Lutheranism in Phila. (see Phila. VI). Here is **Cedar Crest** (Evangelical) **College for Women**. Bet. Union & Walnut Sts., on 4th St., **Allen Pk.**, in which is **Trout Hall** (O.Wed. & Sat.aft.1770. Georg.Col.) built by Jas. Allen, city's father. H. got its name from excellent trout fish. in early days in near-by streams. **Lehigh Cty. Hist. Soc.** has its quarters in bldg. SE. cor. Church & Hamilton Sts., **Zion Reformed Ch.** (O.1888.Vict.Goth.) is on site of earlier Ch. in which Liberty Bell, from Independence Hall, Phila., was hidden after Brit. occupied Phila. In its tower hangs Allentowners' own "Liberty Bell." At 28th & Linden Sts., are 4 as. of **Rose Gardens**. At Allentown is J. with US222 running to Reading (see).

21. TREXLER MEM. PK. in which is **Spring H.** (1794). **25.5.** A good Rd. runs (R) here 0.5^m to **Lehigh Community Pk.** (recr.). **45.5. HAMBURG** (sett.1779) on Schuylkill R. Here is J. with US122 which leads in 17^m to Reading.

READING

RR., plane & bus conns. Good accoms. Info.: C. of C., 7 N. 6th St. & Reading Auto Club, 5th & Washington Sts. Annual Events: Easter Dawn Service & Ascension Day Ceremonies (40 days after Easter).

Reading, located on Schuylkill R., was sett. in 1733 by 2 members of the family of Wm. Penn. Soon German immigrants arrived & now city is center of Pa.-Dutch country. During Rev., Germans here as elsewhere joined patriots & furnished weapons for Continental Army. This reg. was among 1st in Amer. to produce iron. Town benefitted by canals built in 1st quarter of 19th cent. & arrival of RRs. Today Reading is important mfg. center, with more than 700 plants, incl. hosiery mills, knitted wares & alloy steel. German influence in Reading has always been strong. As at Bethlehem, development of music as part of life of the people was one of chief German contributions. Reading Choral Society presents works of great composers especially Bach. PTS. OF INT.: At NW. cor. Parkside Dr. & Westside Rd., **Reading Pub. Mus. & Art Gallery** (O.wks.Sun. & hols.aft.Ital.Ren.) is located in pk. Contains natural hist., archaeological & other exhibits & excellent art coll. SW. cor. Spring St. & Center Ave., **Berks Cty. Hist. Soc.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.); lib. containing rare mss. & colls. of Bibles, old Pa. Dutch furnishings, handicraft articles, goods turned by early local forges, old fire-engine & fire-fighting paraphernalia & other relics. NW. cor. Washington & 6th Sts., **Holy Trinity Ch.** (Luth.1793.Georg.Col.adds.). On Mt. Penn. **The Pagoda** (O) on Skyline Blvd., 17-story bldg. reached by steps from Penn's Commons Pk. in which are several Mons. At Union & 13th Sts., **Albright College**, (orig.college founded in 1859 in Meyerstown;bldgs.Georg.Col.). In Reading is J. with US422 & US122.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) On US422 (SE) 6m to J. with Rd. leading (R) to **Lincoln Homestead** (1733) built by Mordecai Lincoln, Abraham's ancestor. At 7m **Baumtown**. Here is J. with St.82 running (R) 1m to **Birdsboro**. At Main & Mill Sts., **Bird Mansion** (1751), now YMCA. Here Jas. Wilson, signer of Decl. of Ind., lived. In Birdsboro is J. with St.83.

On this Rd. (S) 5m to **Hopewell Village Nat. Hist. Site** (214 as.), set aside to preserve one of the finest examples of Amer. 18th cent. iron-making villages. Wm. Bird, Englishman, built 1st forge in 1740 & later constructed the Hopewell Forge (1744.rest.) which turned out weapons for Continental Army. Near-by is **Hopewell Manor H.** Gradual rest. of entire village is contemplated by Nat. Pk. Serv. (guides are now furnished.pic. facils.avail.in Fr.Cr.Recr.Area).

At Baumtown is also J. with Rd. (L) 1.5m.

On this Rd. (L) 1.5m & again (L) c.0.5m to **Dan. Boone Birthpl.** (R) (c.1730.adds.1779. rest.by St.); at 5m is **Grandfather Boone's Homestead**; Dan. lived here until he was 16 yrs. old, when he emigrated to N.C. In vic. is **Exeter Friends Meetingh.** (1730) where services are still held in June. In near-by Cemetery members of Lincoln & Boone families are buried.

11m **Douglasville. (L) Molatten Ch.** (1801). Here is J. with St.662.

On this Rd. (L) 3m to J. with good Rd. leading 1.5m (L) over covered bridge to **Rutter Mansion** (1720). Near-by is **Pine Forge Office** (1725).

16m **Pottstown**, located at J. of Schuylkill R. & Manatwny Cr., industrial town which owed its 1st big development to canal system; from early days, iron producing center. Cor. Chestnut & Hanover Sts., **Old Brick Ch.** (1796). On Cr., **Mill Park Hotel** (1752) was owned by John Potts for whom town is named. 26m **Trappe** (see Phila. VI).

(B) On US122 23m (N) of Reading is J. with St.895 leading (W) c.5m to **Hawk Mt.**, Bird Sanctuary on Rittatinn Ridge, one of few existing sanctuaries for birds of prey. 32m **Schuylkill Haven** (sett.1748) was boomed by arrival of Schuylkill Canal (1825), stretches of which can still be used by light-draft boats. (N) of city. 36m (N) is Pottsville (sett.c.1780). Inds. killed off 1st inhabitants & next settlement was by John Pott, early in 19th cent.; coal-mining town. Pottsville was one of Molly Maguires' hqs., a labor org. which in the 1860's & 70's attained power in coal mining reg. Franklin B. Gowen, prominent Pa. attorney who had directed fortunes of Phila. & Reading RR. Co. for yrs., initiated movement against Molly Maguires, who had interfered with his management of coal-mining industry. Six Molly Maguires were tried & sentenced at Pottsville, 1877, to be hanged. With the Pottsville trial the Molly Maguires lost their influence in labor movement.

(C) On US222 (N) 13.5m J. with improved Rd. Take latter (L) 3.5m & then (L) a short distance to **Crystal Cave** (O.fee), one of most visited of St.'s many caverns.

At 49. on US22 is a 4,000-a. **Indoor Miniature Amer. Village** (O). Near-by **Old Ind. Ft.** (L) antedates 1809. At 70. **FREDERICKSBURG. 81. INDIANTOWN GAP MILITARY RESERV.** (18,000 as.), training grounds for Nat. Guardsmen. At 100. **HARRISBURG** (see).

Sec. 2: HARRISBURG to W.VA.-PA. LINE. 245.

At 6. **ROCKVILLE**. Here is **Ft. Hunter Mus.** (O.1814), on site of old Ft. Hunter (1756); 19th cent. antiques. **Rockville Bridge**, claimed to be longest stone-arched bridge in world carries 4 P. RR. tracks across Susquehanna R., 3,808'. At 17. **AMITY HALL** (O.May-Oct.c.1810) contains old household articles & old prints. At 33. is **MILLERSTOWN**. Here is J. with St.17.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (SW) to J. with St.274 which continues into **Hemlock St. For. Pk.**

At 54. are fine **LEWISTOWN NARROWS** of Juniata R. 60. **LEWISTOWN** (sett. c.1790) at one time boisterous lumbermen's hangout. Pa. Canal brought prosperity to town. Today Amer. Vicosse Plant is town's chief source of employment. At 95. **HUNTINGDON** (sett.c.1767) on Juniata R., bears name of Countess of Huntingdon, heavy contributor to support of Univ. of Pa. of which Dr. Wm. Smith, founder of city, was provost. At Penn & 3rd Sts., **Standing Stone Mon.** comm. Ind. settlement. At 409 Penn St., **Scott H.** (O.1810.alts.), now a pub. bldg. contains coll. of hist. & other relics. **Juniata College** (est.1876.non-sect.) was founded by Dunker Sect. Its dormitories are reminiscent of Cloister at Ephrata (see). Near Huntingdon is J. with St.545 which runs (N) & from which **Greenwood Furnace & Whipple Dam St. For. Pks.** are accessible. At 101. **LINCOLN CAVES** (O.fee). Here is J. with St.45 from which **Coleraine For. St. Pk.** is accessible. 123. **HOLLIDAYSBURG** (sett.1768) which became important as E. terminus of Portage RR. (1834) which carried passengers & freight over mts. from E. & W. terminals of Pa. Canal. Highest pt. of RR. was nearly 4,000' above sea-level. RR. cars (& later canal boats) were hauled on wooden rails by cable. Eventually locomotives were used. At Hollidaysburg US22 unites with US220 (see) to Duncansville. Col. **John Vipond H.** (1790. adds.). 125. **DUNCANSVILLE** which in old days had forge & produced iron, suburb

of Altoona (see). **142. EBENSBURG** (est.c.1800) was sett. by Welsh emigrants. Here is J. with US219.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (S) 17^m to **Johnstown**.

RR., plane, & bus conns. Good accoms. Info.: Motor Club, 200 Main St. Johnstown (founded 1800) is at confluence of Little Conemaugh R. & Stoney Creek which combine in Conemaugh R. City is narrowly enclosed by mt. ridges. (NW) 2^m on St.403 is **Conemaugh Gap**, one of finest clefts through Pa. mt. ridges. To (S) 15^m (off St.53) is **Quemahoning Reservoir**, one of largest in St. With finding of iron ore & then of coal, Johnstown became great iron & steel producing center. Today it is hub of one of world's greatest coal-mining & steel mfg. regs. Large plant of **Bethlehem Steel Co.** (O.appl.) is worth visit. There are a number of other steel plants as well as factories, turning out a variety of other products. General pub. remembers Johnstown chiefly because of disastrous flood of 1889, when dam of S. Fork of the Conemaugh gave way & a mighty tidal wave of water overwhelmed the city, drowning more than 2,200 people. Johnstown had always suffered because of floods even from earliest times & after the disaster of 1889 there were other occurrences, particularly the disaster of 1936 in which 25 persons drowned. Since then extensive flood control work, completed in 1943, has secured it against repetition of this kind of disaster. Vine & Union Sts., **Cambria Inclined Plane**, which carries cars & passengers up 502' to **Westmont** (fine view from summit). In Westmont is **Grand View Cemetery** where victims of great flood are buried.

At **214**, is **PITTSBURGH** (see). From Pittsburgh US22 runs directly (W) to **W.VA. LINE** at **245**.

US 30—PENNSYLVANIA

PA.-N.J. LINE (at Camden, N.J.) (W) to **PA.-W.VA. LINE** (3^m from Chester, W.Va.). **333. US30**

Via: Lancaster, York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Greensburg, Pittsburgh.

US30 (Lincoln Hy.) traverses S. part of St. through rich farmlands, fruit-growing areas, Alleghenies & steel reg. around Pittsburgh.

Sec. 1: PA.-N.J. LINE to GETTYSBURG. 123.

Hy. crosses N.J. Line at **0.**, passes through **Philadelphia** & reaches **DOWNINGTON** at **33**. (For. sec. bet. Phila. & Downington, see Phila. VII). **40. COATESVILLE**. Here is world's largest steel plate-rolling mill. Ruins of old **Laurel Iron Works**, 6^m down Brandywine R., are still standing. Here iron plates for "Monitor" were made. Coatesville was 1st sett. in 1714, & Brandywine Iron Works were founded here in 1810. At **51**, is J. with St.41.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (L) 3^m to **Christiana**, where mon. comm. bloody fight in 1851 bet. Marylander who wanted to recapture run-away slave under Fugitive Slave Law, & the local people. Thaddeus Stevens defended later when they were tried for treason & secured their acquittal.

66. LANCASTER.

RR., plane, & bus conns. Accomms.: All kinds. Info.: C. of C., 45 E. Orange St.; Stevens House & A.A.A., W. King & Prince Sts.

Lancaster (sett. prior 1721) is center for SE. part of St., rich farming reg., still largely Pa. Dutch. (Geo. Gibson, Englishman, set up an inn & brewery here in 1721 & inn became new town's focal pt.) During Fr. & Ind. war (1755), Franklin arrived to procure supplies for Braddock's ill-fated expedition. Town was noted in that early day for long-barrelled rifle, later known as "Kentucky rifle," which achieved great reputation for accuracy. Continental Congress, fleeing from Phila., which was occupied by Brit., held meeting in Cth. After Rev., city became iron-producing center & after Civil War expansion cont. until today city has more than 200 industrial plants. It is home of Radio Corp. of Amer., Hamilton Watch Co., & Armstrong Cork Co. (O). Lancaster Cty. leads all counties in U.S. in production of tobacco. (E) of city are large barns in which tobacco is dried.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Penn Sq., at W. King St., **Old City Hall** (1795.Georg.Col.restor.). (2) Bet. N. Market & King Sts., **Farmers' Market** (O.Tues.& Fri.aft.;Wed.& Sat., all day) where Pa. Dutch exhibit food products for sale. (3) 44 E. Orange St., **First Reformed Ch.** (1854), on site of earlier Ch., contains carvings by Anton Lang of Oberammergau. (4) 33 N. Duke St., former **G. Muhlenberg H.** (1772), home of botanist & pastor of Trinity Luth. Ch. He was son of Melchior, famous during Rev. as "fighting pastor" (see Woodstock, Va.). (5) S. Duke & E. Mifflin Sts., **Evangelical Luth. Ch. of the Holy Trinity** (c.1760.Georg.Col.tower 1785-94). Contains birth

certificate of Barbara Fritchie. (6) 45 S. Queen St., plaque on bldg. marking **Site of Thaddeus Stevens H.**, where he lived at time of his death. Stevens was bitter enemy of South & backed most vindictive "reconstruction" laws in Congress. He also became Pres. Johnson's implacable enemy & pushed his impeachment by Congress. (7) N. Duke & E. Orange St., **St. James Ch.** (Episc.1820). (8) College Ave., **Franklin & Marshall College** resulted from merger in 1853 of Franklin College (founded 1787) & Marshall College (founded 1836 at Mercersburg). (9) College Ave. & W. James St., **Theological Seminary of Reformed Ch.** (10) 511 S. Queen St., **Woodward Hill Cemetery**, where Pres. Jas. Buchanan is buried. (11) E. King St., **Thaddeus Stevens Industrial Sch.** (1906 campus 21.as.) was est. pursuant to Thaddeus Stevens' will, with State aid; provides for orphans & deserving boys education in Eng. & also teaches mechanical trades. On Penn. Sq., Mon. comm. former **Cth.** where Continental Congress met (1777). 307 Duke St., **Lancaster Cty. Hist. Soc.** (O.fee). In **Schreiner's Cemetery**, (12) W. Chestnut & N. Mulberry Sts., Thad. Stevens is buried. His headstone reads: "I repose in this quiet & secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited by charter rules as to race, I have chosen this, that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life—'Equality of man before his creator.'" At Lancaster is J. with US222.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) US222 (NE) runs through reg. of Mennonite farms whose owners will not raise tobacco because it is against their religious belief, although it is best-paying crop. At 4.5m **Landis Valley Mus.** (O), containing coll. of antiques incl. some Conestoga wagons, type of vehicle used for hauling freight in N.Y. & Pa. before RRs. arrived. Wagon's name derives from Conestoga Valley of Lancaster Cty., where it seems to have been built in mid-18th cent. It was ancestor of prairie schooner. At 7m **Oregon**. Here is **Oregon Hotel**, sta. for stage-coaches in early days. 14m **Ephrata** (see Harrisburg II).

(B) US222 (SW) 6m intersects St.741 which runs (L) 1m to **Lampeter**. Here is **W. Lampeter Vocational Sch.**, whose erection in 1909 gave rise to controversy bet. Amish & authorities, controversy which recurred when new schoolhouse in E. Lampeter was built (1937). Amish clung to little, local one-room schools, fearing effect of more mod. educational methods in new establishments. Amish eventually won out. 24.5m **Birthpl. of Robt. Fulton** (O), generally given credit for inventing steamboat. 27m **Wakefield** (sett. by the Friends). **Penn Hill Meetingh.** (1823.Congr. est.1758) & old **Quaker Cemetery**.

(C) On St.340 (Church St.) 1m (NW) is **Wheatland** (O.wks.aft.sm.fee), home of Jas. Buchanan, politician, Secy. of St., Minister to Gt. Brit., whose career was distinguished until he was elected Pres. 1856. His vacillating attitude, some historians maintain, encouraged Southern states to open rebellion.

(D) Take S. Duke St. (S) across Conestoga Cr. & at further end of bridge, turn (R) 2.5m to **Rockford** (late 18th cent.), home of Gen. Edw. Hand, who joined Sullivan's expedition against Iroquois (see N.Y.).

At 77. **COLUMBIA** (sett.1726), on Susquehanna R., was sett. by Quaker missionary to Inds. Town, during period 1840-1870 handled much of lumber floated down R. from mt. fors. At end of Cherry St., **Wright Mansion** (1726.Georg.Col.) was home of 1st settler. Here is J. with St.441.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) On this Rd. (NW) along R. through **Marletta**. At 5m is J. with St.241 leading to **Maytown**, 1.5m. In vic. are **Donegal Ch.** (Presb.c.1740.Col.) & **Witness Oak**, where Col. A Lowrey of Continental Army, before Battle of Brandywine, compelled Ch.'s Tory pastor, McFarquhar, to salute Rev.

(B) On St.441 (SE) 4m along the R. through **Washington Boro.**, to **Safe Harbor Hydro-elec. Plant** (O) & **Lake** (fish.), created by dam. Ind. petroglyphs are found bet. Washington Boro & Safe Harbor.

89. WRIGHTSVILLE, farthest NE. pt. of Confed. advance (see Gettysburg).

94. YORK

RR., plane & bus conns. Accom.: All types. Info.: C. of C., Schmidt Bldg., Keystone Auto Club & White Rose Motor Club (AAA).

York, an industrial town & center for rich agric. reg., straddles Codorus Cr. It was laid out c.1741 by order of Wm. Penn's sons. Most of early settlers were German immigrants & lesser contingent of Scotch-Irish. During period, Sept. 1777-June 1778, little city became hqs. of Continental Gov. Franklin transferred his press here from Phila. & printed money & documents put out by Continental Congress. Near-by forges turned out munitions for patriot troops. During Civil War city was taken in raid by Gen. Jubal Early. But within few days occurred Battle of Gettysburg which ended Confed. threat.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Market & George Sts., **Continental Sq.** Here stood Cth. in which Continental Congress met (1777-78). (2) NE. cor. George St. & Sq., **Site of McClean**

H., which served as Treasury of Gov. while Continental Congress had its seat in York. (3) 225 E. Market St., **Hqs. of Hist. Soc. of York Cty.** (O.Mon.-Fri.;Sat.morn.); hist. documents. (4) In pavement at No. 157-59 W. Market St., **Tablet comm. H.** where Lafayette toasted Washington. This put an end to conspiracy to remove him & to substitute Gen. Gates in command of Continental Army. (5) NW. cor. Beaver St. & Gas Alley, **St. John's Ch.** (Episc.1766.adds.) in whose tower hangs bell which rang out tidings of Decl. of Ind. Ch. contains hist. relics. In its graveyard are buried Rev. notables. (6) Phila. St. & Park Alley, **Friends Meetingh.** (1765.adds.1766 & 1780). (7) Market & Queen Sts., **First Presb. Ch.** (1789.1860) in whose graveyard lies Jas. Smith, Signer of Decl. of Ind. (8) Newberry St., **Farquhar Pk.**, in which is **Model of Orig. Cth.** (9) Carlisle Ave., **York Cty. Fair Grounds.** (10) **Penn Common** was dominated by descendants of Wm. Penn.

123. GETTYSBURG. (For Pts. of Int. in Gettysburg see Harrisburg V.)

Sec. 2: GETTYSBURG to W.VA. LINE. 210.

At **8. CASHTOWN TAVERN** (1797). At **12.** is J. with St.234 leading (N) to **Cone-wago Mission** (Jesuit 1730) & **Mon. to Mary Jemison**, captured here by Inds., 1750. Her adopted Ind. name was Dehkewamis (beautiful girl). After her Ind. husband died she married another, Hiakato, & bore him 6 children. At **14.5. CALEDONIA ST. FOR. PK.** (camp.pic.swim.golf). Hy. passes pk.'s golf course. In pk. are **Black-smith Shop & Ruins of Thaddeus Stevens Iron Furnace** (1837). **CALEDONIA** at 15. St.233 leads (N) to **Pine Grove Furnace St. For. Pk.** From Caledonia St.233 (S) to **Mont Alto St. For. Pk.** (pic.). At **25. CHAMBERSBURG** (see US11). At **27.** is J. with St.995. This leads (S) to **Baker Cavern** (O.fee). At **32.5. J.** with St.416. **SIDE TRIP:** On this Rd. (S) 8m to **Mercersburg** (sett.c.1729), situated in picturesque mt. area. Town was important center of Underground RR. **Mercersburg Academy** was est. here in 1836 as Marshall College.

37. FT. LOUDON (est.1795) on E. Fork of Conococheague Cr. near Tuscarora Mt. Town was named for Earl of Loudoun, who headed Brit. & Col. troops. In early days Ft. Loudon was frontier settlement which had to stand off Inds. who were constantly supplied with weapons by Phila. firms. In 1765 some of local people, tired of having their enemies thus armed, resorted to old trick later used by Tea Party raiders & disguised themselves as Inds. They held up & confiscated consignment of weapons from Sideling Hill. Under leadership of Jas. Smith, local people attacked & captured the fort. St.75 runs (N) from Ft. Loudon to **Cowan's Gap St. For. Pk.** & then past other St. For. Pks. (see US22). **41. TUSCARORA SUMMIT** (2,123') in **Tuscarora St. For. 45 McCONNELLSBURG** (est.1786), founded by McConnell Bros., was an outpost often attacked by Inds. In 1757, troop of Colonials were wiped out here. J. with St.16.

SIDE TRIP: On St.16 (S) 6m to **Jas. Buchanan St. For. Mon.** (camp.), place in which Buchanan was born. Birthpl. is marked by mon. Place was called "Stony Batter."

64.5. JUNIATA CROSSING on Juniata R., renowned in song & story. **Old Tavern** (1818). **80. BEDFORD.** J. with US220 (see). Near Bedford, **Mineral Springs** (resort since 1796) & **Bedford Springs Hotel** (temporarily in gov. service). Hotel has fine for. reserve of its own with bridle paths & trls. In 1757 Ft. Bedford was erected here & same Smith who captured Ft. Loudon made surprise attack on ft. & captured it, setting free settlers who had destroyed weapons which were being sent to Inds. Site can be identified by marker on Pitt St. 123 Pitt St. **Espy H.** (pre-Rev.adds.), Washington's hqs. during Whiskey Rebellion (now bakery). 113 Pitt St., **Krichbaum H.** (hotel.log construction), said to be oldest bldg. in town. **89. SCHELLSBURG** (1808) named for Schell family. **Western Hotel** (1796). **Old White Union Log Ch.** (1806). **115. JENNERSTOWN**, named for Dr. Jenner, who developed vaccination for smallpox. In vic., **Laurel Hill Summit** (2,684'). **133. LIGONIER** (see Pittsburgh I). **182. PITTSBURGH** (see). **210. PA.-W. VA. LINE.** (For sec. bet. Ligonier & W.Va. Line see Pittsburgh).

US 40—PENNSYLVANIA

PA.-MD. LINE (35m from Cumberland, Md.) (NW) to **PA.-W. VA. LINE** (16m from Wheeling, W.Va.) **80. US40**

Via: Addison, Farmington, Uniontown, Brownsville, Centerville, Washington, West Alexander, Accomms. all along route.

US40, the National Rd., follows the trl. broken by Christopher Gist from Cumberland, Md., the route (for part of the way) that Gist & Geo. Washington took in Dec., 1754 (see Pittsburgh Trip VI) & later taken by Braddock's ill-fated expedition to capture Fort Duquesne. The National Rd. was authorized in 1806. By 1818 the Pa. sec. was completed. It followed the Washington-Braddock Rd. From then on until the 1870's it was a stagecoach route & freight hy., followed by thousands of pioneers in white-covered Conestoga wagons, a military pike at times & road of tourists, peddlers, politicians, actors & preachers.

3. ADDISON, in midst of rolling, brightly checkered farmlands. **Toll H.** (1835), which passed the wide-wheeled wagons free but charged the "land admirals" for their jaunty coaches. Among the best stagecoach lines bet. Cumberland & Wheeling was "The Good Intent." **5. WASHINGTON-BRADDOCK RD. MARKER**. At **SOMERFIELD**, at **6.5.**, is triple-spanned **Great Crossings Stone Bridge** across the Youghiogheny R., built in 1818, & the beginning of the village. Route enters some of the rich, dark fers. for which Pa. is noted. **17. FARMINGTON**. Off hy. (W) beyond village is **Ft. Necessity St. Hist. Pk.**, more than 300 as. around **Ft. Necessity Nat. Battlefield Site**, where Battle of Great Meadows took place on July 3, 1754. Here Washington & small force were defeated by larger company of Fr. & Inds. in 1st battle in Amer. of Seven Years War. **Washington's Palisade Ft.** (reconst.). **Mt. Washington Tavern** (1816), St. Mus. (O). **Gen. Braddock's Grave**, marked by mon. (1913). Early in 1755 Gen. Edw. Braddock (see) had been put in charge of Brit. troops in Amer. & set out to capture Ft. Duquesne (Pittsburgh). En route his expedition was ambushed. In skirmish with Fr. & Inds. near here on July 9, 1755, Braddock was shot. He was buried here & Geo. Washington read the burial service. In 1804 road workers found skeleton & military buttons which they buried under a great oak, which for yrs. had simple board marked "Braddock's Grave." At **23.** on Mt. Summit is **SUMMIT HOTEL** (good summer sports facils.). **28.5. UNION-TOWN** (founded 1769), among rugged Allegheny foothills, is one of W. Pa.'s bituminous coal centers. It is birthpl. of Geo. C. Marshall, Chief of Staff in World War II. The old town with its narrow, winding streets is noted for production of coke, steel, glass & iron. At Js. with St.51, which runs (NW) to Pittsburgh, & with US19.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) On US119 (N) 19.5m to Scottdale. 6.5m J. with private Dr. (R) to **Site of Christopher Gist Plantation**, where Braddock's army encamped in 1755. Farther along Dr. is **Meason H.** (1802.Georg.Col.by Adam Wilson). 12.5m **Connellsville**, industrial & B. & O. RR. center on Youghiogheny R. **Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. Plant**. J. with Rd. leading (N) c.3m to **Broad Ford**, which has been in the business of making whiskey since Col. days. **A. Overholt Distillery** (N.O.), est. by Abr. Overholt c.1800. 19.5m **Scottdale**. J. with St.819, which leads (E) 1m to **Historical H.** (O.1838), now Mus.; & adj. to it, **Birthpl. of H. C. Frick** (see). Frick's fine art coll. is at Frick Mus., in New York (see). In **Old Overholt Mill** (O) opp. are Ind. relics.

(B) On US119 (SW) 17m to Pa.-W.Va. Line (6m from Morgantown, W.Va.). 9m **Smithfield** (sett.1799). J. with St.266, which runs (W) 6m to **New Geneva**, named for Geneva, Switzerland, birthpl. of Albert Gallatin, Secy. of Treas. to Jefferson & Madison. **Friendship H.** (O.sm.fee.1789.adds.1823), Gallatin's charming L-shaped H.; period furnishings. Hy. cont. through good meadowlands to Pa.-W.Va. Line at 17m.

40.5. BROWNSVILLE, (founded 1785) on Monongahela R., a popular stop in 1840's. Before that it was a ship-bldg. center, sending the hist. "Comet" (1813) & the "Enterprise" up the Rs. **Brownsville Iron Bridge** (1836-39). **St. Peter's Ch.** (Cath. 1845.Goth.). Brownsville is at J. with St.88, which follows Monongahela R. bet. Pittsburgh & W. Va. Line. **46. CENTERVILLE**. **48.5. MADONNA OF THE TRL.** **MON.** **61.5.** J. with US19, which unites with US40 into Washington. **64. WASHINGTON** (sett.1781.RR.& bus conns.good accoms.& recr.facils.), important mfg. center, especially of glassware; seat of Washington & Jefferson College & Washington Seminary (girls). Town, on site of Delaware Ind. village, Catfish's Camp, became a busy stop for coaches & wagoners. Here were made drivers' whips with rawhide centers & silken cracker. Also, it was in a Washington tobacco shop that Geo. Black, in the 1820's, invented a cheap cigar later known as a Conestoga & then simply "stogie." Black's grandson moved the flourishing business to Wheeling, W.Va., where M.M. Marsh had already started making stogies on a big scale. **Washington & Jefferson College**, formed by union of 3 early schs. (see Pittsburgh Trip III), is an accredited, sm. liberal arts college. **Admin. Bldg.** (part in 1793.wings 1816). **Old Main** (c.1836.adds.1847 & 1850). **Mem. Lib.**, a gift of Benj. Franklin. At 49 E. Maiden St., **LeMoyné H.** (1812.Gr.Rev.Washington Cty.Hist.Soc.Mus.), former

home of Dr. F.J. LeMoyné, anti-slavery leader & vice-pres. candidate. At 173 S. Main St., **David Bradford H.** (1787), now a shop. Bradford & others involved in Whiskey Rebellion often met here. Near town is **McGuffey Mon.**, erected by Henry Ford, who had birthpl. of Wm. H. McGuffey, early teacher, removed from here to Greenfield Amer. Village, Dearborn, Mich. Washington is at J. with US19.

SIDE TRIP: On US19 (S) 20m to Waynesburg, 10m **Amity** (sett.1797), a tiny village in whose cemetery is **Grave of Solomon Spaulding**, author of "The Manuscript Found," said to be the basis of "Book of Mormon." 22m **Waynesburg** (sett.1796), rural center & seat of **Waynesburg College** (coed.est.1849). **Hanna Hall** (1851), orig. bldg.

US40 cont. (W) through oil & coal reg. & then rolling farms. In **W. ALEXANDER**, at 79.5., is **Lafayette Inn** (1783), where Lafayette stopped in 1824. **80. PA.-WEST VA. LINE.**

US 11—PENNSYLVANIA

PA.-N.Y. LINE (15m from Binghamton, N.Y.) (S) to **PA.-MD. LINE** (6m from Parkton, N.Y.) **254. US11**

Via: Scranton, Pittston, Northumberland, Selinsgrove, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg.

Sec. 1: N. Y. LINE to NORTHUMBERLAND. 130.

US11 runs through the N. anthracite reg., through farm & dairy country, & for c.125m follows the Susquehanna & its N. Branch to Md. Line.

At **9. NEW MILFORD**, a sleepy hamlet. J. with US106.

At 48. SCRANTON

RR., plane & bus conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 426 Mulberry St.

Scranton, a coal mining & industrial city on Lackawanna R., lies a few miles (NW) of that stream's J. with E. branch of the Susquehanna. Town was named for Scranton Bros. who founded iron works here. First settlement was made in middle of 18th cent. but after the "Wyoming massacre" (see Forty Fort), settlers fled & did not return for many yrs. In 2nd half of 19th cent. considerable iron & steel industry developed due to near-by iron-ore deposits & large coal mines of the reg. Today city is world's leader in anthracite coal production & leading industrial center producing, besides iron & steel, a great variety of other manufactures.

PTS. OF INT.: In Cth. Sq., **Lackawanna County Cth.** & a number of mons. One is to John Mitchell, labor leader & an early pres. of U.M.W. SE. cor. of Vine St. & Washington Ave., **Albright Mem. Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.1893.Fr.Ren.by Green & Wicks). 319 Wyoming Ave., **Univ. of Scranton** (Cath.1887) conducted by Christian Brothers. 1001 Wyoming Ave., **Internat. Correspondence Schools** (O.tours.Coll.Goth.) is home of famous correspondence courses which are carried on not only throughout U.S., but throughout the world. 420 Washington Ave., **Masonic Temple & Scottish Rite Cathedral** (O.wks.by R. M. Hood) with tall tower & large auditorium. 2300 Adams Ave., **Marywood College** (Cath.est.1915) for women. In **Liberal Arts Bldg.** (mod.Georg.) are murals of religious subjects by Gonippo Raggi. On Jefferson Ave., **Del., Lackawanna RR. Sta.** by Edward Langley & Kenneth Murchison. Walls of inter. have a number of mosaics. On Arthur Ave., **E. Scranton Nay Aug Pk.** incl. zoo, **L. Lincoln** (swim.); conservatory; mus. (O) & **Nay Aug Falls**. There is also **Everhart Mus. of Natural Science & Art** (O.wks.exc.Mon.). At entrance, portrait statue of Dr. Isaiah F. Everhart, donor of mus., which contains extensive zoological colls.; model of a mine; coll. of paintings & objets d'art & Ind. relics & fossils. On S. side of Mus. is a stone comm. **Ebenezer Slocum & Frances Slocum** taken prisoner by Inds. when they raided Wilkes-Barre, 1788. (E) of Mus. is **Brooks Coal Mine** (O). 3000 N. Main Ave., **Marvine Colliery** (O.conducted tours) where process of coal mining on large scale can be observed. In West Scranton is **Baker Colliery** (O.wks.appl.at Lackawanna Motor Club, 429 Wyoming Ave.). Coal mining processes may be observed.

US11 cont. along river. At **61. is PITTSTON**, coal-mining center. At Main & Parsonage Sts., **Site of Ft. Pittston. Log Ft.** was built in 1776. Overlooking city is impressive **Dial Rock** by which, it is alleged, inhabitants used to tell time. At **64. WYOMING**, small industrial town, is site of Battle of Wyoming (July,1778) when force of Inds. & Loyalists led by Butler (see N.Y.) defeated patriot force coming up from Forty Fort. 8th & Susquehanna Sts., **Queen Esther's Rock** where so-called

White Ind. Queen massacred patriot prisoners. Wyoming Ave. & Schulde Lane, **Wyoming Mon.** where dead of the battle were buried. **67. FORTY FORT** on outskirts of Wilkes-Barre. At Fort & River Sts. is **Site of Forty Fort**, marked by a stone. Its name derives from 1st 40 settlers in valley. Here survivors of Wyoming Battle & settlers took refuge. Although the Ft. was surrendered on condition that inhabitants should be spared c.300 of them, incl. women & children, were massacred. River St. & Wyoming Ave., **Forty Fort Meetingh.** (O.appl.1807.rest.) was built after camp meeting at which Bishop Asbury preached. Opp., beautiful **Borough Bldg.** (O). Valley was scene of controversy bet. Conn. & Pa. for its possession, known as Pennamite Yankee War.

US11 cont. through coal-mining reg. **68. KINGSTON**, industrial & mining center & suburb of Wilkes-Barre across E. Branch of the Susquehanna. Across R. from Kingston is **WILKES-BARRE**, 2nd largest anthracite coal-mining center. In Pub. Sq. is **Mon.** on site of Ft. Wilkes-Barre, 1778. City is starting pt. for vacationists to hunt., fish, & winter sports regs. of the Poconos in vic. In the River Common are sites of **Fts. Wyoming & Durkee**. Marker is on spot where Gen. John Sullivan organized his punitive expedition against the Iroquois, 1779 (see N.Y.). On R. is **Wilkes-Barre Mun. Conservatory** (O.wks.& Sun.a.m.). 71 S. Franklin St., **Osterhout Free Lib.** (O). 69 S. Franklin St., **Wyoming Hist. & Geolog. Soc. Bldg.** containing extensive lib. 78 S. Franklin St., **Mus.** in which are colls. of antiques & hist. relics. SW. cor. River & North Sts., **Luzerne County Cth.** in which are int. murals. N. Penn Ave. & Scott St., site of **Slocum H.**, now playground, comm. Frances Slocum who in 1778, at 5 yrs., was kidnapped by Inds., one of whom she later married. When found many yrs. later she refused to leave her Ind. relatives & friends. N. River St., **Dorrance Colliery** (O.for men.conducted tours). From city the mine which has been afire for three quarters of a cent., can be seen.

72. PLYMOUTH, anthracite town. US11 cont. along W. branch of Susquehanna R. through coal-mining town. At **109. BLOOMSBURG** on Fishery Cr., dominated by Spectator Bluff, where among other things is mousetrap factory which has adapted as its motto "The world has made a beaten path to our factory doors," an epigram popularly attributed to Emerson.

119. DANVILLE, also industrial town. At Mill & Bloom Sts., **Montgomery H.** (1777.Georg.Col.). **130. NORTHUMBERLAND**, located at pt. where E. & W. branches of the Susquehanna join. North Way & Hanover St., **Jos. Priestley H.** (18th cent.Georg.Col.). Here lived famous Brit. scientist, refugee because of his religious beliefs from 1794 to 1804, the yr. he died. **Mus.** in which are Priestley relics. In Northumberland is J. with US15 (For pts. of int. bet. Northumberland & Williamsport see US220). On Penn Cr. is **Mon.** on Site of Penn Creek Massacre (1775) where settlers were slain by Inds. after Braddock was defeated. (S) of Northumberland, 7^m on US11-15 is **Selinsgrove** (see below). Here is J. with St.14.

SIDE TRIP: (S) on St.14 1^m, is **Shikellemy Mon.** to Chief of the Six Nations. Just (S) of Mon. on St.14 is site of **Ft. Augusta** (1756) near orig. Ind. village of Shamokin, built as defense against Fr. & Inds. Chiefs of Six Nations, who wanted protection against raids by their Ind. enemies, allies of the Fr., asked colonial authorities to erect the ft. at this strategic pt., the confluence of E. & W. branches of the Susquehanna. During Rev. the ft. proved both a refuge for those fleeing from Ind. raids by Iroquois, & as a base of supplies & men for Gen. Sullivan's expedition (1779) which ended Iroquois menace (see N.Y.). Ft. site is now St. Pk. Here also is Northumberland Cty. hist. bldg., **Hunter Mansion** (1852), containing exhibits from Ft. Augusta. 2^m (S) on St.14 is **Sunbury** (sett.1772), site of several former Ind. villages. **Mon. to Chief Shikellemy.** At Sunbury Edison is supposed to have started 1st elec. lighting plant in world.

Sec. 2: NORTHUMBERLAND to MD. LINE. 124.

At **7.** is **SELINSGROVE**, seat of **Susquehanna (Luth.) Univ.** (1858). At 121 Market St. Gov. **Simon Snyder's Mansion.** (1816.Georg.Col.) In R. opp. is **Isle of Que** ("tail"), alluvial strip owned by Chief Shikellemy. **39. AMITY HALL** (see Harrisburg Trip). **56. HARRISBURG** (see). At **73.** US11 crosses Pa. Turnpike, highspeed Rd. whose cost was \$70,000,000, which runs without any grade crossing from near Harrisburg to Pittsburgh.

At 75. CARLISLE

RR. & bus conns. Accoms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 18 S. Hanover St. Good hunt. & fish. in surrounding mt. reg.

Carlisle (sett.1720) at N. end of Cumberland Valley is traversed by LeTorts Spring Run Cr., busy industrial center & home of Dickinson College. First settler was Frenchman named Le Torts. Carlisle, during Fr.-Ind. Wars, became supply center for expeditions against French. Was Washington's Hqs. during Whiskey Rebellion. Before Civil War it was an active sta. on Underground RR. & during that war in 1863 J. E. B. Stuart's forces made an abortive attack on town, but soon withdrew in order to aid Lee in Battle of Gettysburg.

PTS OF INT.: (1) **Public Sq.** at Hanover St. around which are located a number of public bldgs. There is a legend that Regina, daughter of some German settler who had been kidnapped by the Inds. & who was released in 1764 was brought here to rejoin her family. She failed to recognize them, until her mother sang an old lullaby with which she had rocked Regina to sleep as a baby. Washington arrived here on his way to suppress the Whiskey Uprising, & still later here occurred riots against attempts to enforce Fugitive Slave Law. Around Sq.: **First Presb. Ch.** (est.1734, built 1750-60). Carlisle's own Decl. of Independence was read in Church, May 23, 1776; **St. George Ch.** (Episc.1825.Goth.) occupies site of Old Whipping Post & Pillory. **Cumberland Cth.** (1845-6.Gr.Rev.fine exter.& inter.). (2) (S) of Sq. on South St. bet. Hanover & Bedford Sts., **Cemetery** in which is **Molly Pitcher's Grave** (for Molly Pitcher, see Monmouth Battlefield & Freehold, N.J.). (3) Near Sq. at 4 N. Hanover St., **Blaine H.** (1794), home of Col. Ephraim Blaine, Commissary Gen. of Continental Army, who spent his entire fortune procuring supplies for Valley Forge encampment. (4) SE. cor. N. Pitt St. & Dickinson Ave., **Hamilton Hist. Lib.** (O.aft. & eves.Thurs.& Fri.), containing coll. of Col. furnishings & utensils, Ind. & other relics, rare mss. & books. (5) 120 W. Dickinson Ave., **Office of Harrisburg Telegraph**, formerly Thos. Butler's Gun Shop. Butler's 5 sons were noted during Rev. as "Fighting Butlers." (6) **J. H. Bosler Mem. Lib.** (O.wks.aft. & eve.) containing some rare items. (7) On W. Louthier St., **Dickinson College** (O.est.1783) which evolved out of Grammar School est. 1773 by Thos. Penn. College founder was famous physician, Benj. Rush, & was named for John Dickinson, who was 1st Pres. of College Board of Trustees, & famous Rev. pamphleteer, author of "Letters of a Farmer in Pa." By his refusal to sign Decl. of Ind., he lost considerable prestige. Nevertheless, he sat in Constitutional Convention & was influential in securing compromise as to State representation which finally was accepted. On campus, "**Old West**" Hall (1804 by B. J. Latrobe, architect of Capitol in Washington, D.C.) is outstanding early bldg. In **Tome Scientific Bldg.** is Jos. Priestley Coll. (8) Cor. College & South Sts., **Dickinson Law School** (1917.Georg.Col.) is an independent institution. (9) In NE. sec. of city on LeTort's Spring Run is **U.S. Army Medical Field Service Sch.**, on site of old army post where Hessians were imprisoned after Battle of Trenton. Old barracks were burnt by Stuart's men. **Old Hessian Guard H.** (c.1777) built by Hessian prisoners is still standing. Carlisle Ind. Sch. whose teams made football history was located here for 40 yrs. Army Field Service Sch. gave medical courses to military personnel. 1920-46. At **84. J.** with St.233.

SIDE TRIP: On St.233 (S) here to Pine Grove near which in **Pine Grove Furnace St. For. Pk.** (cabins.camp.pic.bath.) in Fuller L. reg. Near-by is site of **Old Iron Furnace**. St.233 cont. to J. with US30 (see) at Caledonia.

At **95. SHIPPENSBURG** (est.1730). On King St. are some fine old houses. 352 King St., **Cth.** (1750). This is home of St. Teachers' College. **108. CHAMBERSBURG** on Conococheague R. in Cumberland Valley is center for considerable orchard sec. Town was burned in 1864 by Confed. troops, allegedly as revenge for Sherman's Raid in Shenandoah Valley. 225 King St., **John Brown's Hqs.** (For J. Brown see Osawatomi, Kansas, & History). Brown came to Chambersburg in 1859 & there made preparations for his ill-fated Harper's Ferry Raid (see Harper's Ferry, Va.). At N. 2nd St., **Birthpl. of Jas. Buchanan** (O.cabin), removed from Mercersburg. In Chambersburg is J. with US30 (see). At **124. Hy.** crosses **MD. LINE.**

US 220—PENNSYLVANIA

PA.-N.Y. LINE (0.5^m from Waverly, N.Y. (SW) to **PA.-MD. LINE** (10^m from Cumberland, Md.). **248. US220**

Via: Towanda, Muncy, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Altoona, Hollidaysburg, Bedford. US220 follows creeks & Rs. & touches branches of Susquehanna R. in its course along Allegheny Mts.

Sec. 1: PA.-N.Y. LINE to WILLIAMSPORT. 87.

US220 (S) of Waverly, N.Y., is at J. with unimproved Rd. leading (L) 0.5^m to Spanish Hill. Earthworks here have been variously ascribed to early expeditions of Vikings, Sp. & Fr. **Brulé Mon.** comm. Etienne Brulé (see Ohio), who visited spot in 1615 (fine views; camp.pic.). **3.5. ATHENS**, at confluence of Chemung & Susquehanna Rs., so named because its location resembles that of Greek city. 724 Main St., **Tioga Pt. Mus.** (O), geologic & Ind. exhibits. Ind. town was destroyed in 1778 by patriot forces to avenge massacre of Wyoming (see). Bet. 4. & 6. are **QUEEN ESTHER FLATS (L)**. Here stood castle of Queen Esther, known as "White Queen" of Seneca, who perpetrated massacre. At **19. TOWANDA** (see US6). At **49. LA-PORTE** (resort.1,965') on wide plateau. Here in 1853 Adventists est. Celestial Community, experiment in communal living. Here is J. with St.42 leading (R) to **Eagles Mere** at 5.5^m (resort.recr.f.boat.swim.). Near Eagle's Mere is **Ticklish Rock**. At **69. HUGHESVILLE**. Here is J. with St.14.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (S) 4.5^m to **Muncy**. Near-by is **Site of Ft. Brady** (1777), abandoned when Brit. & Ind. allies invaded reg. To (S) 2.5^m is John Brady's burial place in **Hall's Cemetery**. Brady was noted Ind. fighter during Rev. & was killed by Inds. soon after he built Ft.

87. WILLIAMSPORT

Air, RR. & bus. conns. Airport at Montoursville. Accomms.: All types. Camp. incl. facils. for trlrs. in Mem. Pk. Info.: Brown Lib., 19 E. 4th St. Bath.: Mt. Beach & Mun. Beach. In vic. are good R. & Crs. for fish; there is also good hunting.

At spot where Williamsport now stands, on W. branch of Susquehanna R., was an Ind. settlement called French Margaret's Town after part-Ind. daughter of Mme. Montour, who was also of mixed blood. Town was finally named Williamsport because Wm. Russell kept his boat here for crossing the R. Williamsport became center for lumbering operations of reg. After fors. were stripped, town became mfg. center.

PTS. OF INT.: 119 E. 4th St., **Jas. W. Brown Pub. Lib.** (O.wks.;1907;Ren.) contains fine lib. of hist. documents & coll. of paintings of Hudson R. School. N. side of Freedom Rd., **Negro Slavery Refuge** (1638.logs concealed by clapboards) was noted sta. of Underground RR. W. 4th & Cemetery Sts., **Calvary Ch.** (Meth.1923.Goth.), on site where early settlers were attacked in 1778 by Inds. Largest of Williamsport's great industrial plants (O.wks.conducted tours) is **Aviation Mfg. Co.**; others incl. **Bethlehem Steel Corp.**, **Armour Leather Co.**, **Lycoming Mfg. Corp.** 858 W. 4th St., **Lycoming Cty. Hist. Soc.** (O.Sun.); Ind. material. To (E) 12^m is **Friends Meetingh.** (1799.in continual use).

At Williamsport is J. with US15.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (S) 8^m to **Site of Ft. Freeland** where large number of pop. was massacred by Brit. & Inds. (1779). Just (S) is **Warrior Run Ch.** (1835). At 28^m **Lewisburg** (1785), anglicized name of German colonist, Ludwig (Lewis) Doerr. Although an industrial center it is chiefly college town, home of **Bucknell U.** (est.1846.coed.) on 300-a. campus. Here is J. with St.45.

On this Rd. (W) 9.5^m **Mifflinburg**, named for Thos. Mifflin, 1st gov. of St. under its post-Rev. constitution. In vic. on St.95 near Foresthill is **Halfway St. For. Pk.** (pic. swim.). At 15.5^m on St.45 is **Hartleton**. At 19.5^m is J. with St.235 leading to **McConnell's Narrows St. Pk.** (swim.canoeing.f.). St.45 now traverses **Bald Eagle St. Pk.** (pic.camp.f. hunt.); **Joyce Kilmer St. For. Mon.** (L), fine grove of old trees, comm. poet-author of "Trees"; & **Voneida St. For. Pk.** (pic.recr.). 26^m **Woodward**. Here is **Woodward Cave** (O.May-Nov.fee). 39.5^m **Spring Mills**. Here side Rd. leads (R) 4^m to **Penn's Cave** (O. fee.motorboat), only all-water cavern in Amer., near Centre Hall. Legend has it that one Boger, a Frenchman, eloped with Ind. girl & was caught in this cave by her brother & starved to death here. In vic. unimproved country Rd. runs to **Veiled Lady Cave**, which gets its name from legend about white maiden who waited, veiled, for her Ind. lover who never arrived, until she froze to death.

60.5^m **State College**, home of **Pa. St. College** (est. 1855. c.2,000 as. 80 bldgs.). "**Old Main**" (1859.rebuilt 1931. Georg. Col.) with mural by Henry Van Poor. In **Mineral Industries Bldg.** is mus. containing minerals & art colls. J. with US322. From here St.45 skirts **Logan St. For.** (camp.pic.). 69^m is **Martha Furnace**, at J. with US220.

Sec. 2: WILLIAMSPORT to PA.-MD. LINE. 161.

US220 follows (W) branch of Susquehanna R., crosses Blue Ridge Mts. with access to several St. For. Pks., & winds through Bald Eagle Mt. reg. of Susquehanna. **14.5. JERSEY SHORE** (sett.1785) was founded by N.J. colonists. **16.5. PINE CR.**

which runs (N) through beautiful **Pine Cr. Gorge** (see US6) can be reached from here by St.44, St.893 & St.660.

26.5. LOCK HAVEN, small industrial town located at pt. where Susquehanna turns (NW). Here is J. with St.120.

SIDE TRIP: St.120 (NW) follows W. branch of Susquehanna to its confluence with Sinnemahoning Cr. & then latter, picturesque mt. stream, through mt. reg. covered with good second-growth, grown up since magnificent primeval fors. were destroyed by ruthless lumbering operations of 19th cent. St. For. lands flank St.120 to (N) & (S) & many St. Pks. are easily accessible from it. Reg. affords good hunt, & fish. W. branch of Susquehanna formerly carried great rafts & booms of pine logs cut in mt. fors. Later bark of first-growth hemlocks (hemlocks were not good for lumber) was used for tanning leather. Today synthetic chemicals have largely displaced hemlock "liquor." At 28^m is **Renova**, mt.-enclosed. In vic. on St.145 & St.455 are **Ole Bull St. Pk.** & **Cherry Springs St. Pk.** At 31^m **Westport**. From here Rd. runs (NW) to **Kettle Cr. St. Pk.** (pic.swim.). At 56^m **Driftwood**. Mon. here comm. local men, who, during Civil War, drifted downstream on rafts, picking up recruits en route, to Harrisburg where they volunteered for service, becoming famous **Pa. Bucktail Brigade**. Near Driftwood is J. with St.555 leading (SW) to **Tyler**. (SW) from Tyler 4^m is **Parker Dam St. For. Pk.** (cabins.pic.swim.). Cont. on St.555 to **Weedville** & there take St.255 (L) to **Penfield** & then St.153 (S) to **S. B. Elliott St. For. Pk.** (cabins.pic.). 72^m **Emporium**. From here St.155 leads (N) 5.5^m to **Sizerville** & then (R) 0.5^m to **Sizerville St. For.** (camp.pic.recr.; hunt.prohibited). 92^m **St. Mary's**, whose citizens are mostly Catholics, descendants of group that sought refuge here from "Know-Nothing" Catholic witch hunts of 1840's. 102^m **Ridgeway** & J. with US219 (S).

57. MILESBURG, on site of Ind. village of Chief Bald Eagle, killed by Capt. Sam Brady. Here is J. with St.545.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (S) c.3^m to **Bellefonte** (sett.c.1769), mt.-enclosed town, birthpl. of Geo. Gray Barnard, sculptor. 113 N. Allegheny St., site of **Jas. Harris H.** (1795.removed. 1828) where Talleyrand, refugee from Fr. terror, was guest. 27 N. Allegheny St., **Linn H.** (1810). Spring & Bishop Sts., **Brockerhoff H.** (1813).

At 63, is J. with St.504 leading (R) c.8^m to **Black Moshannon St. Pk.** (cabins. swim.boat.f.pic.) on lake. **74. PORT MATILDA**.

89. TYRONE, sett.1850 by N. Ireland emigrants. (L) **Logan Spring**, comm. John Logan, son of Shikellemy & bro. of Jas. Logan. **109. ALTOONA**, an "industrial black diamond" in mt. setting. Its important scenic attraction is world famous **Horseshoe Curve** to (W). Founded in 1849 by Pennsylvania RR., world's largest RR., which still is Altoona's chief employer. Pa. RR. made town the base of operations in pioneer work of building 1st RR. over Alleghenies. Although Diesel engines are fast replacing steam locomotives, roundh. & locomotive testing plant are still world's largest. **PTS. OF INT.:** **Pa. RR. Sta.** is built on site of old Logan H. where in 1862 Northern Governors pledged their aid to Lincoln in Civil War. Baker Mansion, near 36th St., houses **Blair Cty. Hist. Soc.** (O.appl.Gr.Reviv.1840); was home of early iron master, Elias Baker. On St.193 c.5^m (W) of Altoona, **Blair City Mem. Hy.** leads to parking place from which both sides of Horseshoe Curve may be seen. Especially fine at night. **141. BEDFORD** (see US30), beautifully located in foothills of Alleghenies. **161. PA.-MD. LINE**.

DELAWARE RIVER TOUR

MATAMORAS, PA. (across River from Port Jervis, N.Y.). (S) to **MORRISVILLE, PA.** (across R. from Trenton, N.J.). 131. **US209 & US611**. Unnumbered Rd. **US46 & Pa.St.32**

Via: Milford, Dingmans Ferry, Archbald, Stroudsburg, Del. Water Gap, Portland; Columbia & Belvidere, N.J.; Easton, New Hope & Washington Crossing; (Washington Crossing & Trenton, N.J.)

This tour follows Del. R. traversing its most picturesque portion, incl. scenically fine Del. Water Gap. By means of side trips, over bridges or with ferries, the N.J. side can be reached.

Sec. 1: MATAMORAS (S) to PORTLAND. 78. US209 & US611

US209-US6 here (S) cross Del. R. which is crowded bet. mts. on way to **MILFORD** at 8.5. At Broad & Sarah Sts. is **Tom Quick Mon.** to a 1st settler killed by Inds. in 1755. Quick's son thereafter devoted himself to avenging his father & slaughtering Inds. US209 cont. (S). **17.5. DINGMANS FERRY** (small resort). Dutch Reformed Ch. (mid-19th cent.). From village a bridge (fee) runs across the R. replacing old ferry started by Andrew Dingman in 1750.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Bridge crosses to **Dingmans Ferry, N.J.** (small resort). Just (E) of bridge is J. with Old Mine Rd. leading (R) through Flat Brook Valley to **Wallpack Center** at 5m. Just beyond town (R) is **Wallpack Inn** (N.O.1750.removed.). At 8m fine waterfall (R). At 13m turn (L) sharply to **Rosecrans Ferry** (est.1856;no serv.in winter) which runs to Pa. & J. with US209.

(B) From Dingmans Ferry, Pa. Rd. leads 1.5m (R) & then (L) to **George W. Child St. For. Pk.** (recr.bath.camp.f.).

(C) Just (S) of Dingmans Ferry a side Rd. leads (R) 0.5m & then (R) again to **Silver Thread Falls** (fee). Near-by is lofty **Dingmans Falls**.

On US209 at 30., **BUSHKILL**. Side Rd. (R) here c.2m leads to J. with path running to **Bushkill Falls** (pic.recr.restaurant). **34.5. MIDDLE SMITHFIELD PRESB. CH.** At 43. **STROUDSBURG**, small industrial town founded c.1776. NW. cor. 9th & Main St., **Strouds Mansion** (O.appl.janitor.1795). At Stroudsburg is J. with US611.

SIDE TRIP: (NW) on US611, 10m, to **Wiscasset L.** (pic.swim.boat.). At 10.5m **Ye Olde Swift Water Inn** (1778.adds.). 13.5m **Mt. Pocono** in heart of Pocono Vacation Area (skiing.hik.f.horse show in summer).

(1) Tunnel Knob Scenic Dr. runs from **Pocono** c.1m to **Tunnel Knob** (fine view of Del. Water Gap in distance).

(2) St.615 (R) from Pocono to J. with St.90 leading (L) to **Cresco** (resort.accoms.hik.f. skiing). Cont. on St.90 (N) to J. with St.390. Take latter (R) c.2m to J. with unimproved Rd. Take latter (L) 0.5m to fine **Buck Hills Falls**. Cont. on St.390 through resort area, past **Canadensis** (resort) which lies a little (L) of main hy., to **Sky-Top** (resort.hik.f. winter sports). Here is lake & Sky-Top Lodge. Cont. to **Promised Land St. Pk.** (cabins. camp.boat.f.) on Laura L. at c.13m (N) of Canadensis. Still further (N) on for. Rd. is **Bruce L. St. Mon.** (500 as.), in which are 2 Ls. For. is Wilderness Mon. for preservation of rare native botanical specimens.

(3) In Mt. Pocono is J. with St.940 leading (W) through fine mt. & L. resort reg., past Pocono Summit & Stillwater Ls., Lutherland, Pocono Pines, Pocono L. (resorts) to **Blakeslee Corners** at 14m, where is J. with St.115 which runs (N) through h. & f. reg. to **Wilkes-Barre**.

22m (S) of **Blakeslee Corners**, on St.115, is **Saylorsburg** (resort) on Saylorsburg L. & at 28m, Wind Gap village, near which is Wind Gap, a gorge in the Blue Mts. St.115 cont. (S) to J. with St.209.

On St.940 cont. (SW) from **Blakeslee** to **Eastside** & J. with side Rd. which take (SE) to **Hickory Run** (camp.swim.hik.f.).

Tour cont. from Stroudsburg (S) on US611. **49. DEL. WATER GAP** (resort). **50.** Here Del. R. makes deep & picturesque cut through 1,635' Kittatinny Mts., a gorge which it is claimed was gouged out by R. in pre-hist. times when Mt. was being pushed upward by subterranean forces. **53. PORTLAND** on R. Just (S) of town are large **Cement Works** (O.appl.). Here is covered bridge (fee) crossing Del. R. to Columbia, N.J. (Take Rd. (N) along Del. R. 3m to New Jersey view of Del. Water Gap. Fine views.) Main route cont. from Columbia on unnumbered Rd. along R. (S) to J. with US46 on which cont. (S) past **Delaware** village, to J. with paved Rd. at **62.** Here take unnumbered Rd. (R) to **BELVIDERE** at **64.5.** on R. Here cross bridge to J. with unnumbered Rd. on Pa. side & follow it (S) to J. with US611 at **c.70.** Cont. along R. on US611 to **EASTON** at **78.**

Sec. 2: EASTON, PA., to MORRISVILLE (across R. from Trenton, N.J.).

53. US611 & St.32.

0. EASTON (see US22). Hy. runs along old Del. Division Canal. At **12. KINTNERSVILLE**, founded 1789. Here is J. with St.32.

Route now follows Del. R. on Pa. St.32. Just (SE) of Kintnersville are the river narrows, enclosed by high cliffs. At **27.5. PT. PLEASANT**. Near here is **Ralph Stover St. Pk.** (pic.swim.cabins). Still following Del. R., St.32 reaches **NEW HOPE** at **36.** (For pts. of int. in New Hope & rest of tour to **MORRISVILLE** at **53.** see Phila. II).

HARRISBURG

RR., plane & bus conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., Market Square Bldg.; Keystone Auto Club, 402 N. 3rd St.; Motor Club of Harrisburg, 101 Market St.

Harrisburg, the state's Capital, is situated on E. shore of Susquehanna R. which is esplanade, back of which on heights overlooking the R. is Front St., a fine residential sec. Capitol Hill is reached by viaduct coming in from (E). To (S) is industrial area, Market St. City was first sett. c.1712 by John Harris for whom city was named & its early inhabitants were Germans & Scotch-Irish. After Civil War immigration originating in many countries of Europe began. Town benefited greatly from bldg.

of canals conn. the Susquehanna with the Delaware. Coal & iron in vic. made city an industrial center.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) At State & 3rd Sts., **Capitol** (O.conducted tours.1906.Ital.Ren. by J.M.Huston) has lofty dome. At entrance statuary by Geo. Gray Barnard, "Burden of Life, & Labor & Brotherhood." In Dome's inter. are murals by Edwin A. Abbey (who did murals in Boston Pub. Lib.). On 2nd fl. **Senate Chamber** with hist. murals by Violet Oakley; **Chamber of House of Representatives**, with mural & ceiling painting by Edwin A. Abbey; **Gov.'s Rm.** with murals by Violet Oakley about Soc. of Friends & Wm. Penn. To (S) of Capitol, **Pa. State Mus.** (O.conducted tours. Ital.Ren.1894.by J.T.Windrim) contains archeological & hist. relics & coll. of hist. documents & mss. of Pa. writers & composers. Other bldgs. of group are: **Education Bldg.** (O.Class.by Gehron & Ross) in which, besides state offices, are **St. Lib. & Archives** & fine **Auditorium**, whose ceiling glows with lights representing star groups (in manner of Grand Central Sta. in N.Y.C.); **N. & S. Office Bldgs.** (Ital.Ren.) & **Finance Bldg.** (Class.). (2) On Front St. (N. to S.) are: At NE. cor. South St., **Maclay Mansion** (1791.remod.1909) was built by Wm. Maclay, son-in-law of John Harris II, son of 1st John Harris. On Front St., **St. Stephen's Parish H.** (1840.Gr. Rev.) has fine chapel with carved panelling. At 9 S. Front St., **Dauphin Cty. Hist. Soc.** (O.aft.) contains hist. & Ind. relics & old maps. At Front & Washington Sts., **Harris Mansion** (O.1766.Georg.Col.) was built by John Harris & is oldest structure in city. On Front St., (E) of Mansion, **Harris Pk.**, extending along R. At Washington St. is **Grave of John Harris**. Legend has it that Harris was captured by Inds. & whipped by them, but was rescued by friendly tribesmen. (3) Running (E) from Capitol is **Soldiers & Sailors Mem. Bridge** (1930.Gehron & Ross) with 2 high columns, surmounted by Amer. eagles.

TRIPS OUT OF HARRISBURG

I. HARRISBURG (NE) to INDIANTOWN GAP. 19. US22

Take US22 (NE) 19^m to J. with side Rd. In Vic. (L) is **Indiantown Gap Military Reserv.** (18,000 as.), training grounds for Nat. Guardsmen.

II. HARRISBURG (E) to EPHRATA. 40. US322

At 2.5, is J. with side Rd.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (L) 0.5^m to **Paxtang**. At Paxtang Ave. & Sharon St., **Paxton Ch.** (Presb.1740.adds.rest.). Holes in walls were used to observe possible approach of Inds. In cemetery, graves of John Harris II (see above) & soldiers killed during Ind. War & Rev. In 1763 local people org. body of Rangers as protection against Inds. Rangers took offensive & launched brutal drive to exterminate all Inds., which was only stopped short of Phila. by Quaker intervention.

At 10, **HUMMELSTOWN**. Here is J. with US422.

SIDE TRIP: Take Hanover St. (R) here c.0.5^m to **Ind. Echo Cave** (O.fee) where Amos Wilson lived as hermit for many years. He had failed by seconds to save his sister from the hangman, arriving just too late with pardon. There are some Wilson relics in cave.

At 32.5, **BRICKERVILLE**, where Baron Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel, famous colonial glass manufacturer, lived toward end of his life. Here is J. with St.501.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (S) 5^m to **Lititz** (sett.by Moravians 1757), became center for manufacture of pianos & organs & in 19th cent. was known for its pretzels, which it still makes. In graveyard of **Moravian Ch.** on E. Main St., is buried John A. Sutter (see Cal.) Rd. (R) from Lititz runs to **Manheim** 11^m (est.1762) where Baron Stiegel built his glass factories. Stiegel glass became famous in 18th cent. & examples of it are in many mus. & are much sought by collectors. He became bankrupt in 1774 & was forced to earn a living teaching at the **Luth. Ch.** (Hazel & E. High Sts.) now occupied by later structure. His H. stands in **Town Square**.

40. EPHRATA

Reached by Reading RR. & Reading Transportation Co. Accomms.: All types. Info.: Ephrata Review; & The Ensign. Swim., Ephrata Pk. Pool (fee). Good hunt. & fish. in vic. Farm Show in Oct.

Ephrata is best known as center of German Seventh-Day Adventists, founded by Johann Konrad Beissel. He disagreed with orig. group & founded his own. This sect was organized as a monastic body. Celibacy was advocated; although marriage bet. members was permitted, by marriage they ceased to be members. Nevertheless they were housed in small dwellings near-by. Members of the order lived in cells, worked hard & wore special white garments. All property was communal. Sat. was

observed as Sabbath & on Sun. at a communal meal, the Lord's Supper was observed. Ephrata (the old Biblical name for Bethlehem) was an important cultural center. Its presses, 3rd in U.S., turned out tracts & 1st book on musical harmony in America. During Rev. it even printed Continental money. Choral singing of sacred music was a special feature of Ephrata life. There was a music school & a school to teach Goth. script writing. Music mss., rivalling in beauty those of the middle ages, were turned out in considerable numbers. Sect was pacifist, but aided patriots during Rev., after Brandywine, by caring for wounded & sick soldiers. Because married couples were eventually excluded entirely & there were few proselytes, the order grew smaller. In 1934, Soc. was dissolved. At W. edge of town, **The Cloisters** (O.sm.fee.conducted tours), group of 4 bldgs. & 5 cottages & outbldgs., now property of Pa. Hist. Commission. **The Saal** (1741), built without using any metal—only wooden pegs—contains refectory & kitchen; on walls are hand-painted mottos in German. **Sharon H.** has cells where the sisters lived; also old furnishings. The **Almonry**, from which aid to needy persons was dispensed. **The Academy** (1830), which was a high school. In cemetery, to (S) of Academy, are buried Beissel & other leaders. At (W), **Mt. Zion Cemetery**, where Rev. soldiers & the sisters who took care of them are buried.

III. HARRISBURG (NE) to READING. 54. US422

At 13.5., **HERSHEY**, & **Hershey Chocolate Corp. Plant** (O.wks.) which employs some 4,000 people. **Hershey Pk.** (1,000 as.concerts.pic.zoo). Town is owned by M. S. Hershey who has provided many recr. facils. for his employees. SW. cor. Derry & Mansion Rds., **Session H. of Derry Presb. Ch.** (1732.log.clapboarded). 21.5. **ANNVILLE** (sett.1762). **Lebanon Valley College** (1866), est. by Ch. of the United Brethren, has a well-attended Conservatory of Music. 41.5. **CONRAD WEISER ST. MEM. PK.** In Pk., **Conrad Weiser H.** (1751.rest.) contains coll. of relics & documents. Weiser, a Ger. immigrant, sett. here in early 18th cent. He was famous Ind. negotiator & it is claimed he brought Iroquois over to Brit. side. 44.5. **ROBESONIA**. Here is J. with Church St. leading (R) c.0.5^m & then (L) again c.0.5^m to **Geo. Ege Mansion** (1809). Behind H. are ruins of **Robesonia Furnace**. 52. **WYOMISSING**, small industrial city. On Van Reed Rd., **Glen-Gery Shale Brick Co.** (O.wks.) where process of brick making may be observed. This factory is one of largest of its kind in U.S. On W. bank of Schuylkill R., **Wyomissing Industries** (O. work days;conducted tours) is one of most important plants turning out textile machinery & hosiery. US422 reaches **READING** at 54.

IV. HARRISBURG (SE) to LANCASTER. 37.5. US230

At 10. on US230 is J. with good Rd. leading (R) here 0.5^m to **Middletown Air Depot** (416 as.), sta. for military aviation. At 10.5. **MIDDLETOWN**, industrial city which had one of country's earliest steel plants. Town grew considerably when it became J. pt. for Pa. & Union Canals, early in 19th cent. (N) of Center Sq., **St. Peter's Lutheran Ch.** (1767.adds.alt.). 18.5. **ELIZABETHTOWN** (sett.c.1732). SW. cor. Market & Hummelstown Sts., **Black Bear Tavern** (1735.much alt.) was set up by Capt. John Harris, 1st settler. S. Market St., **St. Peter's Ch.** (Cath.1799). **Elizabeth-town College** (founded 1899 by Ch. of the Brethren.coed.). 37.5. **LANCASTER** (see US30).

V. HARRISBURG (SW) to GETTYSBURG. 38. US15

US15 crosses toll bridge (sm.fee) from Harrisburg to **LEMOYNE** at 1.5.

38.5. GETTYSBURG

RR. & bus conns. Accomms.: Limited. Info.: C. of C. & Gettysburg Motor Club, both on Center Square.

Gettysburg, scene of decisive battle which put a stop to Lee's attempt to invade the North & ended, once & for all, Confederacy's hope of final victory. Lee made his daring advance after defeating Hooker at Chancellorsville in May, 1863. Gettysburg was a 3-day battle, one of bloodiest of war. Confed. army had 75,000 men & Union army c.84,000. Lee advanced from Fredericksburg, Va., through the Blue Ridge, & moved (N) with Ridge protecting his flank. Hooker took Army of Potomac (N) along a valley, paralleling to (E) Lee's advance. Ewell, one of Lee's generals, had gone ahead with his forces & taken Carlisle, but was recalled, since Lee had changed his plan. By July 1, both Union & Confed. advance forces had reached Gettysburg. Meanwhile, Meade replaced Hooker as Comdr. of Army of Potomac. Fed. troops retreated to Cemetery Hill to (S) of town, from which Cemetery Ridge

extends (S) to Round Top. Another ridge runs (SE) to Culp's Hill & then (S) to Spangler's Spring. Paralleling Cemetery Ridge is Seminary Ridge occupied by Lee. By July 2, Union line curved from Round Top along Cemetery Ridge, over Cemetery Hill to Spangler's Spring, c.3^m in length. In the aft., Confed. forces attacked but were unable to dislodge Union troops. During 3rd day the 2 armies exchanged heavy artillery fire. When Fed. batteries ceased fire, Lee mistakenly assumed that his guns had silenced them & ordered Pickett to charge up Cemetery Ridge. Charge was repulsed by murderous fire of Union guns. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry made equally abortive attempt on rear of Fed. positions. Meade failed to follow up his success & Lee escaped with his battered forces, despite attempts by Meade's cavalry to hamper retreat. Battle was one of bloodiest of war. Pickett's command was almost completely wiped out. Battle was further notable because artillery engagement was perhaps heaviest known up to that time. It is said more than 31,000 cannon shot were fired.

Battlefield has been made into a Nat. Military Pk. (2,394 as guides avail.). It was while dedicating part of battlefield as Nat. cemetery, that Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address, following Edw. Everett's 2-hour oratorical fling. Newspapers of the day reported Everett's speech at great length & merely noted that the Pres. also made a few remarks. Pk. has many mons. & mems., some by famous sculptors.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) On Baltimore Rd., **Soldiers Nat. Cemetery** in which is Soldiers Mon. & Lincoln Speech Mem. (2) At Hancock Ave. & Taneytown Rd., **Meade's Hqs.** until he had to abandon it because of heavy bombardment by Confed. artillery. Near-by, statue of Meade. (3) On Hancock Ave., (S) of Meade Ave., **Bronze Book** on stone pedestal marks Bloody Angle, where some of goriest fighting took place & where Pickett's charge was finally turned back. (4) Hancock & Pleasanton Aves., **Pa. Mon.** comm. c.34,000 natives of St. who fought at Gettysburg. (5) Near-by, **Statue of Father Wm. Corby** of Fighting Irish battalion. (6) On Sykes Ave., **Little Round Top**, which barely escaped capture by Confed. troops during 2nd day of battle. (7) On W. Confederate Ave., **Statue of Lee**. (8) N. Confederate Ave., **Eternal Light Peace Mon.** (P.P.Cret) on which a flame is kept burning constantly. (9) Baltimore St., near Nat. Cemetery, **Jenny Wade H.**, where Jenny Wade was killed during the fighting; contains Mus. (mementos). At Gettysburg is J. with St.116.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (SW) 6.5m is **Hanover**, where occurred a battle during Civil War bet. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry & Union troops, which blocked Stuart's joining Lee at Gettysburg until after that battle had been raging for a day. At Hanover are **Hanover Shoe Farms** (O), famous stud farm for breeding trotting horses. From it came Dean Hanover & other winning trotters.

VI. HARRISBURG (W) to CARLISLE. 8. US11

(For sec. bet. Harrisburg & Carlisle see US11.)

VII. HARRISBURG (N) to AMITY. 23.5. US22

At 6. (N) on **US22, ROCKVILLE**, (N) of which is **Ft. Hunter Mus.** (O.May-Oct. 1785 & 1814) on site of Ft. Hunter (1756). Contains coll. of early furnishings. At 17. **AMITY HALL**. At 23.5. **AMITY**. Here J. with St.34, near Newport leading (S) through Newport & New Bloomfield.

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

RR. Stas.: Pa. RR., Broad & Market Sts., Broad St. Sta.; 30th & Market St., Thirtieth St. Sta.; 16th St. & Pennsylvania Blvd., Suburban Sta.; Broad St. & Glendale Ave., N. Phila. Sta. B. & O. RR., Chestnut & 24th Sts. Reading Ry. Terminal, Market & 12th Sts.; N. Broad St. Sta., Broad & Huntingdon Sts. Filbert & 13th Sts., Union Bus Terminal. Sightseeing & charter bus serv. Phila. Internat. Airport (SW) 7m. Ferries: Market St. Wharf, Pa.-Reading Seashore Lines. Passenger Steamship Piers: Market St., Wilson Line, for Chester, Pa. & Wilmington, Del.; South St., Ericsson Line, for Baltimore, Md. Accoms.: All types, incl. tourist camps in vic. Excellent recr. & sports facils. in many pks., incl. Woodside Amusement Pk., in Fairmount Pk., League I. Pk., Willow Grove & others in vic.; Pa. Athletic Club, Municipal & Temple Univ. stadia & Univ. of Pa.'s Franklin Field; mun. golf courses, tennis courts, swim. pools & beaches. Symphony Orchestra & other concerts at Academy of Music, Municipal Stadium, Robin Hood Dell (summer), Irvine Auditorium of Univ. of Pa., Convention Hall. Stage **plays & motion pictures** in numerous theaters; little theater groups; Hedgerow Theater

(see Trip VIII below), night clubs, especially in larger hotels & restaurants. Annual Events: Mummers Parade (Jan.1); Poor Richard Celebration (Jan.17); Bok Award Presentation & Nat. Home Show (Feb.); Flower Show (Mar.); Ship of Flowers launching (May 30); Flower Mart in Rittenhouse Sq. (May); Wissahickon Day meet & Hist. Pageant at Old Swedes Ch. (June); Independence Sq. Celebration & People's Regatta (July 4); Lafayette Day, at Independence Hall (Sept.6); Columbus Day Celebration in Fairmount Pk.; Kennel Club Show (Nov.or Dec.); Assembly Ball (early Dec.); Sounding of Liberty Bell (New Year's Eve). Sansom & 17th Sts., C. of C. & Convention & Tourist Bureau.

Philadelphia, birthpl. of the U.S. as a nation, is now one of its largest cities & important ocean-shipping ports—about 100^m inland on the Delaware R. The Central City extends across the neck of land bet. this river & the Schuylkill & is still dominated by the benign figure of Wm. Penn above City Hall at Market & Broad Sts. Across the Delaware is N.J. with Camden, Walt Whitman's home, at the end of the fine Delaware R. Bridge. Across town, at end of Market St., & on Schuylkill R., is the Penn. RR.'s Thirtieth St. Sta. Geometrically regular streets extend (N) & (S) from the Central City, lined by solid blocks of relatively low buildings & row houses, mostly brick, & the city has expanded (W) across the Schuylkill. Breaking the monotonous pattern are impressive avenues cutting diagonally from (N) & (W) to heart of the shopping & business district. In Kensington & farther to (NE) are large textile mills & other establishments that make Philadelphia a ranking industrial center & a leader in the textile field. To the (S), where the Schuylkill enters the Delaware, are League I. Pk., the Philadelphia Naval Base & large oil refineries. In environs are some of the country's most beautiful suburbs, homes of the many wealthy families that more or less control civic affairs, & within the 135-sq.-mile area of the city proper are formerly independent & distinctive communities, such as Germantown, Chestnut Hill & Oak Lane.

The Central City, in plan, is almost as Penn designed it. His High St., now Market St., & the long straight sweep of Broad St. intersect at Penn Sq., orig. Center Sq., relocated (as was Broad St.) in 1733 a little (W) of center. In the middle of each of the 4 quarters of the city is one of Penn's Parks: Franklin Sq. at Delaware R. Bridge, Washington Sq. & Rittenhouse Sq., (S) of Market St., & Logan Circle on the new Pky. Just (NE) of Franklin Sq. is Independence Sq., around which are Independence Hall, Congress Hall & other hist. shrines. Here, (E) of Broad & a few blocks (N) & (S) of Market St., is old Phila. Around beautiful Rittenhouse Sq. (in the SW. quarter), with its pleasant landscaping & notable sculptures, are tall apartment hotels, Holy Trinity Ch., & the imposing Penn Athletic Club & Curtis Institute. In the center of the city, the bronze statue of the Quaker founder towers above the City of Brotherly Love, but not far below is the very modern Phila. Saving Fund Soc. Bldg., opposing its sheer verticality to the bulky mid-Vict. City Hall with its innumerable, frequently charming or amusing ornaments. A few other skyscrapers, mostly trust company bldgs., rise above the ponderous early structures of the central area, but Phila., well-located & generously planned, has no great need for skyscrapers. Across the Schuylkill & (S) of Market St. is the Univ. of Pa. campus. The Benjamin Franklin Pky., a recent development, leads (NW) from City Hall to the Pa. Academy of Art, a great Ionic temple on a hill overlooking the Schuylkill. Off the Pky., around Logan Circle, are the Rodin Mus., the Cath. Cathedral, Franklin Institute & the Free Lib., all outstanding structures. Beyond the Mus., on either side of the R. & threaded by the Wissahickon, is Fairmount Pk., one of the largest city pks. in the U.S. & still the "Green Country" that attracted Wm. Penn.

It is not easy to know Philadelphia. It has been compared to Boston, but the resemblance is superficial. Its alleys, such as present Camac St., cutting the unusually large blocks (Penn planned to give each house a "street" frontage), are said to give a likeness to London. But on the surface & beneath it, Phila. is one of the few genuinely individual Amer. cities & notoriously indifferent to the opinion of the non-resident. It has long been known as a city of homes, but not in the same way as civic-minded Cleveland. The "Chinese Wall" on Market St. is a social as well as material reality. Phila. is a Republican stronghold, & Quakers & Episcopalians are still probably the strongest religious groups. The Blue Laws have not quite faded out, but the tradition of tolerance is still strong. The hist. city has long been a cultural as well as mfg. center of the nation, & the inroads of industrialization leave it fundamentally unchanged. For many yrs. it was a favored city among Negroes, who now make up about 12% of the total pop., living in S. Phila. & (N) of the

Central City. Since World War II, strong racial prejudice has led to rioting & mob violence. There are large Ital., German, Russian & other European communities, & a large, often politically important, Irish element. Phila.'s long-established Jewish community is outstanding in philanthropy & cultural developments, & the Quakers founded Bryn Mawr, Haverford, Swarthmore & other notable institutions besides their own Select Schools. Beyond these sometimes conflicting influences, another clue to Phila. lies with the membership of the Union League, the Philadelphia, & other exclusive clubs. The Dec. Assembly Ball maintains this aristocratic & conservative tradition, while the joyous Mummers Parade on New Year's Day, open to the millions, is also a traditional part of Phila. life.

A leisurely stroll through the city is very rewarding. Here around Rittenhouse Sq., on Clinton & Delancey Sts., in charming out-of-the-way corners, may be found almost every type of architecture adopted or developed in the country. Here also are exotic flowerings—Oriental, Italianate & wildly eclectic combinations. One should be on the watch, too, for the extraordinary gargoyles & curlicues embellishing both modest house & august office building—as characteristic of the city as Phila. ice cream, pepper pot & scrapple. Of almost inexhaustible interest also are the waterfront wharves, boat crews on the Schuylkill, the many museums & galleries, chs. & other bldgs. preserved in 18th-cent. simplicity, artistic Camac St., picturesque foreign neighborhoods, quiet streets lined with trees planted long ago, some rare ones introduced by John Bartram, the noted botanist. In the vic. are numerous inns of great charm, & Fairmount Pk. & the banks of the Wissahickon are a naturalist's paradise.

While the site of Phila. was still unbroken wilderness, there were Dutch, Swedish & Finnish settlements along the Delaware. The area came into Eng. control in 1667, was retaken by the Dutch in 1673 but returned to England again a yr. later. Only a few Eng. settlers came before 1680. Then, in 1681, Charles II made a grant to Wm. Penn to settle certain claims due to Penn's father, & the high-minded Quaker began his Holy Experiment. Capt. Thos. Holme surveyed the site, & Penn & his Quaker colonists arrived in the autumn of 1682. Penn had labored lovingly on his Frame of Gov. & a plan for the great city he believed he was founding. It was his idea to name the E.-W. streets after trees & flowers instead of the hist. personages chosen by Holme. Within a yr., hundreds of houses were built, & the Quakers soon est. a lucrative trade with the other Colonies & the Caribbean Is. They were not yet committed to simple attire & plain living, but their life, while lavish & gay enough, was never "rude or riotous." They were early interested in founding schools & in the development of science, especially medicine. In 1683, Francis Daniel Pastorius founded Germantown. The following yr., Penn returned to England & became involved in personal troubles & family affairs. The proprietorship was removed from him in 1692 & restored in 1694. He returned to America in 1699 but only for 2 yrs., for in 1701 he again sailed for England to fight for the autonomy of his Province. He died in 1718, at the age of 74, after several yrs. of illness.

The next great event in Phila. was the arrival of the poor young printer, Benj. Franklin. The numberless interests & practical inventions of Franklin are all part of local hist. His "Poor Richard's Almanac" was read by almost every citizen from the time it appeared in 1732 until Franklin went to London as Colonial agent. Deeply interested in civic welfare, Franklin est. the debating Junto Club, the Amer. Philosophic Soc. & a circulating lib. He also helped found the Pa. Hospital & the Academy which became the Univ. of Pa. His influence relaxed the Quaker dominance; & with the arrival of thousands of Scotch-Irish & German immigrants, dancing, fencing & theatrical entertainments became part of Phila. life. But Franklin took up the Quaker cause in the demand that Pa. be made a royal province. When the Stamp Act was passed in 1765, Franklin was not in favor of open resistance, but in the "Buy American" boycott campaign, he suggested whiskey be used for punch & toddy instead of British rum. Repeal of the tax law was celebrated by bonfires & punch parties. The Townshend Act followed quickly, & the boycott was renewed. Colonial industry & trade had become a threat to the mother country, & Phila.'s share in this commerce was a large one. When the ship "Polly" arrived loaded with tea, the Phila. citizenry demanded that it be sent back. In May, 1774, Paul Revere brought the news that the Boston harbor was closed. On June 18, a meeting in the St. House discussed calling a "Continental Congress," & a preliminary st. conference met in Carpenters' Hall, on July 15. The First Continental Con-

gress convened in Carpenters' Hall on Sept. 5, a body of "the ablest & wealthiest men in America" incl. many Tories who, presumably, sent information to the Brit. Some historians note, however, the strongly democratic element, symbolized in the choice of a guild hall rather than the St. House as meeting place. The Suffolk Resolves were adopted, & nonimportation & nonconsumption agreements drawn up. Phila. Tories, as elsewhere, were aghast at the results of the Congress, but the idea of union had been planted in the minds of the Colonists. The Second Continental Congress met in May, 1775, right after the clash at Lexington (Ap.19). Franklin gave up his policy of reconciliation, realizing that the time for temporizing was ended, & in July he drew up the "Articles of Confederation & Perpetual Union." Thos. Paine, who had been recommended to Franklin, arrived from Europe & published anonymously his "Common Sense," which swept the Colonies into open revolution, striking as it did at the roots of the monarchic form of gov. itself. The Decl. of Ind. was drafted by Thos. Jefferson & accepted by the Congress on July 4, 1776, & the bell in the St. House became the Liberty Bell.

The forces of Sir Wm. Howe had seized Staten I. on July 3rd, & Phila. began immediate preparations for war. Two Philadelphians, Franklin & Rbt. Morris, did more than any other single individuals to finance the Rev. Another Philadelphian, Haym Salomon, of Portuguese Jewish parentage, sacrificed his fortune to aid the patriot cause. The group of Quakers who broke away to participate in the Rev. were led by Sam. Wetherill & known as Free Quakers. After Washington was defeated at Brandywine, Howe's forces marched into Phila., Sept. 26, 1777, & the Battle of Germantown took place the following month. Washington & his ragged soldiery spent the winter at Valley Forge, while the Brit. enjoyed a fairly festive period in Phila., which did not lack for Tory men & women to entertain them. Howe withdrew from the city in the spring, & the important military campaigns thereafter were in the S. & W. In spite of, even partly because of, the war, Phila. gained in pop., banks were est., transportation improved & commerce & industry expanded. The Articles of Confederation were submitted to the Fed. Convention (May-Sept., 1787) in Independence Hall, & the Constitution of the U.S. was adopted June 21, 1788.

Philadelphia was St. capital until 1799 & nat. capital from 1775 until 1800, except for a short period in 1789 when New York was the seat of gov. Washington was frequently seen in the theaters, in Holy Trinity, at receptions or driving in his elegant coach. Philip Freneau est. in Phila. his political paper attacking Hamiltonian Federalism. In 1793, a fever epidemic swept the city, causing more than 5,000 deaths. The work of Dr. Benj. Rush, who had est. the 1st Amer. dispensary in 1786, & the aid of the banker, Stephen Girard, saved countless hundreds more. The Arsenal was built in 1800, & the Navy Yard opened in 1801. Museums & academies were being founded, Girard's bank & the Pa. Co. for Insurance were org. Rbt. Morris was in debtors' prison (1798-1801) after bankruptcy due to speculation in western lands. After the War of 1812, which involved a number of engagements on the Delaware R., Phila. looked to the opening W. for a market, & canals & RRs. were built. The city was a nat. center of the arts & sciences, & educational developments kept pace with the commercial.

In May, 1838, anti-abolitionist mobs gathered at Cherry & 6th St. corner & destroyed Pennsylvania Hall, about to be dedicated to the abolition of slavery; & in the 1840's followers of the "Know Nothing" movement wrecked Cath. schools & Chs. The Quakers were influential in bringing the town to the support of the cause of abolition in 1860. Jay Cooke, who had created a banking house in 1861, became "financier of the Civil War" & the leading banker in the U.S. for many yrs. thereafter. The citizenry responded vigorously to Lincoln's call for men. Nearly 85,000 came to Independence Hall, on Ap. 22, 1865, to file past his bier. A financial panic followed the failure of Cooke's & other banking houses in 1873, but in 1876 the Centennial Exposition opened in Fairmount Pk., & in the same yr. John Wanamaker's Grand Depot was opened near City Hall. In 1900 the Republican Convention was held in Phila., & the 1st costumed Mummies paraded Market St. Jan. 1, 1901.

As in other cities, the early 20th cent. was marked by a great inflow of immigrants & of Negroes from the southern states. At the same time, wealthier residents followed the Main Line of the Penn. RR. into the beautiful countryside. The city's powerful & corrupt political machine had been functioning for some yrs. & in

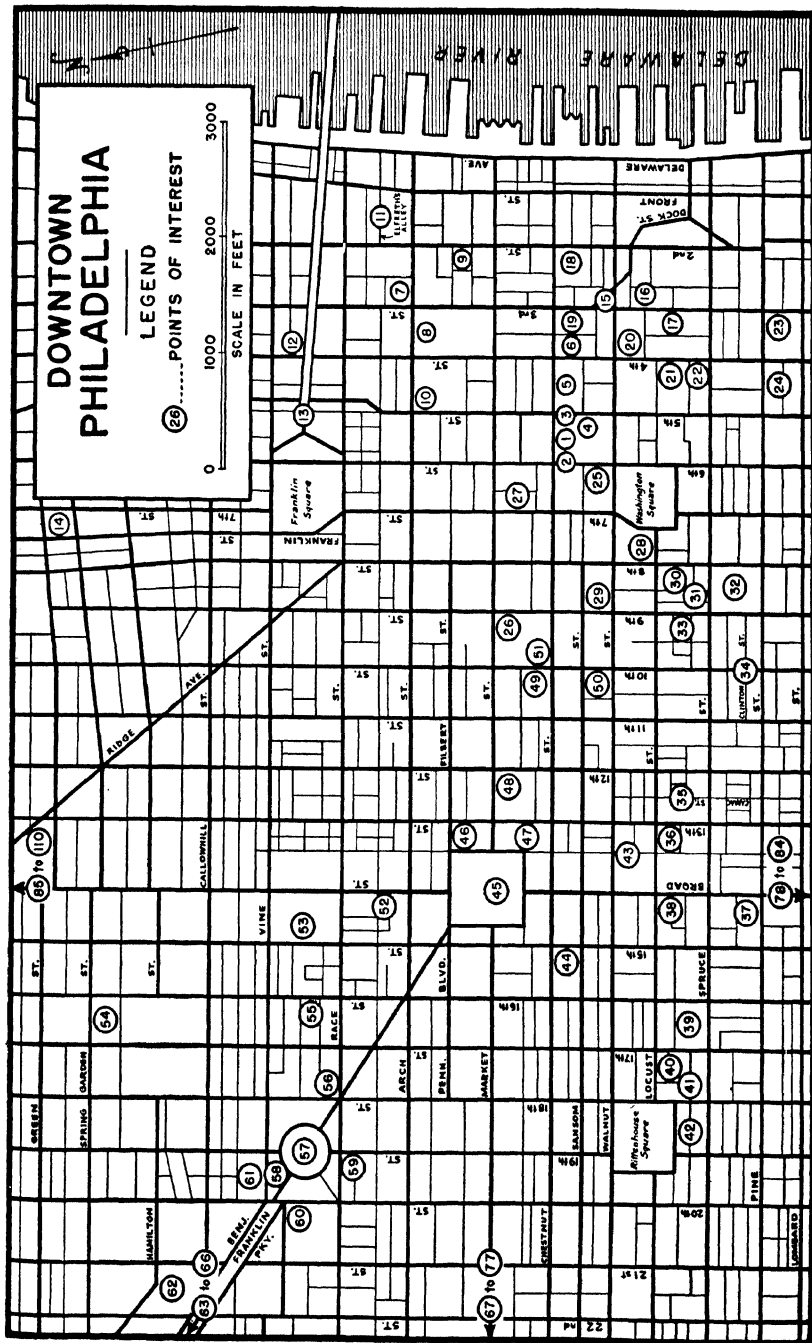
1902, the Phila. Rapid Transit Co. was founded. Boies Penrose, J. P. McNichol & the Vare brothers were probably the best-known figures in city politics. World War I created enormous industrial expansion, marked by one serious disaster, an explosion at Eddystone Ammunition Works, near Chester, resulting in more than 100 deaths. After the war, many of the great public bldgs. arose, & Leopold Stokowski brought the Phila. Orchestra before the country. The depression turned the city towards Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was renominated at the Democratic Convention there in 1936 & reelected with the help of a large plurality in this normally Republican city. In World War II, Phila. again played an impressive part in manning the services & in producing the materials for war. During recent yrs. the slow & cautious but not at all sleepy city has continued to develop its cultural institutions & eminent social service organizations in direct ratio with its great industrial development. According to a recent plan, extensive changes will make it what it potentially is, one of the country's beautiful, but still different, cities. A better water supply is promised, slums are being cleared away, the "Chinese Wall" will be torn down, the Pennsylvania Turnpike extended, & a proper mall built at Independence Sq. (now open by U.S. Dist. Court ruling to meetings other than those of patriotic assemblies). Another enterprise in keeping with the spirit of the city's name & its founder's dream is the new Chapel of the Four Chaplains on Grace Bapt. Temple premises, a chapel with a Prot. pulpit, Jewish tabernacle & Cath. altar. Its completion is now in charge of Dr. Daniel A. Poling, whose son was one of the 4 chaplains who went down with a torpedoed troopship in 1943, after giving up their lifebelts to other men.

PTS. OF INT.—Independence Sq. Vic.: (1) Chestnut St., bet. 5th & 6th Sts., **Independence Hall**. (O.guide serv.on appl.1732-41.Georg.Col.after plans by Andrew Hamilton), put up as provincial capitol, where Assembly of the Province convened. In May 1775, the 2nd Continental Congress met here, & on July 2, 1776, after nearly a month's secret debate, the Decl. of Ind. was adopted unanimously. Final vote was postponed to allow time for Caesar Rodney to arrive from Dover & break deadlock of Del. delegation. John Hancock, Speaker, & Secy. Thompson did not sign the Declaration until July 4. On July 8, the document was made pub. & Liberty Bell rang out in celebration. The Constitutional Convention also met in Ind. Hall, completing its work there on Sept. 17, 1787. **Liberty Bell** (on 1st fl. corridor) was removed when Brit. took Phila. (1777). While tolling for the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall (1835), a serious crack developed, but bet. 1835 & 1917, the bell was sent around the country for exhibition a number of times. On 1st fl. also are Judicial Chamber of Provincial Supreme Court & Declaration Chamber, with some of furniture used by Signers. On 2nd fl. is **Nat. Portrait Gallery**, with Benj. West's "Penn's Treaty with the Inds." & portraits of Washington by E. Pine & Jas. & Rembrandt Peale. **Col. Mus.**, in N. wing, contains costume, china, pottery & glassware colls. (2) SE. cor. 6th & Chestnut Sts., **Congress Hall** (O.wks.1789.rest.), built to house Phila. Cty. Court. U.S. Congress met here 1790-1800 & here Washington delivered "Farewell Address." In **House of Representatives Chamber** (1st fl.) are hist. exhibits; also in Senate Chamber (2nd fl.), incl. wooden statue of Washington. **U.S. Coin Room** (2nd fl.). Other Rev. period colls. incl. pewter, furniture & surgical instruments. (3) SW. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., **Old City Hall** (O.wks.1791), where Supreme Ct. held 1st sessions, while Phila. was nat. capital; has coll. of equipment used by fire depts. & an unusual early Quaker exhibit. In vestibule is sec. of the elm in whose shade Wm. Penn, according to legend, treated with the Inds. (4) 104 S. 5th St., **Amer. Philosophical Soc.** (O.wks.closed Sat.June-Sept.1787), home of soc. founded by Benj. Franklin in 1743 as outgrowth of his earlier Junto Club (1727); has had among members 12 Presidents (incl.Washington). Bldg. houses colls. of priceless mss., incl. orig. draft of Decl. of Ind.; portraits & statuary, incl. portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart; hist. relics & large coll. of Franklin material. Society's **Scientific Lib.**, outstanding in U.S., is now in Drexel Bldg., opp. in Room 223. (5) Chestnut St., bet. 5th & 4th Sts., **Old Custom H.** (1824.Gr.Rev.by Benj.H. Latrobe,architect of Nat.Capitol), now a nat. mon. **Statue of Rbt. Morris**, financial genius of the Rev., stands in front of bldg. (6) 320 Chestnut St., **Carpenters' Hall** (O.wks.1770-92) where 1st Continental Congress met in 1774. It is home of Carpenters' Co. of Phila. (est.1790.successor to Soc.of Carpenters). Brit., during Rev., occupied it as barracks, & the 1st Bank of the U.S. was set up here (1791). In hist. coll. are a Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington & an early painting of Patrick

DOWNTOWN PHILADELPHIA

LEGEND
.....POINTS OF INTEREST

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SCALE IN FEET



Henry before the Congress. (7) 239 Arch St., **Betsy Ross H.** (c.1700), supposedly place where the Quaker seamstress, under Washington's direction, made the 1st "Stars & Stripes." (8) Arch St. bet. 4th & 3rd Sts., **Friends' Meeting H.** (1804), set in pleasant garden. In grounds are buried many notables, incl. Lydia Darrah, who sent Washington (then in Whitemarsh Valley) a timely warning of projected surprise attack by the Brit. (see Trip V below). (9) On 2nd St., (S) of Arch St., **Christ Ch.** (O.Episc.1754.Georg.-Col.rest.est.1695). Inter. is much as it was in late 18th cent.; sacred vessels & other relics among Ch.'s treasures. Pews of Penn family, Washington, Adams, Franklin, Betsy Ross & others are indicated by bronze markers. (10) Arch & 5th Sts., **Christ Ch. Cemetery** (est.1719); **Tomb of Franklin** & his wife Deborah. (11) Cherry St. bet. 2nd & Front Sts., "**Elfreth's Alley**," lined by old Hs., some dating from Col. period. Both Franklin & Talleyrand, while refugee from the French terror, are supposed to have lived here. (12) 4th & New Sts., **St. George's Ch.** (1763-69.Meth.Episc.), where Bishop Francis Asbury preached his 1st sermon in Amer. (Oct.28,1771). Probably oldest Meth. Ch. in U.S. (13) At Franklin Sq., **Delaware R. Bridge** (by engineer Ralph Modjeski & architect Paul P. Cret), to Camden, N.J. Cost \$37,000,000. (14) 530 N. 7th St. (near Spring Garden St.), **Edgar Allan Poe H.** (O.sm.fee.c.1830.rest.), where the poet lived in poverty (1842-44) with his wife, Virginia, who fell seriously ill here.

S. OF CHESTNUT ST. & E. OF 7TH ST.: (15) Dock & 3rd Sts., **Old Stock Exchange** (1834.Gr.Rev.by Wm.Strickland). S-shaped Dock St. is city's wholesale food center. (16) 225 S. 3rd St., **St. Paul's Ch.** (1761.adds.1832.Episc.). (17) 244 S. 3rd St., **Powel H.** (O.wks.sm.fee.c.1765.Georg.Col.fine exter.& inter.rest.), to which came Washington & other distinguished guests. Sam. Powel was mayor of city during Rev. (18) Chestnut & 2nd Sts., **Custom H.** (1933.mod.Class.by Ritter & Shay), with high tower. Rotunda is particularly impressive. (19) 116 S. 3rd St., **Girard Nat. Bank.** (1794-97.by Sam.Blodgett), oldest bank bldg. in U.S.; housed Bank of U.S. & then was bought in 1812 by Stephen Girard (see). (20) Willings Alley, off 3rd St., **St. Joseph's Ch.** (1733.1821 & 1838.adds.), oldest Cath. Ch. in Phila.; has Benj. West's canvas, "Hagar & Ishmael in the Desert." (21) 240 S. 4th Sts., **Shippen** (or Wistar) **H.** (1752.Georg.Col.), now part of old Cadwalader H., adj. (S). (22) Spruce & S. 4th Sts., **St. Mary's Ch.** (1763.adds.1810.Georg.Col.& Goth.), earliest Cath. Ch. in city. (23) 3rd & Pine Sts., **St. Peter's Ch.** (Episc.1758-61.by Rbt.Smith); pews occupied by Washington, Franklin & others; Palladian window. Old cemetery. (24) 4th St., near Pine St., **Old Pine St. Ch.** (Presb.1837.Gr.Rev.est.1768). Geo. Whitefield preached on site of this Ch. when he was shut out from local Chs. John Adams worshipped here. (25) 6th & Walnut Sts., at Washington Sq., **Curtis Publishing Co.** (O.tours.1910.Mod.Georg.by Edgar Seiler), which publishes "Saturday Evening Post" & other widely circulated periodicals. In lobby is glass mosaic by Louis C. Tiffany, based on design by Maxfield Parrish. (26) 9th & Market Sts., **Fed. Bldg.**, covering spot where Franklin flew the kite that drew lightning from the clouds.

S. OF CHESTNUT ST. & W. OF 7TH ST.: (27) 7th St. below Market St., **Atwater Kent Mus.** (O.free). (28) 225 S. 8th St., **Rbt. Morris H.** (1786.Georg.). (29) 9th & Walnut Sts., **Walnut St. Theater** (1809.completely altered), oldest in city. Edwin Forrest, Edmund Kean, Edwin Booth & other famous players appeared here. (30) 8th St., near Locust St., **Cathedral of St. George** (Gr.Orthodox.1822.Gr.Rev.by John Haviland). Similar to **First Presb. Ch.** (1820.by Haviland), on S. side of Sq. (31) Spruce & Darien Sts., **Mikveh Israel Cemetery** (est.1783), in which is **Grave of Rebecca Gratz**, inspiration of Rebecca in Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe"; also **Haym Salomon Marker**, for Rev. hero. (32) Spruce & 8th Sts., **Pa. Hospital** (est.1751), oldest in city. Old Main Bldg. (1755.Class.adds.1929). West's "Christ Healing the Sick" is in office. On Pine St. side is **Wm. Penn Statue** (18th cent.). (33) 9th St. above Spruce St., **Bonaparte H.** (1812), where Jos. Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor, lived. (34) **Clinton St.**, bet. 9th & 11th Sts., is lined by fine old Hs. (Fed.) dating for the most part from 2nd quarter of 19th cent. (35) From Pine to Walnut Sts., bet. 12th & 13th Sts., is narrow **Camac St.**, reclaimed in early 1900's & now Phila.'s Greenwich Village, center for artists & writers. (36) Locust & 13th Sts., **Hqs. of Pa. Hist. Soc.** (O.exc.Sun.& Hols.1910.Mod.Georg.), founded 1824; outstanding coll. of documents, mss. & rare books. Mus., on 2nd fl. Paintings, incl. portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart & Rembrandt Peale & Wilson Peale's portrait of Franklin. (37) Broad & Pine Sts., **Phila. Textile Sch. of Design** (O.wks.1826.Gr.Rev.adds.). (38) Broad & Locust Sts., **Academy of Music** (1857.by N.Le Brun & C.Runge),

center of city's cultural life for nearly a century. Here the greatest musical artists have performed, & orators, publicists & statesmen have held forth. Phila. Symphony Orchestra gives its concerts in Academy's great auditorium. (39) 1614 Latimer St., **Print Club** (O.wks.lectures.art exhibits), org. in 1916, probably 1st of kind in U.S. (40) 1726 Locust St., **Curtis Institute of Music**. (O.wks.), famous sch. est. by Mrs. Edw. W. Bok, in 1924. (41) 251 S. 18th St., on Rittenhouse Sq., **Phila. Art Alliance** (O.est.1915); exhibits leading contemporary artists & sponsors activities in various arts. Permanent coll. (42) On S. Rittenhouse Sq., **Eastern Bapt. Theological Seminary** (founded 1925). (43) 1318-1322 Walnut St., **Rosenbach Galleries** (O.wks.exc.Sat.in summer); objets d'art, paintings, prints, rare books & mss. (44) Sansom & 15th Sts., **Central-Penn. Nat. Bank** (1929.Mod.Class.by Davis,Dunlap & Barney.fine exter.& inter.).

CITY HALL AREA: (45) Broad & Market Sts., around Penn Sq., **City Hall** (Vict. Fr.Ren.by J.J.McArthur,Jr.) is a huge structure topped by 500' **Tower** (O.wks.), which in turn is topped by 37' **Statue of Wm. Penn** (1894.by Alex.M.Calder). Bldg., still tallest in the city, cost in excess of \$24,000,000. Exter. sculptural detail has fascinating variety, & some city offices are lavishly ornate in Class. manner. Just N., at Filbert & Broad Sts., is **Masonic Temple** (1868. by J. H. Windrim. O. wks. free. except July-August. guides at certain hrs.), in which the rooms reproduce Moorish, Egyptian, Ionic, Norman & other architectural styles; hist. relics. (46) Juniper & Filbert Sts., **City Hall Annex** (1927.Ital.Ren.by Philip H.Johnston). (47) Market & 13th Sts., **Wanamaker Dept. Store** (Ital.Ren.by Dan.Burnham). In Grand Court is a great organ (hourly recitals). (48) 12th & Market Sts., **Phila. Saving Fund Soc. Bldg.** (1932.by Howe & Lescage), a 38-story bldg. in modern functional style, 2nd in height to City Hall. **Observ.** (O.wks.sm.fee). (49) 16 S. 10th St., **Mercantile Lib.** (O.wks.est.1821). (50) 10th St., bet. Walnut & Sansom Sts., **Jefferson Medical College** (est.1825). (51) 10th & Chestnut, **Fed. Reserve Bank of Phila.** (mod.Class. by P.P.Cret.fine exter.& inter.). (52) Broad & Cherry Sts., **Pa. Academy of Fine Arts** (O.exc.Mon.1876.by Furness & Evans); incorporated in 1806; has fine arts sch. & permanent coll. (incl.works by Gilbert Stuart & the Peales) & presents annual exhibitions of contemporary art. (53) Broad St., (N) of Race St., **Hahnemann Hospital & Medical College** (1927-28.Goth.est.1848), houses oldest homeopathic educational institution in U.S. (54) Spring Garden St., bet. 16th & 17th Sts., **U.S. Mint** (O.wks. 1901); 1st mint est. in U.S. (1792). All coinage operations may be observed. (55) 1604 Summer St., near Franklin Pky., **D'Ascenzio Studio & Glass Works** (O.wks.), where stained-glass windows have been made for many Amer. Chs.

BENJ. FRANKLIN PKY. AREA (NW) from City Hall: (56) Race & 18th Sts., **Cathedral of SS. Peter & Paul** (c.1864.Ital.Ren.Cath.), seat of Phila. archdiocese. (57) Bet. 18th & 20th Sts., **Logan Sq. Fountain** (by A.S.Calder with Wilson,Eyre & McIlvaine,architects), representing 3 Rs. of Phila. (58) Facing Sq. at Vine St., **Shakespeare Mon.** (by same artist & architects). (59) 19th & Race Sts., **Academy of Natural Sciences** (O), had its inception in group meeting at a Market St. coffee house in 1812. Among exhibits in its many outstanding colls. are **Skeletons of Hadrosaurus** (duck-billed dinosaur), one found in N.J. c.1858 & another recently unearthed. At entrance is **Statue of Jos. Leidy** (1907.by Sam.Murray), eminent scientist once assoc. with Univ. of Pa. (60) 20th & Winter Sts., **Benj. Franklin Mem. & Franklin Institute** (O.exc.Mon.& certain Hols.sm.fee). The 1st show held by Institute was in Old Carpenter's Hall (see above) in 1824. Special halls are devoted to exhibits connected with various sciences & industries, incl. Franklin Printing Shop (reprod.). In 20th St. entrance is Robot Man who greets visitors. **Franklin Mem. Chamber** is reminiscent of Pantheon at Rome. **Fels Planetarium** (demonstration & lectures daily exc.Mon.1934.est.1824) is reached from Winter St. entrance. (61) Vine & 19th Sts., **Free Lib. of Phila.** (1927.Fr.Ren.); more than 2,000,000 books; colls. of Oriental mss., fine prints, Braille books; recently acquired W. M. Elkins' outstanding Americana Coll. (62) Pky. & 22nd St., **Rodin Mus.** (O.free. 1929.Fr.Ren.by P.P.Cret & J.Greber). Jules Mastbaum Coll. incl. sculptures, watercolors, paintings & drawings by Rodin. (63) Spring Garden St. & Pky., **Phila. Mus. of Art.** (O.free.1928.Mod.Class.by Zantzinger & Borie & H.Trumbauer), on hill overlooking Schuylkill R., at Fairmount Pk. In front of 25th St. is **Washington Mon.**, equestrian statue (by R.Siemering), & near-by, **Ericsson Fountain** (by Trumbauer, Borie & Zantzinger), comm. builder of "Monitor." The vast bldg. is approached by

99 steps leading to forecourt, from which a shorter flight rises to main entrance. Mus. (est.1876), one of finest in U.S., has colls. illustrating hist. of art for 2,000 yrs. & incl. some of world's greatest paintings. Amer. sec. ranges from Col. art to that of Marin, O'Keeffe & other contemporary artists. Especially notable are Geo. Grey Barnard coll. of medieval sculpture; Elkins colls. of French, Eng. & Amer. works; the John G. Johnson coll. incl. masterpieces of 1st rank; A. E. Gallatin coll. incl. Picasso & Leger; & Anna H. Wilstach colls. of European & Amer. paintings. Among architectural units are Romanes. Cloister (11th cent.), Fr. Goth. Chapel (14th cent.) & elements of early Ital. palaces, Chinese & Hindu temple inters. (64) Behind Mus., **Ital. Sea Horse Fountain** (1928.by Di Fausto); & (65) **Fairmount Pk. Aquarium** (O) in old waterworks bldgs. (Class.Rev.).

(66) **Fairmount Pk.** (3,845-a.area pic.shelters.facils.) extends (N) from Mus. of Art on both sides of Schuylkill R. & Wissahickon Cr. Along the charming driveways are many Mons. & Col. Hs. PTS. OF INT. W. SIDE OF SCHUYLKILL (S. to N.): **Solitude** (1785.int.inter.), erected by Wm. Penn's grandson, John Penn. **Phila Zoological Gardens** (O.sm.fee). Adm. offices are in Penrose Zoological Research Lab. (1903). On Lansdowne Dr. (L), **Letitia Street H.** (O.sm.fee.pre-1715.Georg.Col. rest.int.inter.), overlooking the R.; moved to pk. in 1883. Short distance further on Dr., **Sweetbrier Mansion** (O.exc.Sun.sm.fee.1797.Georg.Col.rest.), furnished in period. Beyond, on fork (R), **Cedar Grove Mansion** (O.sm.fee.1721.Georg.Col.), home of the Morris family; period furnishings. On fork (L) **Smith Mem. Arch.**, with statues & busts by well-known sculptors, incl. Dan. C. French & Chas. Grafly. On N. Concourse, **Mem. Hall** (O.Vict.), built for Centennial Exposition of 1876; houses coll. of paintings & ceramics. Opp. Mem. Hall is **Welsh Mem. Fountain**. At end of Dr. is **Roman Cath. Centennial Fountain** (by Herman Kirn). On Lansdowne Dr., (S) of Belmont Ave., **Japanese Gardens & Pagoda**. Belmont Dr., (E) of Belmont Ave., **Horticultural Hall** (O), built for 1876 Centennial Exposition in style of Crystal Palace, London. E. SIDE OF SCHUYLKILL R. (N. to S.): At entrance to Pk., Dauphin & 33rd Sts., **Woodford Mansion** (O.exc.Sun.sm.fee.c.1742.adds.1756. Georg.Col.rest.), furnished with beautiful 18th cent. pieces. Near-by is **Strawberry Mansion** (O.sm.fee.1798.Gr.Rev.rest.), built by Fed. Judge Wm. Lewis, friend of Washington; furnished in period. (N) of York entrance to Pk., **Robin Hood Dell**: concerts (mid-June to mid-Aug.). On winding Rd. from entrance (S) to E. River Dr., near Reservoir, **Mt. Pleasant Mansion** (O.sm.fee.1761.Georg.Col.beautiful exter.& inter.). Benedict Arnold bought the H. in 1779 & lived here with his wife, Peggy Shippen, dispensing lavish hospitality he could ill afford. On same drive are: **Rock-land Mansion** (1810), **Ormiston Mansion** (1798) & **Randolph Mansion** (1748), home of noted early Amer. surgeon, Dr. P. S. Physick. Below E. end of Girard Ave. Bridge, **Grant's Cabin** (from City Point, Va.), used during siege of Richmond. J. of Sedgley & E. River Drs., **Lincoln Mon.** (1871.by Randolph Rogers). On E. River Dr., (N) of Fairmount Ave. is **Boathouse Row** of Phila. rowing clubs whose members have won internat. contests. Opp. is **Statue of the Puritan** (by Saint-Gaudens). WEST PHILADELPHIA: (67) 34th & Curie Ave., **Convention Hall** (1931.Ital.Ren. by Philip Johnson) seating 13,000; scene of large sports events, concerts, dog shows, political meetings. Near-by **Commercial Mus.** (O.free) has world-wide exhibits. (68) 34th St. below Spruce St., **Phila. Gen. Hospital** (org.1732). (69) Chestnut & 32nd St., **Drexel Institute of Technology** (est.1891) gives training in engineering, home economics, business administration; work-study plan. **Lib.** (O.wks.) contains coll. of rare mss. Mus. has objets d'art & hist. relics. In **Randall Hall** is art coll., incl. good representation of Fr. Barbizon & 19th cent. German schools. (70) Bet. 32nd & 38th Sts. & Walnut & Pine Sts., Campus of **Univ. of Pa.** (est.1740), with more than 180 bldgs. Franklin & a group of distinguished citizens, 10 of whom were signers of the Decl. of Ind., est. the Phila. Academy in early charity sch. bldgs. Due to alleged Tory sympathies of its trustees, the Academy's charter was taken away but revived in 1789, under present name. PTS. OF INT. ON CAMPUS: On Woodland Ave., **College Hall** (1871.Vict.Goth.by Thos.W.Richards), in which is **Mus. of Geology** (O.wks.). Spruce & 34th Sts., **Irvine Auditorium** (1926.by Trumbauer.Fr.Goth.). Walnut & 34th Sts., **Randal Morgan Lab. of Physics** (1873.Ital.Ren.) with Mus. of scientific relics. Bet. Spruce & Walnut Sts., the **Lib.** (1889.Goth.by Furness & Evans) with, in addition to great book coll., an outstanding coll. of Franklin material & many rare documents & volumes. **Stadium**, in Franklin Field, seats 73,000. Spruce &

33rd Sts., **Univ. Mus.** (O.wks.exc.Mon.1897.by Wilson Eyre.Romanes.); outstanding archaeological & ethnological colls. On Woodland Ave., at 36th St., **Wistar Institute of Anatomy & Biology**, named for Dr. Casper Wistar (as was also the flowering vine). Hamilton Walk & Woodland Ave., **Botanical Gardens**, with Greenhs. where rare plants are bred. In **Zoological Bldg.** (O.sm.fee) is Vivarium for lizards & other amphibians & herbarium. 40th & Spruce Sts., **Thos. H. Evans Institute** (1914.Fr. Goth.). **Mus.** (O.wks.).

(71) University & Woodland Aves., in **Woodland Cemetery** is **Woodlands** (1770. Georg.Col.), a beautiful H. facing Schuylkill R. (72) Kingsessing Ave. & 43rd St., **Phila. College of Pharmacy** (founded 1821), oldest in U.S. **Mus.** (O.Mon.-Fri.) has botanical coll., large lib. & reprod. of old pharmacy. (73) 54th St. & Eastwiche Ave., **Bartram's Gardens** (O), started in 1728 by John Bartram, appointed Amer. Botanist to King George III. Two boxwoods planted by him are still flourishing. **Bartram H.** (O.c.1731), furnished in period. (74) 68th St. near Woodland Ave., **St. James Ch.** (founded 1760.Georg.Col.), early Swedish Ch. (75) 73rd St. & Woodland Ave., **Blue Bell Tavern**, where Washington was guest on his trips bet. Phila. & Mt. Vernon. (76) Gray's Ferry Ave. & Bainbridge St., **Naval Home** (est.1830), for retired & disabled officers. On grounds is **Figurehead** of the "Franklin," (1815), a portrait bust of Franklin. Assembly Hall is decorated with old weapons & ships' models. (77) Gray's Ferry & Washington Aves., **Schuylkill Arsenal** (1800). Powder Magazine dates from 1799 & Luddington Hall from 1800. In 1803 the Arsenal helped equip Lewis & Clark Expedition (see).

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA: (78) On Swanson St., below Christian St. near water front, **Gloria Dei Ch.** or "Old Swedes" Ch. (O.1700). The Swedes held 1st services on Tinicum I. & later in blockh. at Wicaco (1666-71). Much of inter. is orig. incl. Swedish baptismal font dating from 1550; stones in aisle mark graves of 3 early pastors. In cemetery is tombstone dating from 1708. (79) 711 Catherine St., **Graphic Sketch Club** (O.wks.free); conducts art courses. In Sanctuary (of early Ch. of the Evangelists) are religious art works & murals by well-known artists & fine altar piece. (80) 721 S. 10th St., **Arthur H.**, home of T. S. Arthur, a temperance crusader & author of "Ten Nights in a Barroom." (81) Broad & Carpenter Sts., **Lib. Co. of Phila.** (O.wks.1870.Gr.Rev.), started by Franklin & his Junto Club in 1731; said to be oldest circulating lib. in U.S. Large coll. incl. books owned by Penn. Washington, Jefferson & other famous persons; also Jas. Logan's Col. lib. Bldg. (Ridgeway Lib.) was gift of Dr. Jas. Rush. (82) S. end of Broad St., **Phila. Navy Yard** (O), est. in 1876 to succeed old Navy Yard at Federal St., where warships of War of 1812 were built. Present yard was outfitting & repair & training base during both World Wars; large dry docks; aircraft factory. **Dewey's Flagship**, the "Olympia," which fought at Manila in 1898, is docked here. (83) 19th St. & Pattison Ave., **John Morton Mem. Mus.** of Amer. Swedish Hist. Soc. Mus. (O) in Sesqui-Centennial (1926); material relating to Swedish civilization & culture. Morton, of Swedish extraction, was a Signer of Decl. of Ind. (84) On Delaware R. & Magazine Lane, **Ft. Mifflin** (O.appl.to U.S.Engineering Dept.,Custom H.1771), now a nat. mon. Ft. was captured by Brit. during the Rev.

N. PHILADELPHIA: (85) Corinthian & Girard Aves., **Girard College** (est.1848), endowed through \$6,000,000 bequest from Stephen Girard (see), today said to be worth \$87,000,000. College is for orphan boys from 6 to 16 yrs. old. Founder stipulated that there should be no sectarian teaching & clergymen were barred. Girard, born a Cath., seems to have been a deist, influenced by Voltaire & writers of the Encyclopedist group. **Founder's Hall** (Gr.Rev.by Thos.U.Walter). (86) Broad & Master Sts., **Moore Institute** (for women) of Art, Science & Industry, founded in 1844 as Sch. of Design for Women. (87) Montgomery Ave. & Broad St., **Temple Univ.** (Bapt.), founded in 1884 by Dr. Russell H. Conwell; incl. Theological Seminary (1893) & various professional schs. Newer bldgs. are for the most part Coll. Goth. **Conwell Hall** (1925) is center of Tower group. (88) Broad St., just below York St., **Dropsie College** (1911.Ital.Ren.by Tachau.est.1907); offers courses to graduate students in Hebrew & cognate learning. (89) Near-by is **Grazt College** (1909.Gr.Rev.est.1895), also for students of Hebrew subjects. (90) 17th St. & Montgomery Ave., **Wagner Free Institute of Science**. Mus. of nat. hist. & science.

GERMANTOWN: This suburb has the charm of age & spacious gardens around graceful early Hs. It was here that Washington met defeat at Brit. hands on Oct. 3,

1777. PTS. OF INT.: (91) 18th & Cortland St., **Stenton** (O.wks.free.1728.Georg. Col.fine exter.& inter.). Washington stopped here after Brandywine, & during Germantown Battle. Brit. Gen. Howe made it his hqs. (92) On Negley's Hill (L), (N) of Wayne J., **Loudoun** (post.Rev.Col.). (93) At Logan St. (R) & Germantown Ave., **Lower Burial Ground** (1708). (94) 5109 Germantown Ave., **Kunders H.**, on site of home of orig. settler, Thos. Kunders. (95) No. 5140, **Gilbert Stuart H.**, where artist painted portraits of Washington. (96) No. 5214, **Germantown Hist. Soc.** (O.wks.p.m. 1772.rest.), hist. lib. & mus.; portraits by Chas. W. Peale. (97) No. 5267, **Grumblethorpe** (1744.adds.1808), built by John Wistar. Here Sally Wistar wrote her gossipy diary of Brit. occupation days. (98) No. 5275-77, **Watson H.**, where Thos. Jefferson lived in 1793 during fever epidemic in Phila. (99) No. 5442, **Morris H.** (1772.fine exter.& inter.), to be made a nat. mem. Pres. Washington came here during yellow fever epidemic of 1793. (100) Greene St. & School Lane, **Germantown Academy** (est.1760), used as hospital by Brit. (101) Just (N) of High St. (R), **Green Tree Inn** (c.1748.Col.), now parsonage of First Ch. (Meth.). (102) Germantown Ave. & Walnut Lane, **Wyck** (oldest sec.1690), still in possession of descendants of orig. owners. (103) Just (N) of Herman St., **Germantown Mennonite Ch.** (1770), with orig. furnishings. (104) Germantown Ave. & Washington Lane, **Johnson H.** (1768.Col.); orig. furniture. During the battle, fighting took place in the garden. (105) Just (N) of Washington Lane, **Concord Schoolh.** (1775.Col.). **Upper Burial Ground** (1716). (106) Bet. Johnson & Cliveden Sts., **Chew Mansion** (O.appl.c.1761.Georg.Col.). Major André stayed here. The Brit. barricaded themselves in the H. during the battle, & Washington ordered it taken. Although door was destroyed by cannon fire, Amers. failed in the attack. Chew H. is a very fine example of Col. period, & inter. is beautiful. (107) Opp. Chew Mansion, **Upsala** (1798-1801), a beautiful H. in Fed. style, inside & out. (108) To the (N) is **Billmeyer H.** (1727). (109) Montana St., **First Ch. of the Brethren** (c.1770.much remod.) of the Dunker sect. Ch. was in middle of the battle, & Brit. soldiers used sheets of Christian Sauer's **Bible** as musket wadding. (110) N. Western & Stenton Aves., **Morris Arboretum** (O.free); used by Univ. of Pa. Within are rare shrubs & flowers; several early bldgs.

TRIPS OUT OF PHILADELPHIA

I. PHILADELPHIA to CAMDEN, N.J. (see), across Delaware R.

II. PHILADELPHIA (NE) to MORRISVILLE. 30. US1

16. J. with Red Lion Rd.

SIDE TRIP: On Red Lion Rd. (W) 3.5m to J. with St.232; on St.232 (N) less than a mile to **Bryn Athyn**. On hill is **Bryn Athyn Cathedral** (O.April-Nov.1919.Goth.Cram & Ferguson), Swedenborgian hqs. in U.S. Lofty Tower is central unit of fine group of bldgs.

30. MORRISVILLE, sm. rural center on Del. R., opp. Trenton, N.J. (see), is named for Rbt. Morris, who raised funds to finance the Rev. Legion Ave. & Clymer St., **Summerseat** (c.1770.rest.), once owned by Morris & later by Geo. Clymer, a signer of both Decl. of Ind. & Constitution; now part of Rbt. Morris High Sch. Washington had hqs. here before Battle of Trenton (1776). In Morrisville is J. with St.32, which follows R. (NW) to **Easton** (see).

SIDE TRIP: On St.32 (NW) 17m to New Hope. 4.5m **Yardley** (sett.1682). 9.5m **Washington Crossing St. Pk.** (pic.camp.bathh.teah.trls.), ded. to Washington & the 2,400 men who crossed R. on Christmas night, 1776. (Bridge conn. with similar st. pk. area in N.J.) In pk. area is **Washington Crossing** village. Here also are **Ferry H.** (rest.mus.); **New Hope**, Washington's hqs.; **Bowman's Hill Observ. Tower** (125'), comm. Battle of Trenton; **St. Wild Flower Preserve** &, at 13.5m, **Thompson-Neely H.** (O.1702) & **Gristmill**. St.32 cont. along R. past **Roosevelt St. Pk.** bet. R. & **Delaware Division Canal** (1830's). Towpath & some locks are preserved; summer cottages. 17m **New Hope**, in ideal setting for artists' colony (est.1900); here is Bucks Cty. Playh. Along canal is **Union Paper Mill** (O.appl.est.18th cent.). In New Hope is J. with St.232, a direct route back to Philadelphia; also J. with St.202.

On St.202 (SW) 4m is **Lahaska**. Just outside the village is **Buckingham Friends Meetingh.** (O.1768.Georg.Col.), still in use. **Catalpa Inn** (c.1750), now an antique shop. **Buttonwood Inn** (1760), on York Rd., is still open for business.

On St.232 (S) c.7m to J. with St.413; (E) on St.413 a short distance is **Wrightstown**; a marker here shows where Thos. Penn's 3 picked men began the "Walking Purchase," 1737; supposedly, according to terms of agreement with Inds. (1686), the proprietors would receive as much land as walkers could cover in a day and a half. Edw. Marshall walked 65m in the time allowed. Thus the Inds. were tricked out of a great deal of land.

III. PHILADELPHIA (NE) to MORRISVILLE. 28.5. US13

10.5. RED LION INN (1730.remod.). **11. Village of ANDALUSIA.** Just (S) is Rd. (R) to **Andalusia** (c.1794 & 1832), Biddle estate at one time owned by Nicholas Biddle, who supported Bank of the U.S. against Andrew Jackson. **19. J. with Rd. (R) to Bristol.** Wood & Market Sts., **Friends Meetingh.** (c.1714). Mill & Radcliffe Sts., **Delaware H.** (1765.adds.), orig. George II Inn. Signboard with King's picture was shot up by patriots. **23.5. TULLYTOWN** named for John Tully, who ran **Black Horse Tavern** (1794). **Christian Ch.** (1824).

SIDE TRIP: On good Rd. (R) to **Pennsbury Manor St. Pk.** (40 as.). In Pk. are reprints. (1939) of orig. **Manor H.** (c.1683) overlooking the Delaware, the brew H., office bldg. & stable. Manor H. is fitted with period furnishings. Gardens are landscaped in late 17th-cent. manner. In 1682 a tract on the Delaware was purchased as seat for the Proprietor, & Penn ordered the bldgs. to be erected. But he had little pleasure out of his new manor, since he was forced to return to England in 1684. He returned in 1699 but had to leave once more in 1701. Hospitality at Pennsbury was lavish, as is shown by records of the vast quantities of food consumed. Inds. were among the guests, & nearly a score of treaties were signed at the Manor.

28.5. MORRISVILLE (see Trip II above).

IV. PHILADELPHIA (N) to DOYLESTOWN. 26.5. US611

US611 leads into Bucks Cty., known for its fertile countryside, Col. Hs. & artists' colony. **2.5. JENKINTOWN**, one of several attractive suburbs. In vic. on Jenkintown Rd. is **Orthodox Friends Meetingh.** (1836). A short distance away is **Abingdon Friends Meetingh.** (1786) which was taken over by the Hicksites in 1827 after split with Orthodox Friends. **Beaver College** (est.1853), one of oldest Pa. colleges for women, is on West Ave., about a half-mile from town. **13.5. WILLOW GROVE PK.** (recreat.facils.pic.amusements). Near-by is **Fountain Hotel** (1717). J. with St.263.

SIDE TRIP: On St.263 (N) c.3^m to **Hatboro** (sett.1701), whose name derives from early hat-making industry. On York Rd. are **Crooked Billet Tavern**, **Crooked Billet Mon.**, on site of encounter bet. Brit. & patriots; & **Union Lib.** (est.1755).

16.5. HORSHAM FRIENDS MEETINGH. (1803.meeting est.1716) & **Graveyard** (1719). At c.19. J. with County Line Rd., on which a short distance (L) is J. with Keith Valley Rd. to **Keith H.** (c.1718.fine exter.& inter.), built by Sir Wm. Keith, Lieut.-Gov. of the Colony, who entertained lavishly until deprived of his position by the Proprietors. Soon after (c.1721) Keith returned to England, fell on hard times & eventually died in a debtor's prison. **20. NESHAMINY.** J. with St.132.

SIDE TRIP: On St.132 (E) 3^m to J. with St.263. Here is **John Fitch Mon.**, comm. man who built & operated (on Del. R.) the 1st steamboat bet. Phila. & Burlington, N.J.

21.5. J. with Rd. leading along cr. (R) 2^m through summer resort reg. to Neshaminy Ch. (Presb.1743.adds.) in grove of oaks, centuries old. **26.5. DOYLESTOWN** (sett. 1735), fine old town. Pine & Ashland Sts., **Bucks Cty. Hist. Soc. Mus.** (O.wks.Sun. p.m.Ap.-Nov.1916.Georg.Col.), founded by Dr. Henry C. Mercer, archaeologist; extensive exhibit of articles used by Amers. prior to 1820. On E. Court St. are **Fonthill**, former home of Dr. Mercer, & **Pottery Works** (O.primitive Mexican.). Main & State Sts., is **Fountain H.** (part in 1748). On St.202 (W) 1^m is **National Agric. College**, founded as Nat. Farm Sch. & Jr. College in 1848; beautiful campus. **27.5. CROSS KEYS INN** (1758). **28.5. WATER WHEEL INN** (1714.adds.), orig. water-wheel in cellar. (For other pts.of int.in vic., see Trip VI below).

V. PHILADELPHIA (NW) to QUAKERTOWN. 41. US309

12.5. About a half-mile (N) from Phila. City line, **WHEEL PUMP INN** (L), patronized by Brit. during occupation. **15. (R) HOPE LODGE** (1723.fine Georg.Col.). **16. FT. WASHINGTON ST. PK.**, 360-a. extension of Fairmount Pk. around **Site of Ft. Washington.** In Ft. Washington village is **Clifton H.** (O), a Col. inn. Near-by, Mill (1717) worked for the Continental Army. J. with St.731.

SIDE TRIP: On St.731 (R) to **Van Rensselaer Property** covering place where Washington's staff conferred before Battle of Germantown. Further along is **Emlen H.**, Washington's Hqs., where (1777) he received warning through Lydia Darrah (see) that Brit. officers intended surprise attack. As a result, the Brit. failed.

Hy. cont. through Whitemarsh valley. **19. AMBLER**, off hy. (W). **Ambler H.** (c.1715). Ambler was a main supply depot for Continental Army at Valley Forge (see Trip VI below). **20.5. SPRING HOUSE**, a small village. **41. QUAKERTOWN**, founded by the Friends in 1715. This was hqs. of abortive uprising led by John Fries in 1798 to resist levy of taxes by Nat. Gov., intended to raise funds for threatened war

with France. Fries was caught but eventually pardoned. US309 cont. (N) to Allentown (see).

VI. PHILADELPHIA (NW) to POTTSTOWN. 39. US422.

Via: Norristown & Valley Forge Pk. St.23 is a direct route to Valley Forge, 24. **1.5. LAFAYETTE TENT MEM.** where Lafayette's command camped in May, 1778, & narrowly escaped capture by Brit. Along hy. are several early meetings. **19. NORRISTOWN (RR.** & bus conns. Accomms. & recr. facils.). Norristown (sett. c.1712), on Schuylkill R., is mfg. center & seat of St. Hospital (mental); hqs. of Valley Forge St. Pk. (see below). 18 E. Penn St., **Montgomery Cty. Hist. Soc.** (O.wks.); hist. colls. & exhibits, especially of Pa. material & Rev. & Civil War periods. J. with US202.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) US202 & St.8, (NW) c.8m to Valley Forge Pk. 1m **Bridgeport**, industrial center on Schuylkill R. J. with St.123, which runs (L) a half-mile to **Old Swede Ford**, where Washington's army of 11,000 crossed the R. 4m **King of Prussia Inn** (1709), whose signboard is said to be by Gilbert Stuart; orig. features in int. inter. J. with St.23, which trip follows (W). 7m J. with St.83, which becomes route into pk. a short distance (S). **Valley Forge Pk.** (pic.grove & tourist camp.observ.tower.info.from guards in pk.all sites clearly marked), more than 2,000 as. of Winter Encampment of Washington's Continental Army Dec. 19, 1777 to June 19, 1778. Here Baron Von Steuben began, in Feb., 1778, drilling & reorganizing the army that had endured with fortitude the winter's cold, starvation & sickness. When they arrived, Washington wrote that nearly 3,000 were almost without clothing or otherwise unfit for duty. The area has become a great hist. site dedicated to the human struggle for freedom. Tour usually begins at **Washington's Hqs.** (O.rest.c.1768). Near-by is **Stable**, now a mus. Special pts. of int. (W) of Gulph Rd. are: **New Jersey St. Mon.** in a dogwood grove; **Mt. Joy Observ. Tower** (500'); **Ft. Washington Nat. Mem. Arch.** (by Paul Cret), **Gen. Wayne Statue** (by H.K.Bush-Brown) & **Baron Von Steuben Statue.** Across Gulph Rd. around the **Grand Parade** are: **Old Schoolh.** (c.1705), **Ft. Mordecai Moore** (rest.), **Washington Mem. Chapel** (O) & **Mus. of Valley Forge Hist. Soc.** (O). On the grounds are scattered **Soldier's Huts**, the **Pennsylvania Column** & Mass., Maine & other st. mons. In Upper Dublin near Valley Forge was the famous **Three Tuns Inn**, also used by Washington. It was destroyed by fire in March 1949.

(B) US202 (N & E) 24m to **Buckingham.** At 7.5m **Wm. Penn Inn** (1714.adds.), still in operation. Just beyond is **Gwynedd Friends Meetingh.** (1823). Burial ground dates from the 18th cent. 14.5m **Chalfont**, where Tamenend, patron saint of N.Y.'s Tammany Hall, is said to be buried, although grave has never been found. The Del. Chief sold land to Wm. Penn. & Pa. patriotic groups took his name in Rev. days. 19.5m **Doylestown** (see Trip IV above). 24m **Buckingham** (sett.1702). **Gen. Greene Inn**, fine Col. bldg. with well-preserved dining room; hqs. of Gen. Nathanael Greene during Rev.

US422 cont. (NW) from Norristown. **21. JEFFERSONVILLE INN** (c.1800), a famous old hostelry. Here John Fries (see Trip V above) & his followers were tried. J. with St.363.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) On Trooper Rd. (R) 1.5m to J. with Germantown Pike. **Norriton Presb. Ch.** (1735) & graveyard.

(B) On St.363 (L) 1m to Egypt Rd. which leads (R) 1.5m to **Audubon.** In vic. is **Mill Grove Farm**, once estate of J.J. Audubon, ornithologist, most noted for his beautiful & faithful drawings & watercolors of Amer. birds. H. contains coll. of mounted birds & examples of Audubon's work. St.363 cont. (W) to **Port Kennedy & Valley Forge Pk.** (see above).

26.5. COLLEGEVILLE, seat of **Ursinus College** (est.c.1868.coed.), named for German scholar. J. with St.29, on which a few miles (N) is **Eastern St. Penitentiary.** Alex. Berkman, who was confined here for 14 yrs. for attempted killing of H.C. Frick, wrote "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist", an exposé that brought about some reforms in prison system. **27.5. TRAPPE AUGUSTUS CH.** (Luth.1743.int. exter.-inter.), oldest Luth. ch. kept in its orig. state in the U.S. It was built by Dr. Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg, who is buried in graveyard. Also buried here is his son, Peter, who ended a sermon in Rev. days in his ch. at Woodstock, Va. (see Va. US11) with the ringing cry: "... a time to preach & a time to fight ... " Then he flung back his robes to show uniform of Cont. Army. US422 cont. (NW) to **POTTSTOWN** (see), at 39.

VII. PHILADELPHIA (W) to DOWNINGTOWN. 33. US30

7. J. with City Line Ave.

SIDE TRIP: On City Line Ave. (R) 1m, then about a half mile on Lancaster Rd. to Rd. leading (L) to **Barnes Foundation**, chartered educational institution in study of art; founded in 1922 by \$10,000,000 gift of the late Albert C. Barnes. The **Gallery** (O. to enrolled students) has many examples of "various countries & periods & of greatest modern French masters.

Just beyond J. (above) is **SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO** (Cath.est. 1871.Ital.Ren.). **9.5. ARDMORE**, a large & wealthy suburb.

SIDE TRIP: On Anderson Ave. (R) a short distance is J. with Montgomery Ave., which leads (R) to **Old Merion Meetingh.** (c.1682), which still has peg on which Wm. Penn hung his hat. Near-by (L) is **Gen. Wayne Inn** (1704).

10. HAVERFORD COLLEGE (est.by Quakers,1833). **Founders Hall** (1833) is oldest bldg. & **Observatory** (1852), earliest in Pa. **11. BRYN MAWR**, home of **Bryn Mawr College** (est. by Quakers 1880), for women; non-sect. The Tudor-Goth. bldgs., vine-covered, are grouped on large attractive campus. **M. Carey Thomas Lib.** (1907). **13. VILLANOVA COLLEGE** (est.1842.Cath.). Among the many bldgs. on 160-a. campus, **Alumni Hall** is one of the oldest. In **Lib.** is coll. of incunabula & illum. mss. **15.5. WAYNE. J.** with St.252.

SIDE TRIP: On St.252 (L) 2.5m to good Rd. leading a half-mile to **St. David's Ch.** (1715. Georg.Col.Episc.), built by Welsh immigrants. Ch. was subject of Longfellow's "Old St. David's at Radnor". Tomb of Gen. "Mad" Anth. Wayne (see) in graveyard (1st burial at Erie, Pa.).

21. J. with Rd., on which (L) a half-mile is **Waynesborough** (1724.Georg.Col.), birthpl. of Gen. Wayne. **21.5. PAOLI**, named for Pasquale Paoli, who led revolt to achieve Corsican independence in mid-18th cent. J. with US202 (see Trip VI above).

SIDE TRIP: On US202 (SW) 5m to **Goshen Friends Meetingh.** (1855.est.1756). Cemetery. 9.5m **West Chester. J.** with US322 (see Trip IX).

22. Rd. here leads (L) 1m to **Malvern**. On Warren Ave. is **St. Joseph's-in-the-Hills**, Cath. Laymen's Retreat (est.1922). **Paoli Mem. Ground**, where (Sept.20,1777) Wayne's Command, after withdrawal from Brandywine Cr., was badly mauled by Brit. **33. DOWNINGTOWN**, a pleasant little town, consciously Col. in atmosphere; several small industries. J. with US322 (see Trip IX below).

VIII. PHILADELPHIA (SW) to PA.-MD. LINE. 54. US1

6. LANSDOWNE, residential community. **7.5. CLIFTON HEIGHTS**; textile mills. In vic. are **Lower Swedish Cabin** (1650.log) & **Upper Swedish Cabin** (1729 or earlier. log & adds.). **9.5.** From here Saxer Ave. runs (R) 1m to Springfield Rd. About 1m (L) on this Rd. is **Springfield Meetingh.** (1851). This congregation, after lengthy debate, permitted a member, Benj. West, to go on with his art studies. **11. SWARTHMORE**, home of **Swarthmore College** (est.1864 by Religious Soc. of Friends, now coed. non-sect.). Campus, on picturesque Crum Cr., has many bldgs. in Tudor-Goth. style. **Bartol Lab.**, a Franklin Institute (see Phila.) bldg., housed atomic research during World War II, & Swarthmore is expanding research work in psychology. **Benj. West H.** (1724.rest.), where famous artist was born, is now residence of Dean of Women. **13. J.** with St.252.

SIDE TRIP: On St.252 (L) 1m to Mill Rd.; (R) on Mill Rd. 1.5m, then (R) on Rose Valley Rd. to **Hedgerow Theater**, started in 1923 by Jasper Deeter, former member of N.Y.'s Provincetown Playh. Here repertory of classic & new plays is presented the yr. around by group of actors who also work around the place, build sets & make costumes.

13.5. MEDIA. Providence Meetingh. (1684). **21. CONCORDSVILLE. J.** with US322 (see Trip IX below). **Concord Friends Meetingh.** (1788). **25. CHADDS FORD**, on Brandywine Cr., where Washington's army was defeated (Sept.11,1777) by the Brit., who were then able to move on to Phila. **Percy Chandler H.** (1776.Col.). **Chadds Ford Inn** (1737), put up by John Chadd, who also operated ferry. J. with St.100.

SIDE TRIP: On St.100 (R) a short distance to **Chadd's H.**, John Chadd's home. In vic. are numerous sites of Rev. War battles. At 4.5m, on Dilworth Lane, is **Birmingham Friends Meetingh.** (1736). Graveyard has Lafayette Pulaski Mon. Close by is **Octagonal Schoolh.** (1753), which changed hands several times during fighting.

28. KENNETT MEETINGH. (c.1737), where 1st encounter in battle occurred. **30. J.** with Rd. leading (R) to **Longwood Gardens** (see Wilmington III). **32. KENNETT SQ.**, birthpl. of Bayard Taylor, writer of travel books. **45. LINCOLN UNIV.**, Negro sch. founded in 1854 by Presb. Ch. & renamed for Pres. Lincoln in 1866; oldest Negro college in U.S. **54. PA.-MD. LINE at SYLMAR.**

IX. PHILADELPHIA (SW) to CHESTER. 21. US13

Trip starts from Broad St. inters., by-passing central city area. **12. LANSDOWNE. J.** with US1 (see Trip VIII above). **13.5. DARBY** (sett. by Quakers 1682). Main St.

not far from 10th St., **Darby Friends Meetingh.** (1805). Near Main St., on Chester Pike, **Darby Volunteer Fire Co.** (est. 1775), fire-fighting apparatus. **Darby Lib. Co. Bldg.** (O. est. 1743). **15.5. GLENOLDEN.** **Sharp & Dohme Biological Laboratory** (O. wks. to specially qualified visitors), very large producers of vaccines & antitoxins. **17. J.** with St. 420 (Lincoln Ave.).

SIDE TRIP: On St. 420 (L.) a half-mile to **Morton H.** (log secs. 1654 & 1698; stone sec. 1806), birthpl. of John Morton, who cast deciding vote for adoption of Decl. of Ind. Across Darby Cr. is **Essington**, site of 1st settlement on Pa. soil. Swedish officer, Johann Printz, came with group from St. Christina (see Wilmington, Del.) in 1643. Town was destroyed by explosion of powder in 1645, & then rebuilt, but today only old jail remains. Under auspices of Penn. Hist. Com., work of uncovering buried relics has begun (now in Amer.-Swedish Hist. Mus., Phila.).

19. EDDYSTONE, scene of disastrous explosion at Eddystone Ammunition Corp., Apr. 10, 1917. Cause of disaster was never discovered. A half-mile beyond Eddystone is **Baldwin Locomotive Works** (O. to men at all times; usually to women only when factory is not working). Company was founded in 1828 by Matthias Baldwin in Phila. & moved here about 1907. On grounds is **Hendrickson H.**, built during Swedish period.

21. CHESTER (RR. & bus conns. Good accoms. & recr. facils. Info.: C. of C. & Keystone Auto. Club), large industrial city on Delaware R., founded by the Swedes in 1644, taken by the Dutch in 1655, by the Brit. 1664, & retaken by the Dutch in 1673, but ceded by treaty to the Brit. less than a yr. later. The town became capital of Penn's govt. in 1681, though Penn himself did not arrive till 1682. Favorably located, it had early boom as a port but suffered from the Brit. blockade during Rev. "Mad" Anth. Wayne made the city his hqs. early in 1776, & Washington stopped over for the night after the Brandywine disaster. The Brit. occupied the city in Sept. 1777. After the Civil War, Chester developed rapidly both as a port & industrial center & during both World Wars expanded greatly. It has large shipbldg., steel, elec. & other mfg. plants.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Market St., bet. 4th & 5th Sts., **Colonial Cth.** (O. wks. 1724. Georg. Col.), still in use. Courtroom has been restored to orig. appearance. Hqs. of Del. Co. Hist. Soc. (2) Opp. Cth., **Washington H.** (1747. Georg. Col.) Inter. except 1st fl. is preserved as it was when the old inn (still functioning) had Washington for guest after Brandywine. (3) 3rd St., near Welsh St., **St. Paul Ch.** (Episc. 1850. Goth.), now Union Gospel Mission. (4) Near-by, **St. Paul's Cemetery**, in which is **Grave of John Morton** (see above). (5) Market St. (S) of 3rd St., **Friends Meetingh.**, (1736. Georg. Col.), now a Gospel Tabernacle. (6) Front & Market Sts., **Steamboat Hotel Site** (1765); window was broken by Brit. shell. (7) Front & Penn Sts., **Penn Mem. Stone**, on site of landing of Penn (1682). Catercorner is marker on **Site of Essex H.**, built for Gov. Printz' daughter. It was occupied by Rbt. Wade in 1682, & Penn spent night here on his arrival. (7) Penn & 3rd Sts. **Black Bear Tavern** (1700). (8) Edgemont Ave., **Deshong Pk.**, in which is **Deshong Mem. Art Gallery** (O. Wed. Sat. Sun. & Hols.; 1914. Ital. Ren. by Frazer & Roberts); unusual ivory & Oriental colls. (9) (S) of Pk., on Edgemont Ave., **Ch. of St. Michael the Archangel** (Cath. 1874. Roman Goth.). (10) Upland & Seminary Aves., **Crozer Theol. Seminary (Bapt.)**. **Bucknell Library** (O. wks.) has fine coll. of Greek papyri, & **Lib. of Amer. Bapt. Hist. Assn.** (O. to qual. researchers). (11) Melrose Ave. & 14th St., **Penn. Military College** (est. 1821 in Wilmington, Del. & removed here in 1868); one of the ranking military schs. (12) On Race St., in Upland, about a mile beyond town, **Caleb Pusey H.** (1683). Pusey had earliest mill in the province, in partnership with Penn.

Chester is at J. with US322. US13 cont. into Del. (see).

SIDE TRIP: US322 (W & N) to **Downingtown**. 11^m **Concordville**, so named by its Quaker settlers (17th cent.) in the hope of peace & concord, a hope soon disappointed by Ind. forays. Many of its citizens today are employed in the mushroom industry. **Friends Meetingh.** (c. 1788). 18.5^m **West Chester**, an industrial town. Here "The Jeffersonian," a newspaper sympathetic to the Confed. cause, was suppressed by a mob & its plant destroyed during Civil War. On High St., are stone bldgs. of **W. Chester St. Teachers College. Lib.** has coll. of art, old documents & natural hist. J. with St. 162.

On St. 162 (L) 3.5^m via **Copestown** (fine old bridge) to **Marshalltown**, **Marshall H.** (1773), built by Humphrey Marshall, stone mason, & by avocation, botanist. He was cousin of the famous John Bartram. 25.5^m **Downingtown** (see Trip VII above).

PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH

RR. stas.: Liberty Ave. & Grant St., Pa. RR. Union Sta.; Water near Smithfield St. Bridge, B. & O. RR. Sta.; Bus Sta., 1010 Liberty Ave., for Greyhound & other lines. The Allegheny County Airport. Good accoms. Recr. facils. in Riverview, Highland, Schenley, North & South, & Frick Pks., Kennywood & West View (amusement) Pks. Symphony Orchestra. Civic Light Opera. Playhouse. Events at univs. & colleges. Glass Manufacturers' Show (Jan.); Allegheny Cty. Fair (Sept.); Exhibition "Painting in the U.S." at Carnegie Institute (Oct.); also folk festivals, flower shows & industrial exhibits. Info.: C. of C., 7th Ave. & Smithfield St.

Pittsburgh (sett.1758), the St.'s 2nd largest city, has its downtown dist., the Golden Triangle, at hist. Pittsburgh Point, where the Monongahela & Allegheny Rs. form the Ohio. From here Inds., fur traders, explorers, missionaries, soldiers & pioneers started down the great route of travel into the western wilderness. Today the Pt. is crowded with manufacturing plants that receive & ship, on the 3 great Rs., millions of tons of coal, steel, cork, glass & variety of other raw materials & manufactured goods. Pittsburgh is one of world's great steel cities, with 20 or more subsidiaries of Carnegie-Illinois within its metropolitan area, which spreads out widely along R. banks. It is also world's leading aluminum center & internationally known as home of Westinghouse Electric & H. J. Heinz companies. Smoke from the many factories mingles with river fog to make the characteristic atmosphere of Pittsburgh, lying heavy over the city most of the time, but in early morning, pleasantly veiling the streets & houses at different levels among the hills, giving them an unreal mirage-like appearance to anyone in valley below. At night its numerous furnaces flame into magnificence & are a special attraction from the air. In 1947, Pittsburgh began its billion-dollar plan, financed by Mellon foundations & other groups, to rehabilitate the 4-cty. community. A main project, for which \$4,000,000 have been given, is development of Point Pk. & Penn-Lincoln Pky. at the famous "point." Program incls. Graduate Sch. of Health, to be built for Univ. of Pittsburgh by A. W. Mellon Educational & Charitable Trust & to function particularly as basic research institute in occupational & industrial hygiene. East of Golden Triangle, dominated by "Cathedral of Learning" of Univ. of Pittsburgh, are bldgs. of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Carnegie Institute & Lib., Mellon Institute, the Hist. Soc. & Schenley Pk., largest in city. The finer residential sec. is along Fifth Ave. & Beachwood Blvd. A large German pop. lives on the N. side while the S. side has a mixture of E. Europeans & Irish steelworkers. Negroes are crowded into the Hill District, which they share with neighborhood groups of many nationalities.

The only remaining pre-Rev. bldg., hist. old Blockh. on Penn Ave., near the "point," was built in 1754 by Va. troops, who surrendered it on demand of the Fr. In 1758 they evacuated & burned the Ft. before arrival of Brit. Ft. Pitt was then erected by Brit. & was named for Wm. Pitt, Prime Minister of Eng., who had been very friendly to the colonies. The Pontiac insurrection greatly retarded the settlement of the reg., but after the Rev. & the opening of the N.W. Terr., it became an important trading center. Seven out of nine representatives from Pittsburgh voted against the adoption of the Fed. Constitution believing that it favored business interests more than those of plain people & artisans for whom Jefferson was spokesman. The village around Ft. Pitt was incorporated as a borough in 1794 & after 1795, when Anthony Wayne subdued the Inds., the growth of the new city was assured. It was incorporated in 1816. In 1st quarter of 19th cent., its famous industries were founded & soon the "Steel City" emerged. Pittsburgh's great banking institutions & clearing houses make it a financial center of U.S., while the tremendous tonnage of its river ports is more than treble that of Suez & Panama canals combined.

PTS. OF INT. GOLDEN TRIANGLE: The Golden Triangle (downtown) extends (E) from fork of the Allegheny (N) & Monongahela (S). (1) **Pittsburgh Pt.**, from which the pioneers started (W) on the Ohio. On either side a bridge spans influent Rs. (2) 25 Penn Ave., **Ft. Pitt Blockh.** (1764.O.wks.), built by Col. Henry Bouquet, Ft. Pitt commandant. Bouquet also built Ft. Presque Isle at Erie (see US6) & led expedition that defeated Pontiac's Confed. at Battle of Bushy Run, in 1763 (see Pittsburgh Trip I). (3) 425 Penn Ave., **Schoenberger H.** (pre-1830.Gr.Rev.), now occupied by the Pittsburgh Club; early paintings & period furnishings. (4) 320 6th Ave., **First Presb. Ch.** (1905.Goth.by T.Chandler.est.1784). (5) 6th Ave. at Wood

St., **Trinity Episc. Ch.** (1871-72.Goth.by Upjohn & Lloyd); lofty tower & spire. In Cemetery are graves of early pioneers & soldiers of Ft. Pitt garrison & of Chief Red Pole (d.1796). (6) 620 Smithfield St., **German Evangelical Ch.** (1927.by Henry Hornbostel.est.1782. (7) Grant St. & 7th Ave. (NW). **Gulf Refining Co. Bldg.** (tower O.wks.1932.by Trowbridge, Livingstone & E.P.Mellon), highest structure in city. (8) Grant St. & 7th Ave. (SW), **Koppers Bldg.** (Mod.by Anderson, Probst & White); handsome lobby. (9) Liberty Ave. & Grant St., **Union Sta. Plaza** (1902.by D.H. Burnham.wait.rm.Ital.Ren.). (10) 717 Grant St., **Fed. Reserve Bank** (1931.Neo-Class.by Walker & Weeks). Murals in lobby by Curtis Shaw. (11) 5th Ave. & Smithfield St., in Kaufmann's Dept. Store, **Murals** by Boardman Robinson (1930), awarded gold medal by Architectural League of N.Y. (12) Grant & Diamond Sts., **Allegheny County Cth. & Jail** (1888.by H.H.Richardson), example of architect's Romanesque style, with turreted tower & massive arches. (13) 5th Ave. & Grant St., **Frick Bldg.** (1904.Mod.Class.by Burnham & Co.); fine window in lobby by John La Farge. This 20-story bldg. was put up by H.C. Frick (see), assoc. of Andrew Carnegie who was commonly blamed for violence during Homestead steel strike in 1892 (see Pittsburgh Trip II). (14) 330 Grant St., **Grant Bldg.** (Mod.by H. Hornbostel.observ.deck. O.sm.fee), home of KDKA, which claims to be pioneer broadcasting station. Bldg. is 40 stories high & has 5 stories below ground. (15) Bluff St. near Colbert St., **Duquesne Univ.** (coed.nonsect.est.1878 by Congregation of the Holy Ghost), on fine campus overlooking Pittsburgh Pt.; confers degrees in liberal arts & sciences & various professional branches & music; affiliate of Cath. Univ. of Amer.

PTS. OF INT. (E) & (NE) OF GOLDEN TRIANGLE: (16) Bigelow Blvd. & 5th Ave., **Univ. of Pittsburgh**, which developed from sch. founded in 1787 near the ft. & chartered as Western Univ. of Pa. in 1819. It has become one of the largest municipal univs. & incl. among its 17 schs. the colleges of pharmacy, medicine & dentistry which had been independently est. Main bldg., on impressive quadrangle, is **Cathedral of Learning** (by C.Z.Klauder), a 42-story shaft of Bedford stone with Goth. detail. The beautiful vaulted Commons Rm. is 4 stories high. The lower floors have rms. dedicated to Pittsburgh's nationality groups & others comm. hist. of city & state. Near cathedral is **Heinz Mem. Chapel** (Goth. by Klauder). The greater campus is extensive & nicely landscaped. **Pitt's Stadium**, seating 70,000. (17) Forbes St. & Bigelow Blvd., **Stephen Collins Foster Mem. Bldg.** (O.wks.1937.Goth.by C.Z. Klauder) comm. famous composer of "My Old Kentucky Home," who was born in Lawrenceville, now part of Pittsburgh, July 4, 1826. Murals in auditorium are descriptive of Foster's songs. **Foster Hall Coll.** (O.wks.). (18) Bigelow Blvd. & O'Hara St., **Soldiers & Sailors Mem. Hall** (O.by H.Hornbostel), comm. Civil War veterans. Lib. has coll. of war relics. (19) Bigelow & Parkman Blvds., **Hist. Soc. of Western Pa.** (O.wks.), colls. of firearms, furnishings, pottery. (20) 4400 Fifth Ave., **Mellon Institute** (O.appl.1937.Neo-class. by Johnson & Cocken), devoted to industrial research. Bldg. is a gift of Andrew W. Mellon, former Secy. of Treas., born in Pittsburgh, & Rich. B. Mellon, his brother. Funds for particular researches in some 60 fields are provided by sponsors who become owners of the processes they finance. Institute was orig. part of Univ. of Pittsburgh. (21) Entrance on Forbes St., **Schenley Pk.** (422 as recr.facils.), cut by 5th Ave.; **Geo. Westinghouse Mem.** (by D.C.French, sculptor, & H.Hornbostel, architect) comm. inventor of the air-brake; **Phipps Conservatory** (NW), gift of H.C. Phipps, partner of Carnegie, is largest in city & has many exotic rarities. (22) Near Schenley Pk. & Boundary St., **Carnegie Institute of Technology**, on extensive campus, est. & endowed by Andrew Carnegie in 1905. Institute offers courses in fine arts, engineering, & other professional fields. College of Fine Arts is noted for its drama dept. & experimental theatre; **Margaret Morrison Carnegie College** (women) & **Carnegie Lib. Sch.** are incl. in Institute. (23) Forbes & Bellfield Sts., **Carnegie Institute & Lib.** (1895.Ren.by Longfellow, Alden & Harlow). **Dept. of Fine Arts & Mus.** (1907.by Alden & Harlow). At Forbes St. entrances are sculptures by J. Massey Rhind. Beyond E. Forbes St. entrance are **Great Hall** (mural of J.W.Alexander); **Hall of Sculpture**, with frieze copied from the Parthenon; **Art Galleries** on 2nd & 3rd floors; **Hall of Architecture**, which has reproductions in miniature of famous architectural mons. & other colls.; & **Mus.**, with exhibits in ethnology, natural science & useful arts. In galleries are extensive art colls., & here also is held (Oct.) the annual exhibition "Painting in the U.S." (since 1940). W. entrance, **Music Hall** (concerts wkly.exc.summer). **Carnegie (city) Lib.** is in main bldg. (24) 40th & Butler Sts., **Allegheny Arsenal** (orig.bldgs.1813-15 by

Benj. Latrobe. Goth. Rev.), used during all major wars. On Stanton Hts. Golf Course, **Croghan H.** (O. 1835. Gr. Rev. by Jefferson & Latrobe. adds.), built for Wm. Croghan, Jr., son of Amer. patriot Gen. Wm. Croghan & Mary Clark, sister of Geo. R. Clark (see).

PTS. OF INT. SOUTH PITTSBURGH: (25) Blvd. of the Allies & Horace St., **Liberty Bridge**, across the Monongahela & conn. with Liberty Tunnels that pierce Mt. Washington. (26) 2709 E. Carson St., **Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. Plant** (O. appl.), along R. opp. 2nd Ave. plant.

PTS. OF INT. NORTH PITTSBURGH: 1062 Progress St., **H. J. Heinz Co. Plant**, where "57 Varieties" are put out. **Sharpsburg H.** was home of orig. Henry J. Heinz, where he started bottling horseradish. Auditorium is devoted to social uses of employees. **Sarah Heinz H.**, workers' community center. (28) Lincoln & Allegheny Aves., **Logan Community H.** (c. 1843. Gr. Rev. adds.). (29) Perrysville Ave. & Watson Blvd., in **Riverview Pk.** (315 as.) is **Allegheny Observatory** (O. Ap.-Nov. 1912), where lectures & cinemas illustrate movements of the stars. Here S. P. Langley, 1891, tried out his 1st flying machine (see Hampton, Virginia). (30) 3 Holt St., **Brashear Mus.** (O. sm. fee), former home of John A. Brashear, a famous maker of astronomical lenses who is supposed to have made 1st telescope. (31) Federal & W. Ohio Sts., **Buhl Planetarium & Institute of Popular Science**; illustrated lectures on astronomical events (sm. fee); exhibits (O. free). (32) Some 12^m (S) from Pittsburgh in **South Pk.** are **Wild Life Mus.** (O. summer) of native animals & birds & **Old Stone Manse** (O. summer. guides. 1772).

TRIPS OUT OF PITTSBURGH

I. PITTSBURGH (SE) to LIGONIER. 48. US30

US30 runs through the steel country of the Monongahela Valley. **7.5. WILKINSBURG** (sett. 1780. RR. & bus conns. accoms. & recr. facils. info. & touring bureau at Penn Lincoln Hotel). This large attractive residential suburb developed as center of many 19th-cent. manorial estates. J. with US22 (see). **11.5. EAST PITTSBURGH**, industrialized town in hilly Turtle Cr. valley. **Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.** (O. tours). Hy. crosses Turtle Cr. **13.5. EAST MCKEESPORT**, home of many steel workers. Rd. leads (S) to McKeesport (see Trip II below). **21. IRWIN**, a miners' village. **Scull H.** (1794) was home of John Scull, who had a printing press brought over the Alleghenies in 1786 & founded the Pittsburgh "Gazette." J. with **Pa. Turnpike** (see US30). **25. J.** with Rd. leading (N) 1^m to **Jeannette**, glass-making center, near which, (NW) off St. 180, is **Bushy Run Battlefield St. Hist. Pk.** (pic. mus.). Here, in 1763, Col. Henry Bouquet defeated the Inds. of Pontiac's Conspiracy (see) & then went on to relieve Ft. Pitt. **Site of Flourbag Ft.**, on rim of valley, where wounded Brit. lay behind the flour intended for the besieged ft. **Lenni-Lenape Longh.** (reprod.). **30. GREENSBURG** (sett. 1785), important industrial center; named for Rev. Gen. Nath. Greene. In St. Clair Pk. is **St. Clair Mon.** marking graves of Gen. Arthur St. Clair & his wife. During Fr. & Ind. Wars, the Eng. nobleman, St. Clair, took part at Louisburg & Quebec but, in the Rev., took sides with the Patriots. He became Gov. of the NW. Terr. (see) & believing in gov. control, opposed Ohio's statehood, but unsuccessfully. In Greensburg is J. with US119, which extends (S) through coal country to W. Va. Line (see US40). US30 cont. through wooded reg. broken by rich farmlands. **48. LIGONIER**, trade center for rural & summer resort area. Near here Col. Bouquet built Ft. Ligonier, in 1758, near an Ind. village.

II. PITTSBURGH (S) to J. with St. 88. c. 35. St. 837.

This hy., winding with the Monongahela R., is one of several routes running (S) to J. with main E-W hys. (St. 88 cont. the river road to J. with US40). The area is crowded with metal-working, glass, steel & other industrial plants. **7.5. HOMESTEAD**, a smog-darkened town around busy steel plants. Here occurred the bitterly contested strike at the Homestead Works of Andrew Carnegie's steel corp. in 1892. H. C. Frick, plant mgr., had Pinkerton men brought in on river barges, & on July 5, an armed battle between these men & strikers resulted in death of 10 men & wounding of many more. On July 10, the gov. sent members of the Pa. Nat. Guard, under whose protection plant was reopened & strike broken. It was because of this conflict that Alex. Berkman, then 19, came from N.Y. & made his terrorist attempt on Frick's life (see Phila. VI). **Carnegie-III. Steel Co. Plant**, in Munhall, one of largest. **11.5. DUQUESNE**, another fairly large steel town, with

large foreign-born & Negro pop. Name is that of the Fr. ft. later to be named Ft. Pitt. Across the R. is **McKeesport**, (sett. 1794), a large & heavily industrialized town in midst of coal & natural gas reg. Along the R. are huge stainless steel, tin plate & other mills. **19. CLAIRTON** is also home of a great Carnegie-III. steel plant. **21. WEST ELIZABETH. 21.5.** J. with St.51, which makes a direct return route (NW) to Pittsburgh & cont. (S) from the J. to **Uniontown** (see US40). St.837 winds (S) with the R. through **MONONGAHELA**, then (E) to **DONORA**, both important industrial towns. Hy. turns directly (W) again from Donora. **35.** J. with St.88, which cont. (S) as the river road to the W. Va. Line (see US40). (From the J., St.88 is another alternate return route to Pittsburgh.)

III. PITTSBURGH (SW) to WASHINGTON. 28. St.519 & US19.

Both St.519 & US19 are routes through coal & steel country, uniting near J. with US40 (see). **7. CARNEGIE**, founded in 1894 & named for Andrew Carnegie, who later gave town the handsome **Free Lib.**, the community center. **18. MORGANZA**, a pleasant village named for farm of Col. Geo. Morgan, Ind. agent during Rev. & land speculator. While agent at Ft. Pitt, Morgan org. Indiana Co. to develop lands ceded by Inds., but Va. successfully contested this action. Later (1790's) he became interested in exploitation of Sp. territory in the SW. but gave up scheme & retired to his property here. It is believed he informed Pres. Jefferson of Burr's plan for a SW. empire. **Pa. Training Sch.**, reformatory for boys & girls conducted on cottage plan, somewhat similar to Children's Village in N. Y. **20. CANONSBURG** (sett. 1773), industrial town on Chartier's Cr. At Central & E. College Sts. is **Log Cabin Academy** (1780), said to be 1st Latin school (W) of Alleghenies. College founded here in 1802 became part of Washington & Jefferson College, in Washington (see US40). **Roberts H.** (part in 1804). Here St.519 turns (E). At **22.** is J. with US19 over which trip cont. (SW). **28. WASHINGTON** (see US40). US19 cont. to W. Va. Line. **IV. PITTSBURGH (NW) to PA.-OHIO LINE** (3^m from E. Liverpool, O.). **43. St.51, St.930 & St.68.**

Trip follows Ohio R. along the (W) & then (N) shore (paralleled roughly by RRs.). **4. MCKEES ROCKS**, fairly large industrial suburb near site of Ohio Land Co. post; named for 1st settler, Alex. McKee (1743). **11.5. CORAOPOLIS** (sett. c.1760). At **c.13** is J. with St.930, which trip follows straight ahead along the R. (St.51 becomes nearly parallel inland route to Rochester.) **21. ALIQUIPPA**, steel town of some size. **Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. Plant** is largest of several mills. **27. MONACA** (sett. 1813). In 1832 the site was bought by members of Harmony Society who had split off from Rappite colony at Ambridge (see Trip V below). Village has glass, steel & other plants. J. with St.51 & St.68, which leads (E) across Ohio R. to **ROCHESTER** (see Trip V below). Trip turns (W) from Rochester on St.68 across Beaver R. to **BRIDGEWATER**, at **28.5.**, & then cont. (W) along N. shore of Ohio R. **29.6. BEAVER**, attractive town on low bluff; home town of Matthew S. Quay, Repub. party boss in late 19th cent. & U.S. Senator (1887-1904). Quay was influential in nat. & st. politics for many yrs., & party machine under his leadership was accused of considerable corruption. **34.5. MONTGOMERY I. DAM**, which forms L. 18^m long. **39.5. MIDLAND**, industrial center with large foreign-born pop. working in steel mills, foundries, shipyards & RR. shops. **43. PA.-OHIO LINE.**

V. PITTSBURGH (NW) to NEW CASTLE. 54. St.88 & St.18.

This trip parallels Ohio R.'s E. bank to Rochester & there crosses to W. side of Beaver R. on St.18. St.88 is a pleasant route through small attractive riverside suburbs. **14.5. EDGEWORTH.** On Beaver Rd. is **Birthpl. of Ethelbert Nevin**, song writer who composed "The Rosary". **18.5. AMBRIDGE**, formerly called Economy Town, has large structural steel plant & other industries. This was 3rd home of the religious communal Harmony Society, est. at Harmony, Pa. (see below) in 1805 by Geo. Rapp, who came from Württemberg, Germany. The Rappites, or Harmonists, moved from this profitable colony to the banks of the Wabash R., where they est. New Harmony, Ind. (see). Then in 1825 they returned to Pa. & sett. permanently on 25,000 as. at Economy. A few yrs. later (1832), Bernard Müller who opposed doctrine of celibacy, with some 250 seceding members, withdrew to Monaca (see above). After Rapp's death in 1847, the colony declined. In 1906 its property was taken over by the St. Among Harmony bldgs. still standing (guide on appl.to Harmony Soc.Hist.Assoc.) are several **Hs.** (N.O.); the **Great H.**, Rapp's home;

Music Hall, Wine Cellar & Carpenter Shop. 28. ROCHESTER (sett.1799), residential community on site of Logan Town, which was home of the great Mingo chief, Jas. Logan (see). J. with St.51, which cont. (NW) to Ohio Line; with St.18, on which trip cont. (N); & with St.68, which leads (SW) to Ohio Line (see Trip IV above).

SIDE TRIP: On St.68 (NE) 14m to **Harmony**. At 13m **Zelienople** (sett.1802), resort on Connoquenessing Cr. Baron Dettmar Basse plotted the site in 1802 & named it for his daughter Zelig. Later he sold thousands of acs. to the Harmony Society, who founded **Harmony**, at 14m. Several colony Hs. are standing, & near-by (SE) is **Harmony Graveyard**, where more than 100 Rappites are buried in unmarked graves. US19 (see Trip VI below) unites with St.68 bet. the 2 villages.

30.5. NEW BRIGHTON (sett.1789), a clay-products & steel center. **Merrick Free Art Gallery** (O.wks.) has early paintings & nat. hist. coll. Here trip crosses **Beaver R. 32.5. BEAVER FALLS**, (good accoms.), plotted in 1806; trade & industrial center. On College Hill is **Geneva College**, founded in 1872 by Presb. Ch.; coed. lib. arts. college. **54. NEW CASTLE** (RR.& bus.conns.Good accoms.Info.:C. of C. & Motor Club). This important industrial center is at meeting of the Beaver, Mahoning & Shenango Rs., in area rich in coal, clay, limestone & sandstone. In S. sec of town is Polish community. On Court St., **Lawrence County Cth.** (1852.Gr.Rev.). At 305 N. Jefferson St., **White Homestead** (1840), once a sta. on Underground Railroad. J. with US422 & US224, alt. routes to Ohio Line. St.18 cont. (N) to J. with US6 (see) near L. Erie.

SIDE TRIP: On US422 (W) 13m to **Pa.-Ohio Line**. On the way hy. passes **Ten-Sided H.** (O.1863) at 11m, & **New Bedford** at c.11.5m. On St.278 (NE) c.3m from New Bedford is **Twelve-Sided H.** (1860).

VI. PITTSBURGH (N) to MERCER. 59. US19.

US19, beyond the industrial area, crosses long-sett. country where there are many Col. & frontier landmarks. **8.5. PERRYVILLE** (sett.1794). Near edge of Pittsburgh area, hy. crosses sweep of low hills. **16.5. WARRENDALE**, in oil reg., though many wells are not now in operation. **27.5. ZELIENOPLE. 28.5. HARMONY**, at J. with St.68 (see Trip V above).

SIDE TRIP: On St.68 (E) 4.5m to **Evans City** (sett.1796), in setting of rolling hills. **7m Washington Mon.** comm. spot where young Maj. Geo. Washington narrowly escaped being killed by a suspicious Ind., in Dec. 1753. Washington, with the frontiersman C. Gist, was returning from trip into Ohio wilderness, where he had tried to persuade Fr. to evacuate their frontier posts. **18m Butler** (sett.1803.accoms.cottages. RR.& bus conns.), on rolling land once property of Rbt. Morris, banker. City is named for Rich. Butler, an officer in Rev. who was killed later during St. Clair's expedition against Inds. in 1791. Among important industries are Amer. Bantam Car Co., Amer. Rolling Mill Co. & Pullman-Standard Car Mfg. Co. Glass, cement & oil are other leading products. J. with US422, which leads (W) to J. with US19, the main trip.

38.5. PORTERSVILLE. J. with US422, which runs (W) 14m to **New Castle** (see Trip V above) & (E) 15m to **Butler. 45.5. HARLABSBURG** (sett.1797). J. with St.108, on which (W) a short distance is **Jordan St. Game Farm.**

SIDE TRIP: On St.108 (E) 7m to **Slippery Rock**, seat of **St. Teachers College.** At J. with St.68, which leads (N) c.7m through Wolf Cr. valley to **Grove City** (sett.1798). **Grove City College** (est. 1876) confers degrees in lib. arts & sciences. Newer bldgs. are Coll. Goth. in style, on upper campus.

US19 cont. (N) from Harlansburg. **59. MERCER** (sett.1803), on Neshannock Cr., is a quiet borough named for Rev. Gen. Hugh Mercer, who was killed in Battle of Princeton. J. with St.62.

SIDE TRIP: On St.62 (W) 15m to **Sharon** on Pa.-Ohio Line (NE. of Youngstown, O.), a prosperous steel town of the Shenango Valley; has large **Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Plant.**

VII. PITTSBURGH (NE) to KITTANNING. 46. St.28.

Route follows Allegheny R. through busy industrial area. **6. ETNA**, whose appropriate name is frequently noted, is small borough around furnaces & steel mills. **SHARPSBURG, ASPINWALL, & HARMARVILLE** are part of this chain of industrial towns. **13. HARMARVILLE** is a mining town with residential **Oakmont** across the R. **17. SPRINGDALE** is largely residential. Hy. follows bend in R. (N). At **19.** is bridge to **New Kensington**, aluminum-producing center since 1892. **Aluminum Co. of Amer. Plant (O).** Almost surrounded by the town is **Arnold**, glass-making center. **22. CREIGHTON**, another glass center. **23. BRACKENRIDGE**

spreads out along the R., with many steel, coke & glass plants. Just beyond **NA-TRONA HTS.**, residential, & **NATRONA**, with large Polish community, route enters farm country of which **FREEPORT**, at 32., is a trade center. Hy. swings away from R. for a few miles through orchards & farmlands, then curves back to **KITTANNING** (sett. 1796) at 46. Town is leading brick center; on site of Ind. village of the same name which was destroyed by Col. John Armstrong during Fr. & Ind. wars (1756). **Site of Chief Jacobs H.** is now covered by the Alexander Hotel. **Armstrong County Cth.** (1860, late Gr. Rev.). Kittanning is at J. with US422 & St.66.

SIDE TRIP: On St.66 (S) 3.5m to **Ford City**, named for John B. Ford who est. the now important plate-glass industry here in 1887. **Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Plant** (O. on appl.) is probably largest in the world. Farther (S) off St.66 is **Crooked Cr. Dam**.

US 13—DELAWARE

DEL.-PA. LINE (3m from Chester, Pa.) **(S) to DELMAR. 105. US13**

Via: Claymont, (Arden), Wilmington, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford & Laurel. RRs. parallel route & main bus lines traverse it. Accoms.: All types; few tourist or trlr. camps.

US13, most direct route to Norfolk, Va. & therefore heavily traveled, runs along Delaware R. to Wilmington & then (S) through industrial suburban sec. & farming reg. In lower Del., it traverses flat, sandy, pine-wooded & truck raising sec. Along its path are some noted hist. bldgs. & int. old towns.

Sec. 1: DEL.-PA. LINE to DOVER. 53.5.

For pts. of int. & towns on or near US13 bet. **DEL.-PA. LINE, 0., & WILMINGTON, 8.,** & bet. Wilmington & **ST. GEORGES, 23.5.,** see Wilmington Trips I & VI. US13 now crosses **Chesapeake & Del. Canal**, which to certain extent follows old Chesapeake & Del. Canal, completed in early 19th cent., largely with Irish immigrant labor, but since deepened to 27' & now important link in Atlantic Intercoastal Waterway. **28. MACDONOUGH**, birthpl. of Commodore Thos. Macdonough, who defeated Brit. fleet at Plattsburg, L. Champlain, Sept. 1814. **Macdonough H. (N.O.)** near which is family graveyard. Macdonough himself, however, is buried at Middletown, Conn. **29.5. DRAWYERS PRESB. CH.** (O.during Sun.services.3 p.m.June. July.Aug.;c.1773.fine Georg.Col.), one of Del.'s most int. On Old Drawyers Sun. (1st in June), Ch. & grounds are filled with pilgrims coming to listen to addresses. **30.5. ODESSA**, lying somewhat to one side of main Rd., in old days was known as Cantwell's Bridge for toll bridge over Appoquinimink Cr. It became important market town & transshipment pt. for wares sent down creek to Del. Bay, but was bypassed by Del. RR. c.1855 & lost much of its importance. S. side of Main St., near 2nd St., **Dan. Wilson Mansion** (O.Tues.& Sat.c.1769.Georg.Col.fine exter.& inter.), containing **Mary Corbit Warner Mus. & Corbit Lib.** Mus. has coll. of family heirlooms & antiques. SW. cor. Main & 2nd Sts., **Castle William** (N.O.1773.very fine Georg. Col.adds.handsome exter.& inter.) was built by Quaker Corbit family who made fortune out of tanning & then out of peach orchards. NE. cor. Main & 2nd Sts., former **Odessa Hotel** (N.O.1822.rest.), once favorite resort for teamsters & traveling salesmen, sometimes had license revoked because of noise & drunkenness. NE. cor Main & 4th Sts., **Old Pub. School** (1844.adds.). S. side of Main St. (W) of US13, **Friends Meeting H.** (N.O.1783), once served as sta. on Underground Railroad.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take Main St. (L) from Odessa to **Fairview** (L) (N.O.1773.Georg.Col.) at 1.5m. Short distance farther, **Duncan Beard H.** (R) (N.O.c.1767.poor repair), built by Scottish clockmaker who turned out some of finest grandfather clocks in Amer. (B) Take St.4 (R) from Odessa to **Middletown**, 3m, formerly tavern stop on old Rd. to head of navigation at Odessa. W. side of Broad St. near Crawford St., **Middletown Academy** (1826.poor repair). W. side of Broad St., near Green St., **Town Hall**, hqs. of oldest Masonic Lodge in Del., org. at Cantwell's Bridge, c.1765.

Take St.71 (L) from Middletown 1m to **Old St. Anne's Episc. Ch.** (annual service 3rd Sun. in June 10:30 & 3.O.appl.1768), one of finest old chs. in Del. with orig. pews & slave gallery; ivy on walls has grown from plants imported from England by Bishop Doane. Near Ch. is "**Old St. Anne's Oak**," believed to be 300 yrs. old.

St.4 cont. (W) to **Cochran Grange** (N.O.1845), home of John P. Cochran, Gov. of Del., 1875-79.

35.5. UNION M. E. CH. (O.appl.1848), in whose graveyard is **Mon. to Bishop Levi Scott**, one of most noted Meths. of Del. **41.5. J.** with concrete Rd. leading (L) 1m to

J. with gravel Rd. which turns (R) c.0.5^m to **Clearfield Farm** (N.O.c.1755). Capt. Wm. Clark, son of H.'s builder, fought at Battle of Monmouth & grandson was Gov. of Del., 1817-20. **42.5. SMYRNA** (R) was orig. known as Duck Cr. Cross Roads. Gen. Assembly, turned out of Cth. at Dover when repairs had to be made, met here & resolved to make this village St. capital, but later repealed resolution. Smyrna was important shipping center in 1850's due to landing on Duck Cr. only 1^m away but lost chance to grow by forbidding RR. to come through. S. side of Commerce St. bet. US13 & Main St., **Enoch Spruance H.** (N.O.pre-1791.adds.), which once contained only bank in town, has int. antique furnishings. Across street is **Abraham Pierce H.** (N.O.mid-18th cent.). W. side of Main St., (N) of Mt. Vernon St., **Lockwood H.** (N.O.), said to have been used as barracks during War of 1812. E. side of Main St., (N) of Mt. Vernon St., old **Cummins H.** (N.O.early 19th cent.) was built by John Cummins, rich grain merchant. Next door (N) is **Presley Spruance H.** (dating from same period).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.6 (R) from Smyrna 1^m to J. with St.300.

Take latter (L). At 2.5^m, small **White H.** (N.O.18th cent.), former tavern where Aunt Betsey offered refreshments to teamsters headed for Smyrna Landing (see above). At 4.5^m **Bryn Zion Bapt. Ch.** (1771.adds.). In village of **Kenton**, 5.5^m, at E. cor. of J. with St.42, **Prettyman H.** (N.O.c.1775), & on SE. side of St.300 just (SW) of J., former **Kenton Hotel** (1809), now store. At 7^m **Downs H.** (N.O.1773.porch & cornice adds. Georg.Col.). 10.5^m J. with dirt lane leading (R) 0.5^m to **Clark H.** (center sec.18th cent.), from which lane leads (L) 0.5^m to bluff which is said to be **Site of Cheney Clow's Ft.** Clow was rabid Tory before & during Rev. & refused to take oath of allegiance after it. When sheriff's posse in 1782 came to arrest him, he took refuge in woods but finally surrendered; he was tried for treason & acquitted, but indicted again for having shot one of members of posse & finally convicted & hanged.

At 3^m, on St.6, **Hoffecker H.** (N.O.pre-Rev.). At 5.5^m J. with dirt lane leading (R) 0.5^m to **Airy Mount** (N.O.brick sec.c.1733). At 9^m, St.6 crosses **Del.-Md. Line.**

43. ST. WELFARE HOME (visiting hrs.1-4 Sun.& Wed.Mod.Col.) for aged people, which has replaced almshouses in 3 Del. counties. Short distance (S) is **Belmont Hall** (N.O.wings supposedly 1684.main sec.1753), whose main sec. was built by Thos. Collins, Pres. of Del. State, 1786-89; Collins with his own means org. & helped finance brigade of militia during Rev. **43.5. WOODLAWN** (N.O.Col.front sec.add. 1860). **46.5. GARRISON'S L.** (boats at near-by farms). **51.5. ST. COLLEGE FOR COLORED STUDENTS**, supported by Fed. & St. appropriations aided by gifts from P. S. du Pont, with 2 depts.: college (only one for Negroes in Del.) & high sch. **52. J.** with US113 leading (L) 1.5^m to **Lebanon**, ghost village, formerly busy shipbuilding & shipping center, near which are beds of lotus lilies (in bloom July 20-Aug.20;inquire at Lebanon for boats) related to an Egyptian species. **52.5. SILVER L.**

53.5. DOVER, capital of Del., borders on St. Jones Cr. & Silver L. It is market center for surrounding agric. reg., with some industrial establishments. Legislature meets here biennially. Wm. Penn ordered that Dover be laid out as cty. seat c.1684, but town grew only very slowly up to Rev. At time of final vote on Decl. of Ind., tie was broken by Caesar Rodney, who made his home in vic.; summoned by special messenger to return to Phila., he rode 86^m, without stopping, to cast deciding vote for Del. Upon news of signing of Decl. of Ind., patriots took portrait of King George III out of Cth. & burned it on Green. Dover became St. capital on May 12, 1777, succeeding New Castle, & convention here on Dec. 7, 1787 ratified Constitution, making Del. 1st state to do so. Dover was predominantly pro-Union before Civil War & Fed. troops disarmed some young secessionists of town. During 20th cent., Dover has grown considerably due particularly to development of industry but still more due to fact that many great corporations have taken out Del. charters, which are issued at Dover, where also fees & franchise taxes are collected. City in 1924 was conn. with Wilmington by superb Du Pont Blvd. On both sides of St. Jones Cr. is 35-a. pk.; R. itself has been widened to form handsome L.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) At J. of State St. & Bank Lane, **The Green**, in which is **Mon.** comm. final review in 1780 of Del. regiment prior to its marching (S) to take part in Yorktown campaign. Elms here were planted in 1849. (2) E. side of the Green. **State H.** (O.wks.,Sat.a.m.Georg.Col.1792.E.wing 1836.rem.1874.adds. 1895-97.rem.odd S.wing add.1910). Plans have been made to remove wings & rest. bldg. to its orig. appearance. Tablets on rotunda walls of 1st & 2nd stairs comm.

distinguished Delawareans. Paintings by Del. artist, Stanley M. Arthurs, hang in St. Law Lib. on 1st fl. & in rooms of St. Lib. Commission on 2nd fl. In St. Archives Commission vaults in basement are hist. documents & silver service of old battleship "Delaware." (3) (E) of the Green, **Legislative Hall** (O.wks.Sat.a.m.1933.Georg.Col.by E.W.Martin), containing House & Senate Chambers & Gov.'s suite; in latter hang Sully's portraits of Commodore Thos. Macdonough, hero of Battle of L. Champlain, & Commodore Jacob Jones, War of 1812 hero—both Delawareans. (4) SE. cor. of the Green & State St., **Kent County Cth.** (O.wks.Sat.a.m.Georg.Col.) occupies site of 1694 Cth. & of King George Tavern. (5) **No. 49 The Green** (N.O.) is supposed to be one of earliest bldgs. in city. (6) N. side of the Green, **Ridgely H.** (N.O.1728 & 1764), former home of Col. John Parke, father of Thos. Parke of Rev. fame & author of some note in his day. (7) 419 S. State St., **Loockerman H.** (N.O. 1742.int.inter.& antique furnishings). (8) (SE) of South & Water Sts., **Christ Ch.** (1707-34.rest.1785.tower 1876.remod.1913). (9) SW. cor. Water & New Sts., **Kent Cty. Jail** (O.appl.) with whipping post in yard, where whippings still take place. (10) King's Hy. & Penn. Ave., **Woodburn** (N.O.c.1790.fine Georg.exter.fine inter.), containing some rare furnishings. (11) SW. cor. Governor's Ave. & North St., **Presb. Cemetery**, in which are buried Del. notables. Adj. is **Old Presb. Ch.** (no longer used. 1790), built on site of former log Meeting H. (12) Plaza, (E) of State St., **Post Office** (O.wks.1933.Col.), in which are 5 murals by Wm. D. White.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.8 (R) from Dover to J. with Rd., 4m, leading (L) 1m to **Rosedale Cheese Plant** (O.appl.) where 200-lb. cheeses are made from milk produced on farms of Amish Mennonites of this sec.

Sec. 2: DOVER to DELMAR. 51.5.

3.5. CAMDEN, laid out in 1783 by Dan. Mifflin, a Quaker. N. entrance to village, **Cooper H.** (N.O.1782.int.inter.) is supposed to have been sta. on Underground Railroad, where fugitive Negroes were concealed in sm. room above kitchen. Almost opp., **Dan. Mifflin H.** (N.O.c.1796). Warner Mifflin, brother of Dan., was among 1st Amers. to free slaves unconditionally. On Commerce St., **Friends Meeting H.** (O. appl.meeting 1st Sun.every month 10:30.c.1805).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.10 (R) from Camden 8m to **Petersburg Site** (28,000 as.), timbered tract purchased by U.S. Resettlement Adm. 1935-36, with Rds., pic. sites & fireplaces.

17.5. HARRINGTON, sm. industrial town. **21. THARP H.** (c.1835), built by Wm. Tharp, Gov. of Del. 1847-51, on N. outskirts of village of **FARMINGTON. 25.5. GREENWOOD**, at J. with St.16.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter (L) 1m to J. with St.36.

Take latter (L) 1m to **Amish Sch.** (private), where primly dressed children of German Amish farmers attend.

St.16 cont. (E) to **Ellendale**, 8.5m, in **Ellendale Swamp & For.** (pic.&camp site 1m S.) & to **Milton** (see Coast Tour), 16m, & J. with St.14 (see Coast Tour), 18.5m.

(B) Take St.16 (R) from Greenwood to **Todd's Ch.** (Meth.1858.Gr.Rev.), 5.5m.

29.5. J. with Rd. running (L) 6m to Redden St. For. (pic.). **30. BRIDGEVILLE**, center of large orchard & truck garden reg. **31. J. with Rd. leading (L) 3m to Townsend Apple Orchard**, largest in reg. with 60,000 trees (picking season, Aug.-Oct.). **33.5. J. with St.18.**

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to **Georgetown**, 12m, typical S. county cth. town, made cty. seat in 1792 & named for Geo. Mitchell, one of commissioners in charge of bldg. cth. & jail. SE. cor. Sq. & E. Market St., **Sussex County Cth.** (1839.portico & tower 1914). SW. cor. Market & Race Sts., **Cth. Annex** (1835.rebuilt & adds.1866). W. side of S. Bedford St., orig. **Cth.** (1793), shingled with cypress, moved to present site 1837. SW. cor. Sq. & W. Market St., **Brick Hotel** (1836.wing add.1936). NW. cor. W. Market & Front Sts., **The Judge** (N.O.c.1810), shingled with cypress, occupied successively by various judges. There are other int. old Hs. in town. E. side of N. Bedford St., **Archaeological Coll.** (O.appl.) of Ind. material. St.18 cont. (E) to **Lewes Beach** (see Coast Tour), 28m.

35. HEARN'S MILL POND (boat.f.). **36.5. LAWRENCE**, frame mansion (N.O.c. 1840). **37. J. with St.20.**

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 5.5m to **Reliance**, on Del.-Md. Line, where A. Hill Smith H. (N.O.) stands on **Site of Joe Johnson's Tavern**, hqs. during 1st quarter of 19th cent. of Lucretia (Patty) Cannon, noted kidnapper of free Negroes, tavern hostess & amateur wrestler. Mrs. Cannon used to sell kidnapped free Negroes to slavers lying in Nanticoke R. at Cannon's Ferry or at Sharptown, Md., just across St. line. She kept Negroes chained in her attic or in woods behind tavern. Latter's position on St. line at J. of 3 counties enabled

Patty & her son-in-law, Joe Johnson, to escape sheriffs who came to arrest them. Patty is also supposed to have murdered slave dealers & robbed them while they slept at her place. At Reliance is J. with Rd. leading (L) to **Nanticoke R.**, 9.5m, opp. **Woodland**, formerly Cannon's Ferry. Just above ferry slip is **Cannon Hall** (N.O.c.1820). **Cannon's Ferry** (free. blow horn) connects with Woodland, whence Rd. runs to J. with US13 just (N) of Laurel (see below).

37.5. SEAFORD, at head of navigation on Nanticoke R., is home port of considerable oyster fleet operating in Chesapeake Bay & site of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. **Nylon Plant**. Seaford was sett. in 1799 & for time was important shipbuilding center. E. side Front St., bet. King & Poplar Sts., **St. Luke's Ch.** (Episc.Sun.service 11.O.appl.1843).

SIDE TRIP: Take Dulaney Mills Rd. (R) from Seaford 1.5m to **Fairview** (O.c.1849), formerly occupied by Dulaney family. (W) of H. are slave quarter & other old bldgs. It was Dulaney's custom to manumit, after some yrs., his slaves & give each family a cabin & some land.

42. DELMARVA CAMP (1st 2 wks.in Aug.hotel & tent accoms.), largest Meth. tent camp-meeting place in Del., with tabernacle where services are broadcast every evening. **44. LAUREL**, at head of navigation on Broad Cr., which flows into Nanticoke R., was laid out in 1802 & is center of truck garden area, with some industries. 8th St., near Central Ave., **Auction Block** (9-4 daily), where auctions are held of farm products. Delaware Ave., in N. Laurel, **Collins H.**, home of Nath. Mitchell, Gov. of Del., 1805-08. N. edge of Laurel, **Records Pond** (f.boats). **51.5. DELMAR**, trading & shipping center, which grew up following advent of RR. in 1859. It is bisected by **DEL.-MD. LINE**.

COAST TOUR—DELAWARE

NEW CASTLE (S) to BETHANY BEACH. 104. Unnumbered Rds., St.9, US113 & St.14

Via: Delaware City, Port Penn, Leipsic, Little Creek, Milford & Rehoboth. Accomms. in towns.

This route crosses sparsely populated coastal reg. of fields, marshes, creeks & Rs. & in its S. sec. traverses reg. of seaside resorts.

Sec. 1.: NEW CASTLE to MILFORD. 65. Unnumbered Rds., St.9 & US113

0. NEW CASTLE.

RR. & through bus conns. Ferry: Foot of Chestnut St. to Pennsgrove, N.J. (autos, frequent serv.). Info.: Amstel H., 4th & Delaware Sts. "A Day in Old New Castle," 3rd Sat. May.

New Castle, on Delaware R., is one of best preserved & loveliest old cities on Atlantic seaboard, rivalling Williamsburg & Savannah in antiquarian & architectural interest. On plantations in vic., Swedes, Finns, & Dutch were sett. in 1651 when Peter Stuyvesant, Dutch Gov. of New Amsterdam, arrived. Ft. & blockh. were still in Swedish hands when Stuyvesant sailed away. New Swedish gov., Capt. Johann Classon Rising, arrived in 1654 with reinforcements. However, in 1655 Dutch returned & took over Swedish Ft. Casimir. Finally, in Sept., 1664, Sir Rbt. Carr arrived with 2 frigates & took over for Brit., & in 1664, town's name was changed from New Amatel to New Castle. Except for short interval, when Dutch recaptured town (1673), New Castle remained Brit. until Rev. In Nov. 1682, Wm. Penn was given possession under powers granted by Duke of York. New Castle now became & remained seat of "Lower Counties" of Pa. till 1776. One of Penn's Lt. Govs., Col. Chas. Gookin, is said to have been short tempered. When justices of New Castle failed to carry out his wishes, he "sent for one of the judges & kicked him," later offering as his excuse that "his physician knew he had a weak head." In 1747 citizens were thrown into panic by arrival of Sp. privateer, commanded by Vincent Lopez, but drove it off with brisk bombardment. Though threatened by Brit. ships during Rev., New Castle escaped unscathed. In Sept. 1776, convention of counties met at New Castle & proclaimed "The Delaware State" & soon St. leg. convened here. Capital, however, was removed because of threat of Brit. in Wilmington. After Rev., New Castle became main sta. on hy. to Washington & busy port at head of navigation on Delaware, but later declined after building of RRs. & development of Wilmington as shipping & industrial center. City has body of Trustees of the Common, drawing income from Town Common (some 1,068 as. dating back to Dutch grant)

which they use for city's benefit. Another body of Trustees controls pub. bldgs. on Green.

PTS. OF INT.: **The Green**, bounded by Delaware, Market, Harmony & 3rd Sts., was orig. pub. sq. laid out by Stuyvesant, on which stood blockh. for protection against Ind. or other attacks. Today it is divided in 2 secs., Cth. Sq. & Market Sq., separated by Market St. (1) N. side Delaware St., on Green, **Old Cth.** Central portion (early Georg.) is supposed to have been built in 1704. E. wing was begun before 1698. In 1845 W. wing was added. (2) Market St. adj. to Old Cth., **Old Sheriff's H.** (N.O. 1858). (3) Facing Market St., bet. Delaware & Harmony Sts. on Green, **Old Arsenal** (O.Mon.-Fri.Sat.a.m.1809.adds.& alts.1852.rest.& remod.1936). (4) On Green, at Market & Harmony Sts., **Immanuel Ch.** (Episc.O.1703-10.tower & spire.add.& alts. 1820-22), housing congregation org. in 1689. It has some fine old silver, shown on Old New Castle Day. In Ch. yard, dating from 1707, are graves of many Del. notables, incl. that of Geo. Read, signer of Decl. of Ind. & Constitution. (5) NW. cor. Green, **Old Academy** (O.appl.Rector of Immanuel Ch.1798-1811), founded shortly after Rev., which cont. until 1852. (6) NW. cor. Delaware & 2nd Sts., **Old Town Hall** (O.wks.Sat.a.m.1823). (7) Opp. Green, **New Castle & Frenchtown Mon.**, built of stone "sleepers" used to hold down tracks of New Castle & Frenchtown RR. (8) 2nd St., bet. Delaware & Harmony Sts., **Old Presb. Ch.** (O.1707.cupola add.c.1800). (9) 3d St., bet. Harmony & Delaware Sts., facing Green, **Old Dutch H.** (probably late 17th cent.), now owned by Del. Soc. for Preservation of Antiquities. (10) 18 E. 3d St., **Gemmil H.** (O.only on Old New Castle Day.1801.fine exter.inter.). (11) 16 E. 3d Sts., **Rodney H.** (O.only on Old New Castle Day.1831) contains notable coll. of Delawareana & portrait of Geo. Read, by Gilbert Stuart; another of Geo. Ross the elder, 1st rector of Immanuel Ch., by Hesselius; & another of Geo. Ross the younger, by Ben. West. (12) 2 E. 3d St., **Kensey Johns H.** (O.only on Old New Castle Day.1789-90.fine exter. & inter.). (13) NE. cor. Delaware & 4th St., **Kensey Johns Jr. H.** (O.occasionally on Old New Castle Day. 1823). (14) N. cor. 4th & Delaware Sts., **Amstel H.** (O.wks.sm. fee.fine exter.& inter.supposedly 1706 & c.1730) houses Mus. of New Castle Hist. Soc. On windowpane in 2nd story are scratched lines:

Around her head ye angels constant vigil keep,
And guard fair innocence her balmy sleep.

Mus. coll. includes rare antique items & some old portraits. (15) 400 Delaware St., **Sen. Nicholas Van Dyke H.** (O.only on Old New Castle Day. 1799). (16) 300 Delaware St., **Kensey Johns Van Dyke H.** (O.only on Old New Castle Day.1820.fine inter.). (17) 216 Delaware St., **Booth H.** (O.only on Old New Castle Day.c.1795.adds.), home of Chief Justice Jas. Booth, Jr., who waited here till juries arrived at verdict & crossed over to Cth. in dressing gown & slippers to hear it. (18) 210 Delaware St., **Gilpin H.** (N.O.remod.), one of town's oldest bldgs., was for many yrs. tavern. Edw. Gilpin, Chief Justice, lived here 1857-76. (19) N. side of Delaware St., **Cloud's Row**, series of orig. 3½-story, narrow brick Hs., severe in style, built 1804. (20) 202 Delaware St., **Delaware H.** (N.O.), orig. tavern during Rev. (21) 110 Delaware St., **Colby H.** (O.only on Old New Castle Day.rear part 1675. front, early 1700's.rest.1936). (22) End of Strand, **Van Leuvenigh H.** (O.only on Old New Castle Day.1732), now stuccoed. (23) NE. cor. Strand & Delaware St., **Old Jefferson Hotel** (N.O.) was an 18th & 19th cent. hostelry in which shipping & naval firm of Riddle & Bird had offices. (24) 4 Strand, **Old Farmers Bank** (O.only on Old New Castle Day.1845). (25) 6 Strand, **Gunning Bedford H.** (O.only on Old New Castle Day.c.1730), once occupied by Rev. soldier & Del. Gov., Gunning Bedford. (26) 8 Strand, **McIntyre H.** (O.only on Old New Castle Day.c.1690.fine exter. & inter.). (27) N. Side Packet Alley, on Strand, bet. Delaware & Harmony Sts., **Old Stage Tavern** (1824). (28) NW. side of Strand, bet. Harmony & Delaware Sts., **Read H.** (O.only on New Old Castle Day.1797-1801.fine exter.& inter.Georg.Col.), built by son of Geo. Read, signer of Decl. of Ind., one of city's loveliest Hs. (29) Cor. Strand & Harmony Sts., **Immanuel Parish H.** (O.appl.;O. Old New Castle Day.c. 1801.Georg.Col.). (30) E. side of Strand, **Aull Hs.** (Nos. 49-51, c.1750; Nos. 53-55, c.1775). (31) W. edge of New Castle, near Wm. Penn Sch., **The Hermitage**, partly (it is believed) c.1700 & c.1747 (main H.1818, fine inter.). (32) Near 8th St., at Washington RR crossing, **New Castle & Frenchtown Ticket Box**, in use since 1832. (33) Near Ticket Box, **Stonum** (c.1775.alts.) which belonged to Geo. Read (see above). (34) (R) from River Rd., c. 0.5^m from Ferry, old **Glebe H.** on open tract of

land, typical New Castle brick H. (35) At 1.5^m from ferry, (L) from River Rd., **Bothurst** (early 18th cent.add.1842.early Col.& Eng.Goth.), hidden by grove of oaks.

2. J. with Rd. leading (L) short distance to **Deemer's Beach** (bath.amusements). 7. **LEXINGTON** (N.O.c.1847), built by Maj. Philip Reybold, "Peach King" of his day because of his great peach orchards. 9.5. **DELAWARE CITY**, with picturesque water front, once important port of call, today sleepy old fishing town. Foot of Clinton St., **Battery Pk.**, entrance to old **Chesapeake & Del. Canal**; here is one of old locks. RR.'s competition stifled commerce; new canal, completed in 1927 & deepened later, bypassed town. NW. cor. Adams & Williams St., **Maxwell H.** (N.O.c.1850), built by steamboat captain who put lookout box on roof. Just (S) of town on main hy. is entrance to **Del. Health Center**, formerly Ft. du Pont, hqs. for harbor defences of Del. R. & Bay, with 65 bldgs. & 322 as. of grounds, turned over to St. by Fed. Gov. in 1947; it provides hospital accoms. for c.500 persons. Reached by boat from here, **Ft. Delaware**, on Pea Patch I., is great granite pentagon encircled by moat. During Civil War some 12,000 Confed. prisoners were confined here under incredibly crowded & terrible conditions; mortality was high, as many as 331 dying in one month of cholera. 11. N. bank of Chesapeake & Del. Canal. **JOHN REYBOLD FARMH.**, where M. I. Pupin, famous Serbian-born scientist, renowned for his inventions in connection with X-rays & telephonic electrical devices, spent his earlier yrs. as farm hand, as described in his "From Immigrant to Inventor." 14.5. **AUGUSTINE BEACH** (resort). 16.5. J. with Rd. leading (L) to **Bayview Beach** (resort). 18.5. **LONG I. FARM** (N.O.), where until 1936 lived Mrs. Catherine Fox, known as "The Muskrat Queen," because she employed trappers to catch muskrats (10,000 in one winter) on her 1,000 as. of marsh property. 24.5. **HUGUENOT H.** (N.O.1711.early Col.), built by Elias Naudain, son of Huguenot refugee. 26. **TAYLOR'S BRIDGE**, near which is 135'-high **Reedy L. Range Lighthouse**, at J. with Rd. leading (L) (straight ahead) 2.5^m to **Liston H.** (N.O.1739.alt.). 34.5. J. with St.6.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.6 (L) 3^m to **Woodland Beach** (f.resort), just (S) of which is **Bombay Hook Migratory Waterfowl Refuge** (14,000 as.).

(B) Take St.6 (R) to **Smyrna** (see US13), 8^m.

38. J. with St.9, on which this tour cont. 39.5. **LEIPSIC**, on edge of great marsh, is f. & oystering town; muskrat meat, snapper turtle soup, fish & oysters & wild duck are food staples here. Place was successively known as Fast Landing, Vienna & finally Leipsic, for German city renowned as a fur mart, probably because of local abundance of muskrats. Until coming of RR., it was lively shipping center & port. 41.5. **WHEEL OF FORTUNE** (N.O.pre-Rev.fine inter.). 42.5. **PLEASANTON ABBEY** (N.O.c.1750), built by Henry Stevens, ardent Tory during Rev. 44.5. **OCTAGONAL H.** (1836), former schoolh. 46.5. J. with Rd. leading (L) 3^m to **Port Mahon** on Del. Bay, good starting pt. for fishing. Del. oyster fleet operates off shore in May & June. 47. **LITTLE CREEK** (accoms.bait & tackle), oystering town which derives chief income from "parties" of city fishermen. 47.5. Just (S) of Creek bridge is J. with Rd. leading (R) 0.5^m to **Cherbourg** (N.O.one sec.c.1715.Georg.Col.), once home of Gov. C. P. Comegys (1837-41). 51.5. J. with Kitt Hummock Rd. leading (R) c.0.5^m to **Kingston-Upon-Hull**, home of father of John Dickinson, who, though Rev. patriot, refused to sign Decl. of Ind.; this is one of finest of reg.'s plantation Hs. Short distance beyond last J. is J. with US113, which tour now follows (S). 53. **ST. JONES CREEK**, crossed by drawbridge, at S. end of which is J. with Rd. leading (R) 1.5^m to **Magnolia**, where on E. side of Main St., (N) of inters., is **Matthew Lowber H.** (1774.add.1855). 56. **JEHU REED H.** (N.O.1771.rebuilt late 19th cent. in Vict.style), at J. with Bowers Beach Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to J. with Rd., 2^m.

Take latter (L) 1.5^m to **King Crab Plant** (O.appl.) where King (horse-shoe) crabs are transformed into fertilizer.

At 3^m **Bowers Beach** (f.resort). "Big Thurs." (2nd in Aug.) is great oystering festival, despite custom of not eating oysters till Sept. 1. "Big Sat." (1st after Big Thurs.) is Negro oyster festival, when beach is turned over to Negroes.

57. **BARRATT'S CHAPEL** (O.serves every other Sun.2 p.m.1780), known as cradle of Methodism in Del. Here, Nov. 1784, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was 1st administered in America by authorized Meth. preachers. Methodism, much persecuted elsewhere, found freedom of worship in Del. in Col. times. 58.5. **FREDERICA**, formerly Johnnycake Landing, on Murderkill, was another shipping & ship-

building town until RRs. came. Hy. bypasses town, which is noted for its oysters & fish cuisine. W. side of Market St., (N) of Main St., **Lowber H.** (N.O.pre-1750.poor repair).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.12 (R) from Frederica to J. with Harrington Rd., 0.5m.

Take latter (L) 3.5m, then turn (L) on side Rd. to **Mordington** (N.O.1777.Georg.fine inter.), 4m, fine old Del. plantation h.

Cont. on St.12 to J. with Rd., 1.5m.

Take latter (R) to old **Bonwell H.** (N.O.) 3m, on Andrews L., branch of Murderkill. H. was built by Quaker, one Bonwell, who is said to have killed Negro boy in fit of anger. His white neighbors, when he died, refused to bury him, & Negroes, fearing his ghost might walk, buried him.

64.5. J. with St.14, which this route now follows (L), at N. edge of Milford. **65. MILFORD** [Take St.14 (W) to center of town], on both sides of Mispillion R., is important trading & industrial center, laid out in 1787, after plantations in vic. had already been est. Milford early began shipbuilding & shipping of grain & other products. Coming of RRs. did not halt expansion. PTS. OF INT.: (1) 501 W. Front St., N. Milford, **Parson Thorne H.** (N.O.c.1785). (2) SW. cor. 3rd & Church Sts., **Christ Ch.** (Episc.O.appl.1791-1835.inter.remod. & tower add.1866). (3) North & 3rd Sts., **Old Meth. Cemetery.** (4) W. side N. Walnut St., **Odd Fellows Cemetery**, in which is buried Col. Ben. Potter Hynson, who wrote lyrics of "Our Delaware," Del.'s official song. (5) SW. cor. N. Walnut & 2nd Sts., **Torbert H.** (N.O.c.1825.adds.), orig. tavern; here lived Maj. Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, who, ignoring pleas of slave-holding relatives & friends, fought on Union side in Civil War. (6) Facing Plaza, S. Milford, **Causey Mansion** (N.O.1763.adds.1855.Gr.Rev.) with slave quarters in garden.

Sec. 2: MILFORD to BETHANY BEACH. 39. St.14

1.5. J. with St.36, which runs (E) past **Ft. Saulsbury** (N.O.), 5.5m, to **Cedar Beach**, 6m. **6.5. J.** with improved Rd. leading (L) 3.5m to **Slaughter Beach** (resort) on Del. Bay, which also has its "Big Thurs." (2nd in Aug.) like Bowers (see above). **13. Js.** with St.16 & Broadkill Beach Rd.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.16 (R) 2.5m to **Milton**, former shipbuilding & shipping town on Broadkill Cr. In N. Milton is **Conwell's Boxwood Nursery**, with fine specimens of old boxwoods of great age. E. side of Union St., N. Milton, **Gov. Hazzard H.** (N.O. c.1790), former home of David Hazzard, Del. Gov. 1830-33. E. side Chestnut St., N. Milton, **Peter Parker H.** (N.O. c.1835).

(B) Take Broadkill Beach Rd. (L) 4m to **Broadkill Beach** (resort.bath.f.), just (N) of entrance to Lewes & Rehoboth Canal (see below).

14. CONWELL H. (N.O.18th cent.), sheathed in bald-cypress shingles, probably from trees in Great Pocomoke Swamp. **17. OVERBROOK**, in whose vic. fox-hunters with packs of hounds range eagerly. **18. RED MILL POND** (f.boats). **20. J.** with St.18.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 0.5m to **Belltown**, all-Negro town where, in last cent., Voodoo rites used to be performed until leader of sect, Arnsy Moll, on his deathbed, ordered his followers to exorcise "devil" by lashing him with whips, which they did. At 4.5m on St.18 is J. with Rd.

Take latter (L) 0.5m to **Martin H.** (N.O. late 17th or early 18th cent.Col.).

12.5m, **Georgetown** (see US13).

20.5. WESCOAT'S CORNER, where is **Rhodes Shankland H.** (N.O.c.1767), at E. J. with St.18.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to **Lewes**, 2m, near mouth of Del. Bay & Cape Henlopen, famous as home of Del. Bay & River pilots for nearly 300 yrs. Lewes was sett. in 1631 by Dutch & named Swanendael. Soon after, Inds. attacked; only 1 man escaped. In 1658 place was fortified against Brit. encroachment, but Brit. took it over in 1664 & destroyed or seized property of newly arrived group of Mennonite settlers. During Wm. Penn's time name of Lewes was finally adopted, & Penn had settlement laid out. Brit. warships bombarded it during War of 1812, but it replied with its own guns. Cape Henlopen ocean front has been scene of many shipwrecks, but building of Del. Breakwater & completion of outer Harbor of Refuge has reduced dangers to shipping. Lewes has become one of most frequented resorts for ocean fishermen.

PTS. OF INT.: 1) S. cor. Savannah Rd. & King's Hy., **Zwaanendael H.** (Mus.O.wks.in summer, otherwise by appl.1931.by E.W.Martin) is small scale adaptation of part of ancient Town Hall at Hoorn, Holland, where Capt. David Pietersen de Vries, who led 1st settlers of 1631, was born. Mus. contains relics, antiques, documents. (2) King's Hy., opp. Zwaanendael H., **David Hall H.** (N.O.), former home of D. Hall (Gov.1802-05). (3)

E. side of King's Hy., bet. Franklin & Washington Sts., **Lewes Presb. Ch.** (1832.remod.). (4) W. side King's Hy., (N) of Madison St., **Bride-&-Groom Trees**, 2 giant sycamores supposedly planted c.1812 by Margaret Coleman to comm. her proposed marriage. (5) **Mem. Pk.**, on site of one of defense batteries of War of 1812, contains some old guns which were used to return Brit. fire. (6) W. cor. Front & Bank Sts., **David Rowland H.** (O.appl. pre-1797), sheathed with cypress shingles. (7) W. cor. 2nd & Market Sts., **St. Peter's Episc. Ch.** (1858.Goth.), est. 1706. (8) S. cor. 2nd & Knitting Sts., **Holt H.** (N.O.allegedly pre-1685) was one of earliest inns. (9) 231 2nd St., **Dan. Rodney H.** (N.O. c.1800) was home of Dan. Rodney, Gov. of Del. (1814-17) & relative of Caesar Rodney, Rev. hero. (10) N. cor. 3rd & Knitting Sts., **Register H.** (N.O.c.1790). (11) 112 W. 4th St., residence of Ben S. Albertson, containing **Coll. of Firearms** (O.appl.). (12) Near beginning of Pilot Town Rd., **Orton H.** (N.O. allegedly c.1700). (13) At 0.5m on Pilot Town Rd., **Wm. Russell H.** (N.O. c.1790). (14) Short distance beyond Russell H., **Fountain of Youth** (R), for more than 250 yrs. believed to be youth-restoring or preserving especially if its waters were drunk out of righthanded conch-shell. (15) Opp. is **Thos. Maull H.** (N.O.c.1750), where Jerome Bonaparte & his Amer. bride "Betsy" Patterson were given shelter after their ship had been wrecked off Lewes. (16) At a little less than 1m on Pilot Town Rd., **Schellenger H.** (c.1750). (17) At 1m, **Fisher's Paradise** (N.O.c.1725). (18) At little more than 1m, **De Vries Mon.** (R) on what is supposed to have been site of Ft. built by Dutch after landing in 1631. St.18. cont. (W) to **Lewes Beach** (resort.salt-water.f.bath.), 2.5m, At E. entrance to Lewes Beach is J. with Cape Henlopen Dr. which runs (R) along shore front 2.5m to Cape Henlopen.

At 22.5 is J. with St.24.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) through "**Down Sockum**" reg. (named for local family, Sockum), in which live farmers called "Moors" but sometimes also Inds. or Negroes. Before Rev. an Irishwoman of vic. had children by Negro slave, who intermarried with Nanticoke Inds. Today there are separate schs. for Inds., Moors, Negroes & whites. In 1922 Nanticoke Ind. Assoc. was formed of those who insisted on Ind. ancestry. At 9.5m **Harmon Sch.**, also known as Moor Sch., at Js. with unmarked Rd. & St.5.

(1) Take unmarked Rd. (R) 1.5m to J. with 2nd Rd. leading (R) short distance to trl. which turns (R) c.0.5m to **Grave of Lydia Clark**, said to have been last of "Aborigines"; she was descendant of Irish ancestress of Moors (see above).

(2) Take St.5. (L) to **Oak Orchard**, 2m, & **Riverdale Pk.**, 2.5m, resorts on Indian R. Bay. At latter is **Mon. to Lydia Clark** (see above).

At 10m **Nanticoke Ind. Sch.**, which "Moors" are not permitted to attend. Just beyond sch. is J. with side Rd. leading (L) 1m to **Rosedale Beach** (resort & amusement pk. for Negroes), where public baptisms occasionally take place. 15m **Millsboro**, on Ind. R., quiet hamlet frequented by "Moors," Negroes & whites. At 19m J. with Rd. leading (R) 1m to **Carey's Campground** (Meth.for whites; week or longer in Aug.), founded prior to 1830. 25m **Gumboro**.

Take Rd. (L) here 1m into great **Pocomoc Swamp**, formerly rich in great cedars. Fire has destroyed much of old timber.

27.5m **Md. Line**.

24.5. J. with private dirt lane leading (R) 1m to **Marsh Family Cemetery**, typical of private plantation graveyards in lower Del., & one of largest. There are more than 125 graves, earliest dating back to 1769. **26. REHOBOTH**, resort on Atlantic Ocean. Lewes & Rehoboth Canal circles (W) of town. Its biblical name was given by Eng. settlers who came to vic. before 1675. In 1872 Methodists developed tract of land here & town became great camp-meeting center; but it soon developed as general seaside resort. Today it is often referred to as "Delaware's Summer Capital." Crowds from Washington & Baltimore pour in over summer weekends. **The Homestead** (N.O.c.1742.rest.fine inter.), at Henlopen Acres, is set in lovely garden in which are anchors & other maritime relics.St.14, crossing **Silver L.**, now runs along narrow strip bet. bay & ocean & passes number of resorts to **NAT. GUARD CAMP-GROUND** at **38. & BETHANY BEACH** (resort) at **39.** Latter had its beginnings in est. on its site of summer activities of Christian Missionary Soc. of Md., which completed its **Tabernacle**, (R) on St.14, here in 1901.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.26 (R) from Bethany Beach to J. with Rd., 2m.

Take latter (L) 3.5m to J. with 2nd Rd. leading (L) to **Assowam Site** of U.S. Dept. of Agric. on Miller Cr. & Little Assowam Bay. At 7.5m is **Strawberry Recr. Area** (shelter, bathhs.f.crabbing).

Cont. St.26 to c.10.5m **Prince George's Chapel** (Episc.O.appl.Harvest Home Service 1st Sun. Oct. 1757.orig.inter.preserved). At 11m is J. with Rd. leading (L) 1m to **A.M.E. Antioch Campground** (Negro camp-meetings Sat. before 2nd Sun. in Aug., lasting 8 days). Just (W) of last J., St.26. reaches **Dagsboro**, pleasant old village, named in 1785 for Gen. John Dagsworthy, who fought in Fr. Ind. Wars. On W. edge of Dagsboro is J. with US113.

Take US113 (S) here 2m to Frankford, J. with Rd. leading (L) 5m to **Blackwater Presb.**

Ch. (services 2nd Sun. Oct.; 1767), whose 1st minister, Chas. Tennent was a son of the Tennent who taught at Old Log College, later Princeton Univ. Cont. on US113. At 6m **Shelbyville**, where is **Auction Block** (May-June) with lively auction sales of vegetables. 6.5m **Del.-Md. Line**.

At 18.5m J. with St.24 on which side trip cont. (L). At 25m J. with Rd. (L) 1m to **Trappe Pond Site** (pic.boat.bath.f.). At 28.5m J. with Rd. leading (R) 0.5m to **Christ Ch.** (Episc.O. Sun.May & 3rd Sun.Sept.;1771) which has int. inter. & old silver. 39m **Md. Line**.

US 40—DELAWARE

NEW CASTLE (W) to DEL.-MD. LINE (3m from Elkton, Md.). **11. US40**

US40 cuts across Del.'s narrow N. sec. **0. NEW CASTLE** (see Coast Tour), at terminal of ferry from Pennsville, N.J. **2.5. J.** with US13 (see), with which US40 briefly unites. **11. DEL.-MD. LINE.**

WILMINGTON

WILMINGTON

Through RR. & bus conns. Ferries to Penns Grove, N.J.; steamboats to Chester & Phila., Pa. Accom.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 6th & Market Sts.; Del. Motor Club (AAA), 10th & Market Sts. Road shows & concerts at The Playhouse, 10th & Market Sts.; local productions at Wilmington Drama League Theater, Lea Blvd. & Market St.; boating on Brandywine Cr. in vic. of Church St. Bridge; swim. at mun. pools; golf at mun. course, Rock Manor. Annual Events: Horse Show, May; Flower Market, May; Old Swedes Anniversary, Trinity Sun.

Wilmington is situated on W. bank of Del. R., bet. Brandywine Cr. & Christina R. Latter brings deep-draft vessels into city's center & is lined with piers & industrial establishments. On its S. bank near Del. R. is modern marine terminal. Rodney Sq. is city's business focal pt., from which radiate Market St. & parallel thoroughfares running (NE) to (SW) &, in NE. sec., streets extend diagonally toward Rockford Pk. at N. city limit. Brandywine Cr., to (NE) of Rodney Sq., is lined by pkys. along both its shores. Bancroft Pky., broad, parked blvd., extends along W. side of city from Union Pk. Gardens & more thickly populated Woodlawn "flats" to most exclusive residential sec. in S. Pop. of Wilmington is of various origins, basis being early Swedish, Dutch & Eng. settlers, reinforced during 18th & 19th cents. by waves of newcomers from other parts of country & from Europe. Negroes constitute 10% of citizenry. On last Sun. in Aug., "Big Quarterly," Negro religious festival which attracts visitors from all the Middle Atlantic states, is colorfully celebrated.

Wilmington was 1st sett. by Swedes in 1638, when Peter Minuit landed with his company at The Rocks & built Ft. Christina, named for Sweden's fantastic Queen. In 1655, Dutch captured Ft. Christina, but withdrew their troops almost immediately. Then in 1664, Brit. took over in name of James, Duke of York (later James II). Wm. Penn later became proprietor of colony, arriving in 1682. Settlement had for short time been known as Willingtoun, named for Thos. Willing, who was connected with laying out & plotting it. But in 1739, after granting of its new charter, name was changed to Wilmington in honor of Penn's friend, Earl of Wilmington. Much of Del. R. commerce was diverted from New Castle (S) to Wilmington, which also became an active center for smugglers & busy slave mart. During Rev., city was predominantly patriotic. In May 1776, naval battle was fought off mouth of Christina Cr. bet. Brit. & Amers. Old Ft. Christina was rehabilitated for town's defense & to prevent Brit. from coming up Del. R. Washington arrived with his army in 1777 & made his hqs. in town. But on Sept. 13, 1777, Brit. in surprise raid captured Dr. John McKinley, 1st pres. of Del. St. under its new constitution. After Battle of Brandywine, they occupied Wilmington.

Within few yrs. after Rev., city experienced considerable growth in commerce & pop. City's 1st cotton mill, built in last yrs. of 18th cent., was soon sold to E. I. du Pont, who est. in it powder mill (1802). By 1812, pop. has almost quadrupled & shipping was booming. Wilmington was also becoming important social & cultural center. Soon after 1812, 1st steam packet service operated bet. Wilmington & Phila. Bet. 1835 & 1845, whaling fleet made city its home port. Wilmington, despite its early slave-dealings, was generally antislavery & became important sta. on Underground Railroad, whose activities were directed by noted Quaker abolitionist, Thos. Garrett. City's industries & shipping experienced great expansion during two World Wars. Building of Marine Terminal on Del. R. after World War I considerably in-

Nyckel" (Key of Kalmar), one of Minuit's ships. (21) On embankment, S. side of Christina R., near Del. R., **Alrichs H.** (17th cent.) on land bought by Peter Alrichs from Inds. in 1633. (22) **Marine Terminal** (O.appl.at office.1923), on S. bank of Christina R. near its J. with Del. R. (23) New Castle Ave. & F St., **Eden Pk.** N. OF RODNEY SQ.: (24) 1203-1205 Market St., **John Marot Twin Hs.** (N.O.fine early 19th cent.). (25) Market St. bet. 13th & 14th Sts., **Price Hs.** (N.O.1825-35.Col. with Gr.Rev.motifs). (26) 1310 King St., **Jacob Starr H.** (N.O.c.1806). (27) Park Dr. at West St., **Col. Dames H.** (N.O.1740.Dutch-Col.), orig. 1st Presb. Ch., removed here in 1919. (28) N. Market St. at 16th St., **Brandywine Bridge**, crossing Brandywine Cr., whose name derives from Finn, Andrew Brandwyn, also spelled Brandywine & Brainwinde, who before 1670 had parcel of land near here. (29) **Brandywine Village**, (N) of Cr., oldest & picturesque sec. of Wilmington, was built on land granted to Jacob Vandever, Dutch settler; owned by John Dickinson. (30) **Mills** which furnished flour to Amer. Army during Rev. were located on Cr. in this vic. They were operated by Jos. Tattnall & his son-in-law, Thomas Lea. (31) At 1801 N. Market St., **Derickson H.** (N.O.c.1771) derives its name from Jacob Derickson, descendant of early Swedish settler. (32) 1803 N. Market St., **Jos. Tattnall H.** (N.O. 1770 alt.), built by Jos. Tattnall, Eng. Quaker who entertained Washington & Lafayette here. (33) 1807 N. Market St., **Edw. Tattnall H.** (N.O.c.1790), built by Jos. & given to his son, Edw. Tattnall, on latter's marriage. (34) 1901 N. Market St., **William Lea H.** (N.O.post-Col.). (35) 1905 N. Market St., **Wm. Smith H.** (N.O.post-Col.), built by Wm. Smith, cordwainer (shoemaker). (36) SW. cor. Concord Ave. & N. Market St., **Cathedral Ch. of St. John** (Episc.O.wks.Sun.7:30 a.m.-5 p.m.1853. Eng.Goth.) stands on site of old Green Tree Inn, notorious tavern. In Chapel of the Holy Innocents is Titian's "Farnese Investiture" (37) 5 Vandever Ave., **Old Brandywine Academy** (O.wks.afts.& eves.), founded in 1798 as boys' sch., now clubh. for Del. Assoc. of Police.

W. & NW. SECS.: (38) 10th St. & Park Pl., **Cool Spring Pk.**, containing **Mus. of the Soc. of Nat. Hist.** (O.Tues.Thurs.Fri.afts.June-Sept.), with coll. of flora & fauna & minerals. (39) On H. Fletcher Brown estate, best viewed from Franklin St. bet. 10th & 11th Sts., 250-yr.-old **Rodney Oak**. (40) SW. cor. 9th & Broom Sts., **Tilton H.** (N.O.1802), now occupied by Univ. Club. (41) 9th & Clayton Sts., **Rodney Reservoir**, with **Observ. Tower** (O) from which fine view. (42) Delaware Ave. & W. 14th St., **Soldiers & Sailors Mon.**, comm. Del.'s soldiers who fell in Civil War. (43) N. side of Delaware Ave., bet. Madison & Adams Sts., & extending to Brandywine Pk. Dr., **Wilmington & Brandywine Cemetery** (1843), where are buried many prominent Delawareans. (44) Washington St., **Washington Mem. Bridge** (1922.by Vance W. Torbet,arch.& Ben.H.Davis,engineer), comm. Del.'s soldiers in World War I. At N. end is **Todd Mem.** surmounted by figure of Victory. (45) NE. end of Van Buren St. Bridge, **Josephine Garden**, in which is **Josephine Mem. Fountain** (reprod.of Tribola Fountain in Florence,Italy), erected to comm. his wife by Gen. J. E. Smith. Near-by on Monkey Hill are small Zoo & Baynard Field (sports facils.). (46) **Lovering Ave.** near Broom St., **Site of Encampment of Continental Army** (1777), identified by marker. (47) **Lovering Ave.** & Union St., **Del. Academy of Medicine** (O.wks. Sat.10-12.1816.Fed.fine exter.& inter.), removed to its present location in 1931. Bldg. is used by Medical Soc. of Del., founded 1789, 3rd oldest medical soc. in U.S., & by New Castle Cty. Medical Soc. & Del. St. Dental Soc. On 2nd fl., exhibits of early dental instruments. (48) Park Dr. near Woodlawn Ave., **Del. Art Center**, which has coll. of paintings, incl. very comprehensive representation of pre-Raphaelite canvasses by Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, Burne-Jones, Millais, Watts. (49) **Woodlawn Ave.**, bet. Shallcross & Lovering Aves., **Statue of Thos. F. Bayard** (by Effie Stillman), several times U.S. Sen., Pres. Cleveland's Secy. of St., & later named by him as Amer. Ambassador to Brit. (50) Tower Rd. (N) of 19th St., **Rockford Tower** (O) from whose top fine views. (51) (S) of Tower, **Statue of Admiral S. F. du Pont**, who was commodore of squadron at capture of Port Royal, S.C., during Civil War. SW. SEC.: (52) Sycamore Ave., **Canby Pk.** (pic.swim.bridle paths.trls.tennis). (53) 809 S. Broom St., **Banning H.** (N.O.early 19th cent.stucco added later.fine inter.), now rectory of St. Elizabeth's (Cath.) Ch. (54) Maryland Ave., near Broom St., fine old **Latimeria Mansion** (O.appl.1815.some Gr.Rev.features.fine inter.), built after designs by E. I. du Pont & long occupied by Miss Mary R. Latimer, who died at age of 95 in 1929.

TRIPS OUT OF WILMINGTON

I. WILMINGTON (NE) to DEL.-PA. LINE. 8. US13

2.5. J. with Rd. leading (R) 1.5^m to **U.S. Lighth. Depot** (O.appl.), which is supply & repair base for Del. coastal reg. **3. J.** with Lore Ave. leading (R) to Wilmington suburb of **Hillcrest**; at 102 Lore Ave., **Jos. Wigglesworth Archaeological Coll.** (O. appl.) containing 40,000 specimens of Ind. artifacts. Short distance (N) of last J., just (S) of St. Hy. Police Sta., is **Tussey H.** (N.O.1765). **3.5. WM. DU PONT ESTATE** (N.O.). **5.5. J.** with Grubb's Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 2^m to **Arden**, founded by group of single taxers, socialists & liberals. Among more famous residents have been author Upton Sinclair, sculptor Frank Stephens & radical publicist Scott Nearing. Town achieved headlines when, in 1911, 11 members of community, incl. Upton Sinclair, were jailed overnight under 1793 blue law for "gaming" on Sabbath (they had been playing baseball, except Sinclair, who had played tennis); threats to invoke same law against members of a Wilmington country club, among whom were court officials & judges accustomed to playing golf on Sundays, relegated it to oblivion once more. Residents of Arden & adj. community, Ardentown, possess their land under leaseholds & holding system that follows as much as possible single-tax system proposed by Henry George. Both communities have developed handicraft enterprises, credit union & various guilds. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) **Village Green** on which is held annual Town Fair. (2) **The Homestead** (N.O.1909), built by Frank Stephens, town's real founder. (3) Adj. is **Woodland Theater** (open-air) where formerly Shakespearean plays & meetings were held. (4) Woodland Lane & Theater Path, **Upton Sinclair H.**, now used as an inn. (5) Miller's Rd. & Milky Way, **Weavers' Plant**, where hand-weaving is carried on. (6) **Guild Hall** (O.a.m.) on Hy. & Clubhouse Path, hqs. of community. (7) Adj. is **Moonlight Theater** (open-air), where plays are given. (8) Grubb's Rd., opp. The Sweep (Rd.), old **Grubb's Burying Ground**, dating back to 1760. (9) Miller's Rd. near Mall, in Ardentown, **Robin Hood Theater**, where, in summer, professional actors present plays. Beyond Arden, c.0.5^m on Grubb's Rd., **Grubb Homestead** (N.O.c.1682 & 1760.int.inter.& furnishings); 1st H. was built of logs & became kitchen wing of later structure. Near H. are Slave Quarter & old Stone Barn.

6.5. CLAYMONT, Wilmington suburb. **7.5. ROBINSON H.** (stone part c.1723), now tea room, was inn on hy. to Phila. where Washington stayed in Aug., 1777, while waiting to learn destination of Brit. army, which had landed at head of Elk R., Md. Adj. is **Stone Blockh.** (O.appl.allegedly 1654), captured by Inds. in 1671, by Brit. in 1777, & recaptured by "Light Horse Harry" Lee in 1778. **8. DEL.-PA. LINE.**

II. WILMINGTON (N) to DEL.-PA. LINE. 6.5. US202

2. J. with Augustine Cut-Off, leading (L) 0.5^m to **Friends Sch.** (O.Georg.Col.), private nonsect. coed. sch. founded in 1748; it is oldest educational institution in Del. Present bldg. is modern. Short distance (N) from above J. on US202, **Blue Ball Tavern** (N.O.pre-1800), formerly well-known inn, at J. with Rockland Rd. Latter leads (L) 0.5^m to **Nemours** (1908.Fr.-Chateau by Carrère & Hastings), former estate of Alfred I. du Pont, now hospital. Grounds, colonnade, fountains & statuary suggest Gardens of Versailles. Carillon Tower (210'.elevator) affords splendid view; Mr. du Pont is buried in crypt of tower. Close to tower is grave of Yip, mongrel dog who survived his master only few days. At **2.5. LOMBARDY** (N.O.), purchased in 1793 by Gunning Bedford, Jr., signer of Constitution. At **5.5. J.** with Naaman's Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) to J. with St.261 at 2.5^m & turn (L) on this to **Chester-Bethel M.E. Ch.** (1799) at 3^m.

6.5. DEL.-PA. LINE.**III. WILMINGTON (NW) to LONGWOOD. 12.5. St.52**

At **2. GOODSTAY** & at **2.5. ST. AMOUR**, both estates belonging to members of du Pont family. Latter is at J. with Rising Sun Lane.

SIDE TRIP: Take Rising Sun Lane (R) 0.5^m to **Experimental Sta. of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.** (N.O.), birthpl. of nylon, country's largest & one of world's largest chemical research labs., to which \$30,000,000 expansion was made beginning in 1948. Adj. is **Du Pont Country Club** for employees. Rising Sun Lane cont. to **Old Upper Hagley Yard, 1^m**, where, in old days, du Ponts carried on powder making. Founder of family's fortunes, E. I. du Pont, learned art of powder-manufacture in labs. of famous Fr. chemist, Lavoisier. By 1804, he had est. industry on Brandywine Cr. Powder manufacture cont. here until disastrous explosion in 1915, which killed 30 people & broke windowpanes as far away as Wilmington. In vic. are **Old Woolen Mill** & a few other old bldgs.

Beyond J. with Rising Sun Lane are 2 more du Pont estates. 3. J. with St.100 (Montchanin Rd.).

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R). At 1^m J. with Buck Rd.

Take latter (R) here 0.5^m to **du Pont Family Cemetery**, overlooking Brandywine Cr. & site of old powder mills. Pierre Samuel du Pont, E. I.'s father, is buried here as well as later members of family. Just beyond cemetery is entrance (L) to **Eleutherian Mills** (N.O.1802-03.2 wings add.1843), built by E. I. du Pont, furnished in early Amer. style, with coll. of early Amer. prints & lithographs. (SW) of H. is **Orig. Office Bldg.** (1802) & near-by is old **Coal H.**, where charcoal was made. Below latter is early 18th cent. H. where E. I. du Pont & family spent winter of 1802-03 while larger H. was being built. At 1^m on Buck Rd. is **Christ Ch. Christiana Hundred** (Episc.services Sun.at 11.1856.Goth.), where du Ponts have worshipped.

At 3.5^m on St.100 is **Granogue** (N.O.), another du Pont estate. At 4^m is J. with Beaver Valley Rd.

Take latter (R) 1.5^m to **Smith's Bridge** (1839) one of few remaining covered bridges in Del. still in use.

3. J. with Barley Mill Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 0.5^m & turn (R) at fork to **Edgar M. Hooper Reservoir Dam**, 2.5^m; dam is 135' high & 970' long & encloses artificial L.

4.5. **DOGWOOD** (N.O.), another du Pont estate. Just beyond is J. with St.82.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 0.5^m to J. with private lane.

Take latter (L) to **Valley Garden** (O.exc.Sat.& Sun.Ap.& May), estate of Mrs. Ellen C. du Pont Wheelwright, beautifully landscaped & one of show places of Wilmington reg. **1^m Walnut Green Sch.** (1780.add.1918). 3.5^m old **Covered Bridge** (closed to traffic). 5^m **Yorklin** (sett.1684), where is **Helme Snuff Plant** (N.O.), built by John Garrett in late 18th cent., which still does thriving business.

Just beyond Dogwood is **Chevannes** (N.O.Fr.-Norman), another du Pont mansion.

5. **WINTERTHUR** (N.O.), estate of Henry F. du Pont, U.S. Sen. 1906-17. H. is Georg.Col., decorated in various Amer. styles, with coll. of paintings & antiques.

5.5. Hist. **BRANDYWINE CH.** (Presb.founded 1721.present bldg.1856), at J. with Old Kennett Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) past **Danneport** (N.O.), another du Pont estate, & at 1^m, take Owl's Nest Rd. (R) to **Owl's Nest** (N.O.Eng.-Tudor), another du Pont estate, at 1^m.

6.5. J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 1^m to old **Friends Center Meeting H.** (1796.service last Sun.of each month). Opp. is **Centerville Schoolh.** (N.O.pre-1818).

8. **DEL.-PA. LINE.** Here is old **Stone Line H.** 8.5. Another du Pont mansion (L) on hill. **12. LONGWOOD MEETING H.** (1856), where each yr. meetings have been held to discuss national topics. Name derives from wood where fugitive slaves hid. At 12.5. pub. entrance for **LONGWOOD** (O.wks.free for charity on 1st & 3rd Sun. of each month.free organ recital on Sun.3-5), estate of Pierre S. du Pont, with fine gardens & a conservatory housing large pipe organ, fountains playing under colored lights & open-air theater. Near estate is **Mon. to Hannah Freeman** (1730-1802), last of Lenni-Lenape Inds. of reg.

IV. **WILMINGTON (W) to DEL.-PA. LINE.** 9. St.48 & St.41

Take St.48 (W) to J. with St.41, 7., & turn (R) on latter. At 9. is J. with Valley Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 0.5^m to Rd. fork.

(1) Turn (R) here 0.5^m to **Hockessin Friends Meeting H.** (Sun.meetings at 10.1738. adds.1745), commanding fine view. Across Rd. old **Cemetery**, in which is magnificent boxwood.

(2) Turn (L) at fork 0.5^m to stone H. containing **Archaeological Coll.** (O.appl.) of Ind. artifacts.

10. **DEL.-PA. LINE.**

V. **WILMINGTON (SW) to DEL.-MD. LINE.** 15.5. St.2

3.5. **PRICE'S CORNER** at J. of 3 Rds.

SIDE TRIP: Take 3rd Rd. (R) 0.5^m to **New Castle Cty. Workh.** (O.Mon.& Wed.p.m.Sat. 9-4). At 1.5^m **Greenbank Gristmill** (1790 & 1812) is still functioning, using water power of Red Clay Cr.

Just beyond Price's Corner, on St.2, is whitewashed **Log H.** (now roadside market, allegedly 17th cent.). 4. J. with St.41.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 1.5^m to **Newport**, on Christina R. NW. cor. James & Market Sts., former **Inn** (18th cent.). Adj., old **Double H.** (N.O.). SE. cor. Market & John Sts., **Myers (Parkin) H.** (18th cent.). W. side of John St., (S) of Market Sts., **Galloway H.** (c.1730).

At 6. is J. with St.7.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to **Stanton**, 1^m, known as late as 1768 by name of Cuckoldstown. SE. cor. of main inters., **Brick H.** (N.O.) was tavern as late as 1797. E. side of Old Mill Rd., **Tattnall (Byrnes) H.** (N.O.c.1750.Dutch-Col.). On St.7 (R), **Marshall H.**, where Washington & his staff, it is said, were interrupted at breakfast by sound of Brit. cannon. At 2^m **Boyce H.** (N.O.pre-1775). 4.5^m **Christiana**, on Christina Cr. in 18th cent. was lively port; it has some interesting old bldgs. At 5^m **Lewden H.** (N.O.1770.add.1815, recently rest.Georg.-Col.fine inter.). 8.5^m **Red Lion**, where is former **Red Lion Inn** (N.O. post-Rev.).

7.5. ST. JAMES CH. (Episc.O.appl.Sun.service 11.1820.belfry later.Gr.Rev.int.inter), where cemetery dates back to 1726. **8. DELAWARE PK.** (running & steeplechase races one month in summer). **10.5. WHITE CLAY CH.** (Presb.Sun.services 11.1855), at J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter (R) up Polly Drummond Hill to **Gray H.** (late 18th cent.rest. fine old inter.).

(B) Take Rd. (L) 0.5^m to old **England Manor H. & Mill** (H.1747.beautiful Col.fine exter. & inter.;Mill supposedly c.1747). Mill is still functioning, now with modern machinery.

12.5. J. with Chapel St. leading (R) to Covered Bridge at 0.5^m, just beyond which is **Curtis Paper Plant** (O.appl.), dating back to 1798; across Rd. from latter is old **S. Minot Curtis H.** (N.O.). **13. NEWARK** by middle of 18th cent. had become crossroads stopover with number of inns & tavern. Newark Academy, est. in New London, Pa., 1743, after being moved from there to Md., finally was set up in Newark, 1767. For a time it became part of Del. College, but after 1859, when latter closed for lack of funds, it cont. as separate institution until 1898. Del. College reopened in 1870, financed by Fed. Land Grant, & in 1921 it united with Women's College, est. in 1914, to become Univ. of Del. **PTS. OF INT.: Univ. of Del. Campus**, bisecting town, with Del. College for Men & Women's College housed in separate group bldgs., former consisting of 3 schs.: Arts & Sciences, Agric. & Engineering & latter also of 3: Arts & Sciences, Education & Home Economics. Grad. courses are offered in Engineering & other fields. Among noteworthy bldgs. are: **Old College** (1834, adds.), built with money raised by lottery; **Elliott Hall** (late 18th cent.Georg.Col.fine inter.); **Mem. Lib.** (O.wks.aft.eves.&Sun.during academic yr.1924.mod.Georg.Col.); **Mitchell Hall** (mod.Georg.Col.) with auditorium equipped for dramatic performances. SE. cor. Main & Academy Sts., **Academy of Newark Bldgs.**, in one of which is town lib. On Old Oak Rd., **Oaklands**, built by Rathmell Wilson, who was acting Pres. of Del. College, 1859-70. College Ave. & Pa. RR., **Chrysler Corp. Del. Parts Plant** (O.appl.) completed 1948, with 16 as. of bldgs., serving dealers in 14 states. **SIDE TRIPS:** (A) Take St.896 (R) from Newark 3.5^m to **Del.-Pa. Line**, where side Rd. leads (R) 0.1^m to **Mon.** on site of marker set by Mason & Dixon in 1765 in their survey to est. Pa.-Md.'s boundary line; marker was used later to locate Mason-Dixon line under Mo. Compromise.

(B) Take St.896 (L) 2.5^m to J. with Rd. leading (R) 0.2^m to **Welsh Bapt. Ch.** (O.appl. meetings 3rd Sun.in month.1746), whose congregation was org. c.1701 by group of Primitive Bapts. who in that yr. emigrated to Amer. At 3.5^m is **Cooch H.** (N.O.1760.upper story added 1865), columns of whose side-porch were cut from old ships' masts. Here is mon. comm. site of only military fight of Rev. on Del. soil, **Skirmish of Cooch's Bridge**, Sept. 3, 1777.

(R) here 1^m & then (R) again to **Iron Hill** (334'), highest pt. in Del. where iron was formerly mined.

11^m J. with St.71 on which side trip cont. (S). 18^m **Middletown** which has a few int. old bldgs.

Take St.4 (R) here 1^m to **Cochran Grange** (1845.Gr.Rev.).

19^m Old **St. Anne's Ch.** (Episc.O.appl.1768), one of finest old chs. in Del. 23^m J. with US13 (see).

St.2 cont. (SW) from Newark to **DEL.-MD. LINE**, 15.5., short distance beyond which lane leads (L) to **Tangent Stone** placed by Mason & Dixon in 1765 at inters. of Del., Md. & Pa. boundaries.

VI. WILMINGTON (S) to ST. GEORGES. 15.5. US13

2. OLD HOOK FARM (N.O.oldest sec.c.1660.wing 1763.other adds.1860), built on land owned by Peter Jacquet, vice-director of Dutch Colony, on S. shore of Del. R. **3. FARNHURST**, at J. with hy. leading (L) 2^m to **Del. Mem. Bridge** (toll) across Del. R., 4-lane span with vertical clearance of 175', whose construction, at cost of \$40,000,000, was begun late in 1948. **3.5. J. with Landers Lane** leading (L) 0.5^m to **Stanwyck** (N.O.1820.Fr.Ren.), built by Huguenot Immigrants. **4. DEL. ST. HOSPITAL** for mentally ill. **6.5. J. with US40** (see). **9.5. BUENA VISTA** (N.O.1846.

later adds.), built by J. M. Clayton, Chief Justice of Del., U.S. Sen. & Secy. of St. under Zachary Taylor. H. has many fine paintings, incl. one of Queen Elizabeth by Nicholas Hilliard & several by Gilbert Stuart. **14. DAMASCUS** (N.O.c.1790) built by Jesse Higgins, author of pamphlet entitled "Samson Against the Philistines" (1804) advocating arbitration as substitute for lawsuits; Del. lawyers bought up whole edition, which, however, was republished. **14.5. LINDEN HILL** (N.O.), birthpl. of Anthony Higgins, U.S. Sen. & defense counsel in case of Neal vs. Del. which est. principle that Negro accused of crime had right to trial by "jury of his peers"; on this case U.S. Supreme Court based decision ordering new trial for "Scottsboro Boys" in 1935. **15.5. ST. GEORGES**, bisected by Del. & Chesapeake Canal, was in 18th cent. important stop on King's Hy. Broad St., N. St. Georges, **Sutton H.** (N.O.1802.fine inter.).

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Gen. Info.: Board of Trade, Greater Nat. Capital Committee in lobby of Evening Star Bldg., 11th & Pennsylvania Ave. RR. Sta.: Union Sta., Massachusetts & Delaware Aves. NE. for Atlantic Coast Line RR., B. & O. RR., C. & O. RR., Norfolk & Western RR.; Pennsylvania RR.; Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac RR.; Seaboard RR. & Southern RR. Buses: Greyhound Terminal, 12th & New York Ave. NW.; Trailways Bus Depot, 1201 New York Ave. NW. Air: Washington Nat. Airport, Mt. Vernon Hy. 3.5mi NW. Steamship Pier: Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co., 1427 H St. NW., to Norfolk (carries automobiles). Sightseeing Buses: Gray Line Terminal, 1315 New York Ave. NW. Tours of city & environs start from Union Sta. & central pts. in downtown sec. River Excursions: Potomac R. Line, 7th St. & Main Ave. SW., & Wilson Line Inc., 7th St. Wharves, SW. Accom.: All types in city & vic. Street Arrangement: Washington is divided into 4 secs. (NW., NE., SW. & SE.) by N. Capitol, E. Capitol & S. Capitol Sts. N-S Sts. are numbered; E-W Sts. are lettered (omitting J St. & ending with W St.). "Second Alphabet" Sts. composed of 2-syllable names follow & after that "Third Alphabet" Sts. Diagonal avenues are named for States. Concert Halls: Constitution Hall, 18th & D St. NW., & Coolidge Music Auditorium, Lib. of Congress. Art Galleries & Museums (see Pts. of Int.). Recreation: Excellent recr. facils. in city's pks. Football: Griffith Stadium, 7th & Florida Ave. NW., & on Cath. Univ. campus. Polo: In W. Potomac Pk. (May 1 to Oct.). Swimming: Many pub. pools for Negroes & for whites. Indoor sports events at the Uline Arena, 3rd & M Sts. NE. Annual Events: Inauguration of Pres. (every 4th yr. on Jan.20). Cherry Blossom Festival (no fixed date; usually end of Mar. or beginning of Ap.). Christmas Eve.: Lighting of the community tree in ellipse by the Pres.

Within the District of Columbia, whose area of c.70 square miles is today almost entirely occupied by the City of Washington, live about 800,000 people, & in suburban Virginia & Maryland, some 300,000 more. The lives of this million largely revolve around the District's two major industries—government & politics. During World War I the population grew enormously. With the great depression of the '30's, government activities expanded once more & they continued to expand, with World War II & the boom in government functions during the postwar period.

The rectangle of the District pushes northeast into Maryland; its southwestern side, however, has a natural boundary on the Potomac facing Virginia. At the southeast angle of the District, the Potomac & Anacostia Rivers meet. The Anacostia branches off north here through the eastern section of the city.

The broad Mall is the great axis around or near which are grouped most of the public bldgs. It runs from Lincoln Memorial, at Memorial Bridge on the Potomac, northeast to Capitol Hill, imposingly crowned by the domed Capitol. Not quite halfway between Lincoln Memorial & the Capitol, on a little eminence, rises the mighty obelisk of the Washington Monument. Here is a transverse axis, from which the White House can be seen across the Ellipse on the one hand & the gleaming white temple of the Jefferson Memorial, across the Tidal Basin, on the other.

Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the original planner of the city, laid it out in conventional gridiron pattern; but on the "grid" he imposed a series of diagonal avenues, & this addition has given Washington a number of charming "circles" & vistas at points where streets & avenues meet.

The L'Enfant Plan was considerably obscured by the city's growth during the 19th century. It was in the early 1900's that the Federal Government made a determined effort to return to the spirit, if not the letter, of the original layout. The result has been impressive. The Mall was cleared of unsightly obstructions. The majestic vista

from the Potomac to Capitol Hill was restored. Capitol Hill itself was developed with the Senate & House Office Bldgs. & the Supreme Court Bldg., the latter erected approximately on the site which L'Enfant had intended for it. A magnificent plaza was cleared to connect the Capitol grounds with the great Union Station. Both sides of the Potomac have been reclaimed for parks & parkways. The lowlands along the Anacostia River have been filled in & parked. Rock Creek has been reclaimed as a park extending through the heart of the city. Only old Tiber Creek, which flowed through the Mall from Capitol Hill westward & which L'Enfant planned to use for a "cascade & a grand fountain," has disappeared entirely. Washington has a great many trees; it is said to have more of them than any other American city. In the spring, when the magnolias are in bloom, the capital is at its best.

Most of the great public bldgs. have been concentrated in a comparatively small area at the city's south end, between Pennsylvania Avenue & the south side of the Mall. The greatest concentration is in the so-called Triangle between Pennsylvania & Constitution Avenues, where are located 12 huge structures. The result has been a serious traffic problem for which no solution has as yet been worked out.

The styles of the public bldgs. reflect the various periods in which they were erected. The charming White House belongs to the late 18th century. To the west of it the old State Department Bldg. illustrates the least attractive developments of post-Civil War architecture. The Treasury, to the East, is beautiful Greek Revival. The Capitol, magnificently placed on Capitol Hill, from which its lofty dome dominates the Mall, is Roman classic, in the Jefferson-Palladian vein. The Senate & House Office Bldgs., near-by, are restrained modern-classic, inspired by French models. The Supreme Court is a huge, white marble temple. The Union Station was inspired by Beaux Arts trends made popular by the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. The Folger Library, by Paul Cret, is one of the most successful modern bldgs. in the city. The Triangle Bldgs., planned in the 1920's, have been characterized as Italian palaces. Their colonnaded façade on Constitution Avenue is truly formidable.

More recent government structures have tended toward modern functional. The Department of Interior & the War Department (now occupied by the State Department) Bldgs. are good examples. The recently erected National (Mellon) Gallery, on the Mall, although simple in design, is a reversion to classic influences. The Jefferson Memorial is a classic temple reminiscent of Jefferson's rotunda at the University of Virginia. The Lincoln Memorial was inspired by the Parthenon.

It is in its private dwellings, mostly in Georgetown & Alexandria, Va., just outside the District, that is to be found Washington's most charming architecture, mostly of the 18th century.

One of the pressing issues that confronted Congress after ratification of the Federal Constitution, was the location of the national capital. This became a matter of bargaining between the Northern & Southern states. In return for an agreement to pass Hamilton's Assumption Bill, by which to assume the debts incurred by each state during the Revolution were to be validated, the Northerners agreed on a location in the South. In 1791 a site on the Potomac, ten miles square, situated partly in Maryland & partly in Virginia, was chosen. Maryland & Virginia ceded the necessary territory. Washington selected Major L'Enfant, French engineer, to draw up a plan for the projected capital. Washington, himself, with the help of Jefferson & Madison, selected designs for most of the public bldgs. Unfortunately, L'Enfant's proposals were considered too grandiose by more "practical" men. He became hopelessly embroiled in controversies, & Washington finally had to dismiss him.

When President Adams moved into the half-finished President's House in 1800, the capital was still in embryo. His wife Abigail complained "we have not the least fence, yard or other conveniences without, & the great unfinished audience-room (East Room) I make a drying-room of to hang the clothes in." Jefferson's occupancy of the President's House brought a new & refreshing informality to government functions. He eschewed as much as possible formal & lavish entertainment. Dolly Madison, wife of his Secretary of State, acted as his hostess, since he himself was a widower, & from then on & during Madison's Presidency, she was the acknowledged queen of Capital society.

In August, 1814, after the Battle of Bladensburg, a British force under Gen. Ross & Adm. Cockburn entered Washington at twilight & burned the partially finished Capitol, the President's House & some other public bldgs. Dolly Madison succeeded in smuggling out the Declaration of Independence & the Gilbert Stuart portrait of

Washington. To hide the slightly charred timbers above the solid stone base, the President's House, when rebuilt, was painted white; hence its present name.

During Monroe's administration, public receptions were sumptuous & always in great state. But Andrew Jackson's hurly-burly inauguration ended the aristocratic era & brought a crowd of rowdy pioneer followers into the District. The capital's martrons, led by Mrs. Calhoun, established a social boycott against the wife of the Secretary of War, John H. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton had been Peggy O'Neale, daughter of a tavern keeper. It is said Calhoun lost his chance at the Presidency because of Jackson's anger at Mrs. Calhoun. Foreigners of the 1830's & 40's were not greatly impressed by the capital. Charles Dickens called it a "monument raised to a deceased project." The city streets were still ill-lit &, in rainy weather, bogged in mud. Houses were few & far between.

In 1846, Alexandria, which had been part of the District, was returned to Virginia at the request of that state. During Polk's term, Washington became an important station on the Underground Railway. An unsuccessful slave-running incident of 1848 caused a great stir in the capital. In 1854 "Know Nothings" brazenly raided & seized the half-finished Washington Monument & in their frenzy of anti-Catholicism & xenophobia destroyed one of the stones contributed to the monument by the Pope. John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859, only 65 miles away, greatly aggravated the slavery issue in Washington, where Southern sympathizers were strong. With election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, the "irrepressible conflict" became inevitable, although Lincoln himself hoped for peace & compromise. He ended his inaugural address with the words: ". . . we are not enemies but friends, we must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection." Fort Sumter fell April 13, 1861, & War between the States followed. Federal troops poured into the city & Confederate forces were massed about 30 miles southwest. A few hours after the Battle of Bull Run, the wounded began to arrive & from then on Washington became the center of military activities. Franklin Park, during the war, was filled with tents & military equipment. Before the end of 1861 more than 150,000 soldiers were encamped in or near the city. It was a returning group of these weary foot soldiers, singing "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in his grave," that inspired Julia Ward Howe to write the words of her "Battle Hymn of the Republic" at the Willard Hotel.

After the Battle of Bull Run in 1861, the Confederates might have taken the almost defenseless city, & in 1864, Gen. Early's command reached Silver Springs, now a northern suburb, but failed to invade the capital. A few days after Gen. Lee's surrender, the city was stunned by news of Lincoln's assassination at Ford's Theater. Vice-President Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln & sought to carry out his plan to conciliate the South, came into conflict with the Northern radicals, led by the implacable Thaddeus Stephens. He was impeached & finally acquitted by a margin of only one vote. Grant's administrations marked the beginning of the post-Civil War era of graft & lavish display, temporarily interrupted by the "Black Friday" panic of 1869 & the Credit Mobilier scandals. But the Grant administrations brought great civic improvements. In 1871 Congress gave the District a territorial form of government, which, under leadership of Alexander Shepherd, practically rebuilt the city. The drive for great public works ended rather abruptly with the panic of 1873. In 1878 the "organic act" was passed by which the District became a municipal corporation managed by three commissioners appointed by the President. The citizens were given no participation in the city government. This commission form of government has continued to the present day.

Theodore Roosevelt's administration, following the assassination of McKinley in 1901, introduced an era in a way reminiscent of Jackson's time. William Allen White wrote: "He filled the White House with all sorts & conditions of men: Western bull-whackers, city prize fighters, explorers, rich men, poor men, an occasional black man, editors, writers; . . . He talked state secrets . . . so that reporters could hear."

Wilson's first administration ushered in an era of reform legislation. His second administration, during World War I, brought a flood of military activities, but his long illness & the bitter opposition in Congress to his foreign policy & to the League of Nations created, a "social-political atmosphere . . . of bleak & chill austerity." The Wilson era was followed by the high, wide & handsome days of political scandals under Harding. The most notable achievement of the Coolidge administration, as far as Washington was concerned, was the inauguration of the huge Federal Triangle

development. Hoover's incumbency was marked by the great depression & the march into Washington of the "bonus army" of unemployed veterans, culminating in a clash with Federal troops.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term ushered in the "New Deal" relief & works projects & many of the "alphabet" agencies had their hqs. in Washington. His long incumbency saw the completion of the Federal Triangle & erection of many new government structures, mightiest of which is the Pentagon.

Soon after Pearl Harbor the capital emerged as an armed camp. With Roosevelt's death in 1945, Washington witnessed one of the most impressive funeral marches in the nation's history. Vice-Pres. Truman succeeded to the Presidency & his 2nd term election in 1948 upset all the predictions of the public opinion polls. Truman's "Plain Deal" continues many of the New Deal's reform policies inaugurated by Roosevelt. In 1949 the Trumans moved to Blair House so that the White House could undergo much needed repairs.

During World War II the city became once more a military beehive & a world capital. It has remained the center of international politics ever since.

From the beginning of the Republic, Congress has been, on the whole, a liberal patron of the arts. The relationship between government & art has been largely impersonal & financial. Art contracted for by the government has been conservative, following, always at a considerable distance, the fluctuations of American taste.

After the Republic's founding, the government concentrated its art program on embellishment of the Capitol. Italian artists & followers of Benjamin West's school contributed murals & canvasses, & America's early sculptors, statues. Mark Twain's quip describing the Capitol as containing a "delirium tremens of art" somewhat overstates the case against the 300 or more paintings & sculptures scattered throughout the bldg. During the 19th century, some excellent monuments were designed for the city by H. K. Brown, J. Q. A. Ward & others. After the World's Fair of 1893, came a great flowering of American art, which found an outlet in the many sculptures & murals by the newer American school in the Congressional Library Bldg. After that came a whole series of impressive monuments, of which the colossal "Lincoln" by D. C. French in the Lincoln Memorial is perhaps best known. In the 1930's the Section of Fine Arts of the Public Buildings Administration, through anonymous competitions, practically eliminated politics from awards for works of art for embellishment of government bldgs. The WPA between 1935 & 1940 contributed its quota of art.

Washington has a number of outstanding museums—the Corcoran Gallery, the National Collection of Fine Arts of the Smithsonian Institute, the Phillips Memorial Gallery, with one of the finest collections in the country of modern paintings, supplemented by outstanding examples of older masters, the Freer Gallery of Oriental Art & most important of all the National Gallery with its outstanding collection of European & early American masters.

Few men of letters & no literary movements have been born in Washington. Whitman lived there during part of the Civil War & had a government job until 1873. During this period he wrote "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed" & "Captain, My Captain" commemorating Lincoln. John Burroughs was attracted to Washington by his admiration for Whitman & lived in the District from 1863 to 1872. Henry Adams, after Whitman the city's most distinguished literary resident, spent the greater part of his adult life there. His friend, John Hay, who made his literary debut with "Pike County Ballads," collaborated with John G. Nicolay on the monumental "Abraham Lincoln." An older historian who made his home in Washington was George Bancroft. Other prominent long-time literary residents were F. H. Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Thomas Nelson Page & Elinor Wylie.

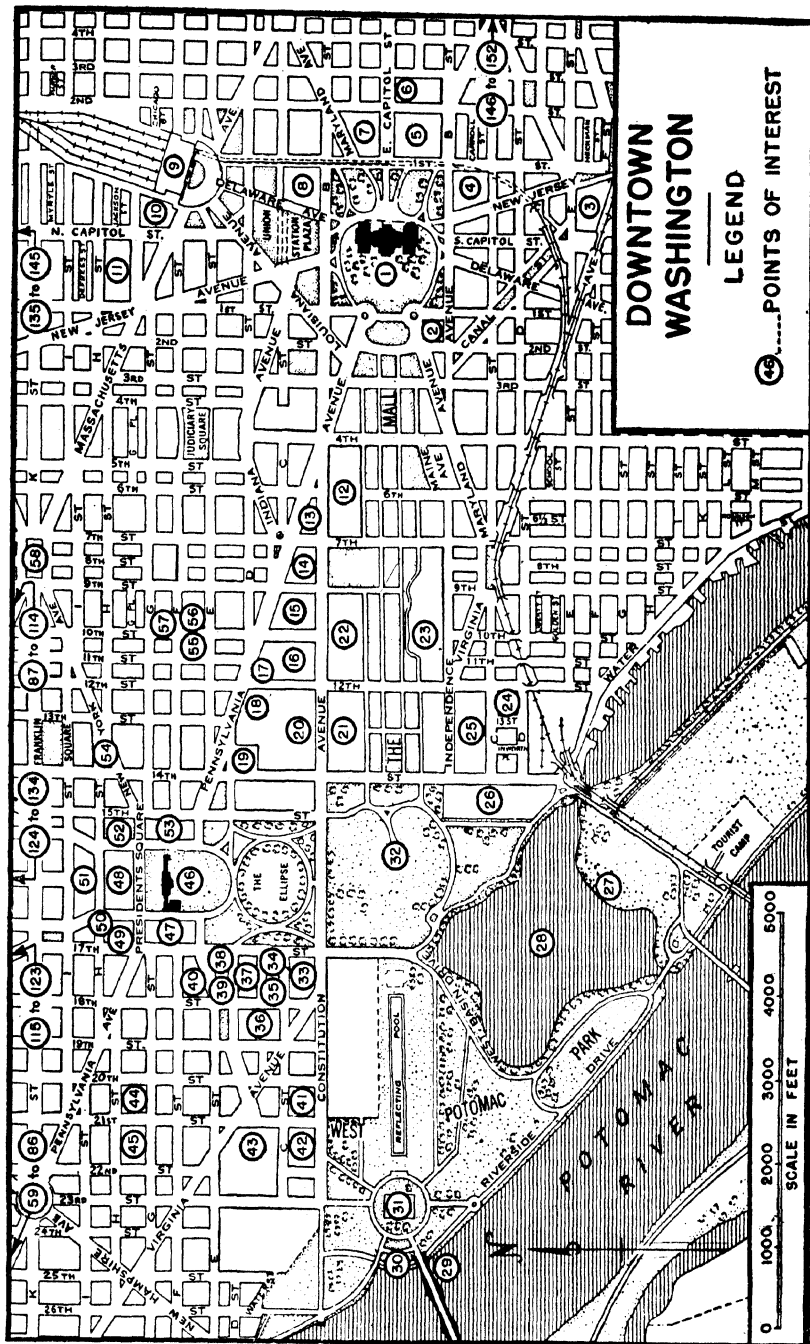
Washington is the seat of George Washington University, Catholic University of America, Georgetown University, American University & other institutions of higher learning for whites. For Negroes there is Howard University, supported by Congressional appropriations, Miner Teachers College & Frelinghuysen University.

Washington is the journalistic nerve center of the country. More than 300 newspapers & press associations, domestic & foreign, maintain bureaus & special correspondents in the capital. It was President Wilson who inaugurated the practice of holding regular conferences with the entire corps of correspondents. The late Franklin D. Roosevelt was noted for the "wide open" character of these meetings.

The population of the District is almost altogether native-born, with Negroes about 27 per cent of the total. In recent years, there has been a drive by liberals to diminish discrimination against Negroes, who are now segregated in separate schools, excluded from "white" hotels, restaurants, movie houses & residential areas, & are discriminated against in the matter of employment, even in the government. The poorest part of the Negro population lives in crowded "alleys" which it is hoped will soon be razed & replaced by decent, low-cost housing. The tuberculosis & infant mortality rates are disproportionately high among the Negroes. On the other hand, public school facilities for Negroes are in just proportion to their percentage of the population & Negro teachers' salaries are on the same scale as those of white teachers.

PTS. OF INT.: CAPITOL HILL: (1) **U.S. Capitol** (O.9-4:30 exc.Sun.&hols.guides; 1793-1865 by Latrobe & Bulfinch.dome 285' from plaza, modeled after St.Peter's, Rome); bldg. is flanked by 2 wings in which Senate & House of Representatives meet respectively. In the Rotunda funeral rites of many notables have been held. Bldg. contains paintings & sculpture by Amer. & European artists. In Statuary Hall are life-sized bronze & marble statues of noted Amers. (2) (SW) of Capitol, **U.S. Botanic Garden** (O.wks.Sat.to noon). Its \$1,000,000 conservatory & colls. rival any in world. Well-known Bartholdi Fountain is (S) of garden. (3) N.J. Ave. & E St. SE., **Capitol Power Plant** (1910). (4) Cor. of Independence & N.J. Aves., **House Office Bldg.**, on S. side of Capitol (O.1906 by Carrère & Hastings). Pedestrian subway leads from this bldg. to Capitol. (5) **Lib. of Congress** (O.Mon.-Sat.9 a.m.to 10 p.m.Sun.11:30-10 p.m.), housed in 2 massive bldgs. (E) of Capitol: Main Bldg., gray sandstone Ital. Ren. 1889-97 by Washington architects, & white marble Annex (1939) harmonizing with near-by Folger Lib. & Supreme Court Bldg. The low dome, grand stairway & Neptune Fountain are notable. Lib. contains more than 6,000,000 books besides mss. & records. The orig. Decl. of Ind. & the Constitution are exhibited here. In Coolidge Auditorium famous chamber music is played on lib.'s own Stradivari instruments. (N) of Annex is (6) **Folger Shakespeare Lib.** (O. wks.9-5 exc.Wed.;mod.Class.1932.by Paul P.Cret), housing one of greatest colls. of Shakespeariana, incl. famous Vincent Folio & reprod. of Elizabethan theater. Brenda Putnam's statue of Puck faces the Capitol from a small formal garden. (7) Cor. E. Capitol & 1st St. NE., **Supreme Court Bldg.** (O.wks.9-4:30;Sat.9-12.guides. 1935 by Cass Gilbert), glittering white marble temple, with monumental entrance & Corinthian columns. Huge allegorical figures by Jas. E. Fraser; 9 pediment figures by Rbt. Aitken. **Mem. Hall** (O.Mon.when Court is in session). Elaborate Courtroom is where Supreme Court, the tribunal of last resort on Fed. laws, convenes. (8) Cor. 1st & B Sts. NE., **Senate Office Bldg.** (O.1906.adds.by Wyeth & Sullivan) on N. side of Capitol. Below rotunda of bldg. is terminus of subway with sm. electric cars shuttling bet. it & Capitol. (9) **Union Sta.** (1907.Rom.Class.by Dan H.Burnham), monumental facade of white Vt. marble based on 3 great triumphal arches. Concourse is designed to accommodate great crowds during Presidential inaugurations & other important events. Opp. is **Columbus Mem. Fountain** by Lorado Taft with figures representing Old & New Worlds. (10) Cor. N. Capitol & Mass. Ave., **City P.O.** (1914.remod.1933 by Dan.H.Burnham.white Ital.marble) harmonizes with Union Sta. (11) N. Capitol & G Sts., **Gov. Printing Office** (10-3. wks.conducted tours at Bldg. No. 3). Massive red brick structure is largest printing plant in the world. (12) Constitution Ave. bet. 4th & 7th Sts., **Nat. Gallery of Art** (O.wks.Sun.2-10;1941.Class.by John R. Pope), one of finest & most Mod. mus. in world. Contains famous Kress & Mellon colls. of Ital. art, unsurpassed in Amer., covering Ital. painting & sculpture from 13th to 18th cent. Gallery & nucleus of exhibits were gift of Andrew Mellon. Secy. of Treasury (1921-23). Many of its Flemish, German, Dutch, Sp., Fr., Brit. and early Amer. paintings have never before been open to public. Recently some important Whistler & Sargent paintings have been acquired. Chester Dale's coll. plus many other treasures, ancient & medieval, make it a mecca not only for all art lovers but for all who visit Washington.

(E) OF ELLIPSE & (N) OF MALL: Here is Fed. Triangle consisting of group of 12 massive Gov. bldgs.: (13) Pa. & Constitution Aves., bet. 6th & 7th Sts., **Apex Bldg.**, housing **Fed. Trade Commission**, is at apex of Fed. Triangle (O.wks.Sat.till noon.1938 by Chicago architects). (14) Constitution Ave. bet. 7th & 9th Sts., **Nat. Archives** (O.wks.Sat.till noon.by John Russell Pope.completed 1935.pure Class. with Corinthian columns). Here German & Jap surrender papers are exhibited. (15)



Pa. to Constitution Aves., 9th & 10th Sts., **Dept. of Justice Bldg.** by Phila. architects, completed in 1934. It incl. **Fed. Bureau of Investigation** (O.wks.conducted tours). (16) Constitution Ave. bet. 10th & 11th Sts., **Bureau of Internal Revenue** (O.wks.1930.monumental facade & marble Doric colonnade. (17) Pa. Ave., 11th & 12th Sts., **Old P.O. Bldg.** (O.wks.1899.medieval type.315' tower with 4 moon-colored clock faces) houses **Gen. Accounting Office**. (18) Within triangle on Pa. Ave. at 12th St., NW., is **P.O. Dept. Bldg.**, completed 1934 by Delano & Aldrich, N.Y. **Benj. Franklin Sta.** is on ground fl. with statue of Franklin by Wm. Zorach. Bldg. incl. philatelic exhibit & sales room. (19) Cor. 14th & D Sts., **District Bldg.** (O.daily 9-4:30.by Cope & Stewardson.1908). (20) Constitution Ave. bet. 12th & 14th Sts., **Labor-Interstate Commerce Group** (O.wks.completed 1934.by Arthur Brown) incl. **Labor Dept.**, **Inter-State Commerce Dept.** & **Departmental Auditorium**. In latter, Atlantic Pact was signed Ap. 1949. (21) Constitution Ave. bet. 12th & 14th Sts., **Commerce Dept. Bldg.** (O.wks.completed 1932.by York & Sawyer. Ital.Ren.). Bldg. has 15 entrances & 8^m of corridors. It incl. **Aquarium** (O.daily 9-4:30), also **Patent Office**. (22) Constitution Ave. & 10th Sts., **Natural Hist. Bldg.** (O.wks.Sun.aft.1910.Hornblower & Marshall), world's largest coll. of anthropology, biology & geology material.

(S) OF THE MALL & W. TO POTOMAC R.: (23) **Smithsonian Institution Group** consisting of **Smithsonian Bldg.**, 9th & Adams Dr. SW. (O.daily.1852 by Jas.Renwick), a cluster of towers, turrets & pinnacles. At Constitution Ave. & 10th St., **New Nat. Mus.** with natural hist. exhibit. At 9th & Jefferson Dr. SW., **Arts & Industries Bldg.** whose exhibits incl. Lindbergh's plane "Spirit of St. Louis," Wiley Post's "Winnie May," & Wright's "Kitty Hawk." At Independence Ave. & 12th St., **Freer Gallery of Art** (O.daily 1923.designed by Chas.A.Platt), containing Whistler & Asiatic colls., etc. The Peacock Rm. is especially int. (24) 12th & C Sts. SW., **Central Heating Plant** (O.1934.by Paul P.Cret), forceful example of functional design. It provides heat for most Gov. bldgs. & avoids soot by using most modern method of reducing smoke to steam-like vapor. Carbon particles are carried off to diversion pipes. (25) 12-14th Sts. & Independence Ave., **Dept. of Agric. Bldgs.** (O.1905-30.by Rankin,Kellogg & Crane of Phila.), a gleaming white 5-story bldg. with 2 widely separated wings & miles of corridors. (26) 14th & C Sts. SW., **Bureau of Engraving & Printing** (O.wks.8-12 a.m.,12:30-2 p.m.conducted tours), greatest money-making plant in world. Here the printing of paper money, bonds, checks, revenue & postage stamps may be observed. (27) **Thos. Jefferson Mem.** (O.daily. 1928.John Russell Pope.Pantheon style with low, rounded dome & classic pediment) is on E. side of (28) **Tidal Basin**, around which grow the famous single-flowering Japanese cherry trees. When in bloom, they attract visitors from all parts of the country. (29) **Arlington Mem. Bridge** (1926-32.McKim,Mead & White) spans Potomac R. beginning at Water Gate. This bridge leads to monumental entrance to **Arlington Cemetery** (see) & conn. US1 with the South. Potomac Pk. is made up of 2 secs.: **W. & E. Potomac Pks.**, **Speedway**, **Channel** & the **Tidal Basin**. (30) **Water Gate**, an arc of 40 steps, 206' wide, which serve as seats during Sunset Symphonies. Nat. Symphony orchestra presents concerts from barge anchored opp. Gate forms a decorative buttress flanking District Side of the Arlington Mem. Bridge. (31) At 23rd St. on opp. side of Reflecting Pool is **Lincoln Mem.** (O.daily. 1922.by Henry Bacon in Gr. temple form) counterbalancing Capital at other end of axis. Edifice has broad facade & 36 Doric columns, representing States of Union at Lincoln's time. Within main chamber is heroic figure of Abr. Lincoln by Dan. C. French, illumined with impressive highlights & shadows. Murals on surrounding walls by Jules Guerin suggest allegorical events in life of Lincoln. (32) **Washington Mon.** (O.daily.sm.fee.elevator serv.at W.end of Mall, foot of 18th St.by Rbt.Mills), one of tallest masonry structures in world. It is a tapering shaft rising 555' & has 898 steps. From observ. tower is finest view of city, Arlington & Va. hills. Its int. hist. began 1783, & cont. on its stormy way until the dedication in 1885, 37 yrs. after the cor. stone was laid.

(W) OF ELLIPSE: (33) 17th & Constitution Ave., **Pan American Union** (O.wks. 9-4:30.Sat.to noon.Sun.3-6.1908-10 by Albert Kelsey & Paul P.Cret.Fr.& Sp.Ren. as well as N.& S.Amer.influences). This org. is maintained by 21 N. & S. Amer. countries to promote friendly relations. Bldg. surrounds a glass-roofed patio, in which tropical plants & birds are kept. "Blue Aztec" garden to rear has a reflecting pool & contains ancient figure Xochipilli, "God of flowers." Army, Navy & Marine

bands conduct summer concerts here. (34) 17th, 18th, C & D Sts., **D.A.R. Bldgs.**, Nat. Soc. of Daughters of Amer. Rev., incl. **Mem. Continental Hall** (facing 17th St.) with auditorium & mus. (guides). (35) **Constitution Hall**, entrance on 18th St. Its fine auditorium, seating 4,000, is used for most of Washington's concerts, indoor pageants & festivals. **Lib.** has more than 20,000 vols. of hist. & genealogy (avail. for research). (36) 18th & C Sts., **Dept. of Inter., South Bldg.** Bet. it & **North Bldg.** is **Rawlins Pk.**, with a shallow wading pool. (37) 17th, 18th, D & E Sts., **Amer. Red Cross Bldg.** (O.wks.Sun.1-4:30;1913-17 by Trowbridge & Livingstone. neo-Class.with Corinthian portico). Near it is mem. bldg. dedicated to Women of World War I. (38) 17th St. bet. N.Y. Ave. & E St., **Corcoran Gallery of Art** (O. Mon.12-4:30;Tues.-Sat.9-4:30;Sun.& hols.2-5;free;1879.by Ernest Flagg). Entrance is flanked by bronze lions cast by Canova. Corcoran colls. record chronologically development of Amer. art. Gallery also has examples of Fr. & Dutch schools; ancient to mod. sculpture, rugs, tapestries & pottery. (39) SE. cor. N.Y. Ave. & 18th St., **Girl Scouts' Little H.** (O.wks.). Inter. designed after birthpl. (L.I.) of John H. Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home." (40) NE. cor. N.Y. Ave. & 18th St., **Octagon H.** (O.fine Georg.1800.by Wm.Thornton) is actually hexagonal despite its name. The house, built for Col. John Tayloe, wealthy planter friend of Washington, has an int. hist. with Dolly Madison, Aaron Burr & most of the day's notables figuring in it. Treaty of Ghent was signed here Christmas Eve, 1814. For yrs. it was the favorite haunted house in the D.C. Since 1902 it is hqs. of Amer. Institute of Architects. (41) 20th & Constitution Ave., **Fed. Reserve Bldg.** (O.1937 by Paul P.Cret). (42) 21st & Constitution Ave., **Nat. Academy of Sciences** (O.1924.by Bert G.Goodhue). (43) 21st & C Sts., **New State Dept. Bldg.** (1941.by Underwood & Foster). (44) 20th & G Sts., **Washington College of Law**, founded 1896 by Ellen Mussey & Emma Gillett, primarily to admit women students which at that time were not admitted to any other local law sch. except one est. for Negroes. Men now outnumber women students. (45) **Geo. Washington Univ.**, bldgs. mainly clustered in vic. of 20th & G Sts. Univ. (1819) embraces 13 colleges & in addition to its day & evening classes has late aft. courses to enable Gov. employees to attend. At 700—20th St. is the Sch. of Gov. in which outstanding executives of Fed. Gov. serve as lecturers. It also has a Foreign Service branch.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON SQ. & DOWNTOWN: (46) 1600 Pa. Ave., **The White House** (designed 1792 by Jas.Hoban on site designated by Maj. L'Enfant in his orig. plan for the Fed.City), oldest pub. bldg. in Washington. Its simplicity & purity of line, as well as its charm & dignity, have gained it praise from artists & critics alike. Main approach is through the N. Grounds. S. facade faces the "Presidential Ellipse"; clustered trees & thickets hide the "President's Walk." Executive offices flank the White House proper, running (E & W). Galleries conn. with main bldg. & both conform with it in design & color. Lower fl. of White House & East Room or "Great Hall" in ordinary times are open Tues. through Sat. till noon. On W. side are the hist. Red, Blue & Green Rooms. White H. & Grounds were closed in 1949 for necessary repairs. (47) 17th St. & Pa. Ave. NW., **Old State Dept. Bldg.** (O.wks.c.1870.by A.D.Mullet.Fr.neo-Class.& baroque). Its baroque features have earned it the nickname "squirrel cage." Although the bldg. has 2nd of corridors, the expanding business of State Dept. necessitated its taking over the new bldg. on Va. Ave. (48) **Lafayette Sq.**, directly (N) of White H., is a landscaped rectangle with fascinating array of native & exotic trees & shrubs. It contains the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson by Clark Mills; also statues of Lafayette, Rochambeau, von Steuben & Kosciusko. (49) 1651 Pa. Ave., **Blair H.** (1810.late Georg.Ionic portico & Class.cornice) now temporary "White House" while Presidential residence is being repaired. Before that it was used as a guest house for distinguished visitors from other countries. House is associated with many great Amers.: Lincoln, Jackson, Van Buren, Lee, Jefferson Davis, etc. (50) **Jackson Pl.** on which is located at No. 722, **Brookings Institution** (O.appl.1931.mod.Class.), leading nonprofit corp. devoted to research & training in economics & gov. At SW. cor. of Jackson Pl. & H St., **Decatur H.** (1819.by Benj.H.Latrobe.Georg.design), home of Commodore Stephen Decatur, scene of many grand receptions & gay parties. Its owner was killed in duel with Jas. Barron. (51) H St. from Jackson Pl. to Madison Pl., on N. side of which is located at cor. of Conn. Ave. & H St., **U.S. Chamber of Commerce** (O.wks.1925). On NW. cor. of 16th & H Sts., **Hay-Adams H.**, on site of double house built in 1885 for John Hay, Secy. of St., & Henry

Adams, historian, who wrote "The Education of Henry Adams" here. Notable visitors incl. architect Richardson, sculptor Saint-Gaudens, & painter John La Farge. NE. cor. of 16th & H Sts., **St. John's Episc. Ch.** (1816.Fed.by Benj.Latrobe. alts.by Jas.Renwick), known as "Ch. of Presidents." Pew 54 is set aside for the Pres. Dolly Madison was baptized & confirmed here. At Vermont Ave. & H St. NW., **Veterans Adm. Bldg.** (O.1918). (52) **Madison Pl.**, on which are located at SE. cor. of H St. & Madison Pl., **Cosmos Club** (1818). In 1836 Dolly Madison acquired this house from her brother-in-law & from it she ruled Washington society until 1849. At 21 Madison Pl., **Taylor-Cameron H.** (1828 by Ben Tayloe). It was known as "Little White House" while occupied by Mark Hanna during McKinley Adm. (53) 15th St. & Pa. Ave., just (E) of White H., **U.S. Treasury Bldg.** (O.1838-42.Gr. Rev.by Rbt.Mills & T.U.Walter.). (N) of main bldg. is **Annex** (1919 by Cass Gilbert). (54) N.Y. Ave. & 13th St., hist. **N.Y. Ave. Presb. Ch.** (founded 1803.Class.Rev. with a graceful tower & lofty steeple), another "ch. of presidents" & an outstanding landmark of downtown reg. (55) 516 10th St., **Petersen H.** (O.sm.fee). Here Ap. 15, 1865, Lincoln died. He had been carried wounded from the theater across the street, the night before. (56) 10th St. bet. E & F Sts. NW., **Ford's Theater**, in which on night of Ap. 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth. Little is left of orig. inter.; now incl. a mus. (O.sm.fee) containing Lincoln relics. (57) 10th St. bet. F & G Sts., **St. Patrick's Ch.**, oldest Cath. parish in D.C. (present bldg.1872.Tudor). (58) 7th & N.Y. Aves., **Pub. Lib. of D.C.** (1903.neo-Class.).

GEORGETOWN: Hist. Georgetown, once a separate town, is now an integral & altogether charming part of the city, lying along N. bank of the Potomac, (W) of Rock Cr. Old warehouses stand side by side with Georg. mansions & townhouses; Negro shacks still lean against mod. & new apartments. From 1775-1850 Georgetown was a busy seaport with some of finest Amer. gun factories & flour mills. A fleet of locally-owned ships carried internat. trade in tobacco. By 1791 it was perhaps the greatest tobacco market in the country. Building of the Potomac Canal & the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal made it possible to carry \$10,000,000 worth of freight. Steam navigation & the necessity for deeper channels, as well as the RRs., destroyed Georgetown's chances of becoming a great commercial metropolis, & gradually the old town was absorbed by the new Fed. city. (59) 1623 28th St., **Evermay** (18th cent.Georg.manor house). Sam. Davidson bought the property & built the house. He was an eccentric bachelor who wanted to live alone. To accomplish this, he inserted an item into the newspaper advising people "to avoid Evermay as they would a den of devils or rattlesnakes." (60) 2715 Q St., **Dumbarton H.** (O.1780 & 1795), hqs. of Nat. Soc. of Colonial Dames of Amer., has been in hands of many noted Amer. families. Around 1805 Latrobe designed its front portico. When H. was moved to its present location, its orig. architectural composition was changed. Now Colonial Dames have rest. interior with authentic Col. pieces. Many orig. portraits incl. some by Peale & Stuart are exhibited here. (61) 1647 30th St., **Dumbarton** (1784.by Thos.Beall.Mansard roof added later). Beall's son was captured by John Brown at Harper's Ferry & held hostage until released to troops under Gen. Lee. (62) 30th & R Sts., **Oak Hill Cemetery** (est.1848). Here is buried John H. Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home" (see Ga.). He died as U.S. consul in Tunis, but his body was brought back here. Here also is grave of Peggy O'Neale, tavern keeper's daughter who married John H. Eaton, Secy. of War under Jackson, & Minister to Spain. Her spectacular career divided Washington society. (63) 3101 R St., **Dumbarton Oaks**, one of largest late Georg. estates. Until 1940, it was home of Rbt. Woods Bliss, Ambassador to Argentina, noted art collector & manufacturer of "Castoria." (Grounds O.Ap.-Oct.Sat.& Sun.). Estate was given to Harvard Univ. for Research Lib. Contains one of world's finest colls. of Byzantine art & hist. (Mus.O.9-4.wks.exc.Mon.& hols.). Here took place in 1944 the Conversations among representatives of U.S., Gt. Brit., Russia & China, that resulted in 1st draft of United Nations' Charter. (64) 1644 31st St., **Tudor Pl.** (1794.by Francis Loundes.early Fed.). Was bought by Martha Parke Custis with money left her by Geo. Washington, her stepfather. "Temple" porch of S. entrance is especially fine. The exter. details were skillfully handled by Thornton. Tudor Pl. still houses notable coll. of Washington family relics., incl. seed pearl dress of Martha Washington. (65) 3124 Q St., **Bowie H.** (1800.late Georg.), built by Geo. Bowie, godson of Geo. Washington & inventor of Bowie knife. (66) O & Potomac Sts., **St. John's Ch.** (1807-09.oldest Episc.Ch.in D.C.). (67) 3123 Dumbarton Ave.,

Foxall-McKenney H. (c.1800.Fed.), built by Henry Foxall for his daughter. (68) 3033 N St., **Beall Mansion** (mid-18th cent.wings added). (69) 2823 N St., **Adm. Weaver H.** (pre-Rev.adds.later). (70) 2812 N St., **Susan Wheeler Decatur H.** (Fed.), home of Stephen Decatur's widow. She withdrew here after the duel which killed her husband. (71) 3014 N St., **Dunlop-Lincoln H.** (1799-1800 by John Laird with pillared portico). Lincoln's eldest son, Rbt. Todd, bought the house & lived in it until 1926 (O.Garden Club's showplace). (72) 3051 M St. NW., **Washington's Engineering Hqs.** (1764.by Chris.Lehman), where, according to tradition, Washington & L'Enfant planned the Fed. city. (73) 1238 31st St., **Congress St. Ch.** (Meth.1830). (74) 1066 Wisconsin Ave., **Vigilant Firehouse.** Its company was org. 1817. (S) of firehouse is sm. granite obelisk comm. building of C. & O. Canal. (75) **Key Mem. Bridge** (1823) replaces old Aqueduct Bridge & crosses Potomac R. into Va. (76) 3508 Prospect St., **Morris H.** (pre-1800 by John Templeman.rest.). (77) 3400 Prospect St., **Stoddert H.** (1789) built by Ben. Stoddert, 1st Secy. of Navy (Ital.gate & early Amer. doorway have been added). (78) 3425 Prospect St., **Worthington-Kearney H.** (1799.by John Thompson), home of Dr. Chas. Worthington, physician during War of 1812. (79) 3525 N St., **Convent of Mercy** (Cath.1787-92.old facade & belfry). Was built as Trinity Ch., 1st Cath. Ch. in D.C. (80) 3322 O St., **Bodisco H.** (Fed.), cream-colored brick & massive proportions (O.during Garden Wk.). Here in 1840 took place the wedding of Baron Alex. de Bodisco, Russian envoy to U.S., & Harriet Williams of Georgetown. (81) 1430 33rd St., **Yellow H.** (pre-1733), oldest H. in Georgetown, but gives little evidence of its age. It is 2½ stories, yellow painted-brick bldg. with exceptionally int. inter. Several of its doors are traditional Col. "witch doors" (O.sometimes on garden tours). (82) 1524 33rd St., **Yellow Tavern** (Flemish), bright red with white trim, built during Georgetown's commercial importance. (83) 1537 35th St., **Volta Bureau,** hqs. for Amer. Assoc. to Promote Teaching of Speech to Deaf & a clearing house for scientific info. & medical aids. Helen Keller, 1893, turned 1st sod for present structure. Bureau was est. by Alex. G. Bell, 1880, with money he received as prize for inventing the telephone. This prize was created by Napoleon I in honor of Count Volta, Ital. inventor of electric battery. Bell, while teaching his father's method of "visible speech" in Boston, married a deaf pupil, Mabel Hubbard, who later founded Nat. Geographic Soc. Near-by is the Alex. Melville Bell home, now used as garage. Behind house are **Converted Slave Quarters**, picturesque cottages with many-paned windows. (84) 3406 R St., **Mackall-Worthington H.** (1800.by Leonard Mackall.gray painted brick & white balcony). (85) 1500 35th St., **Convent of Visitation of Holy Mary. Chapel of Sacred Heart** was erected 1821. In 1939, ruins of Burleith, home of Henry Threlkeld, built 1716, were unearthed. It had been burnt shortly after the Rev. The Convent was founded 1799. Chapel contains gifts of Chas. X of France. (86) **Georgetown Univ.** (Coll. Goth.) is oldest Cath. college in U.S., founded 1787 by John Carroll, 1st Amer. bishop. Since 1885 it has been directed by the Jesuits. At 37th & O Sts. are Adm. offices & Foreign Serv. Sch. Univ. owns many works of art & hist. relics. It also has a Reliquary of Saints & a Liturgical Mus. Its Lib. contains orig. script of Samuel Clemens' (Mark Twain) "Tom Sawyer." The **Astronomical Observ.**, founded 1843 by Rev. J. Curley, S.J., & **Seismological Observ.**, founded by Rev. F. Tondorf, S.J., have attained nation-wide recognition. Its Foreign Serv. Sch. was 1st in country devoted entirely to this field.

MASSACHUSETTS AVE.—DISTRICT LINE TO THOMAS CIRCLE: (87) 1 block before inters. of Wisc. & Mass. Aves. is unfinished **Cathedral of SS. Peter & Paul**, also known as Washington Cathedral (O.guides), seat of Prot. Episc. Diocese in Washington; it is an excellent example of pure Goth. 1908. Inter. embodies the lightness & grace of Eng. Goth. When completed, it will be among 10 largest ecclesiastic bldgs. in world. The completed chapels contain tombs of Woodrow Wilson, Adm. Geo. Dewey & Frank Kellogg. **Cathedral's Close**, beautifully landscaped, is open from 8-6. Noteworthy among the completed secs. are **Chapel of Resurrection** (Norman), **Nave Crypts** (2 of longest crypt corridors in world) & the **Apse**, the only departure from Eng. Goth. in Cathedral. (88) At 34th & Mass. Ave., **Naval Observatory** (O.Mon.-Fri.9-4.conducted tours 10 & 2 only; apply Chief Clerk's office for pass 6 wks. in advance). It is the official Gov. establishment to collect data for navigational astronomy, the determination of Standard Time & repair of navigation instruments. (89) 3100 Mass. Ave. is **Brit. Embassy**, charac-

teristically Eng. style. (90) 2514 Mass. Ave., former **Japanese Embassy** (designed by Delano & Aldrich); now occupied by Far Eastern Commission. (91) 2445 Mass. Ave., **Venezuelan Embassy**. (92) 2419 Mass. Ave., former home of Mary Roberts Rinehart. (93) 2340 S St., **Woodrow Wilson H.** (94) 2330 S St., **Textile Mus.** of the D.C. (O.free Mon.Wed.& Fri.), contains tapestries from 4th to 18th cents., Egyptian, Ind. & pre-Columbian. (95) 2301 Decatur Pl., **Egyptian Embassy**. (96) 2247 R St. NW., **Swedish Embassy**. (97) At 23rd & Q Sts., **Q Street Bridge** passes over Rock Cr. At each end are bronze bison by A. P. Proctor. (98) 2362 Mass. Ave., **Greek Embassy**. (99) 2342 Mass. Ave., **Belgian Mil. Attache's H.** (100) At 1600 21st St., **Phillips Mem. Gallery** (O.Oct.-June.free). Incorporated by Duncan Phillips (1918) & housed in his former home. It contains largest coll. of Daumiers in world, incl. "The Uprising." Also has fine examples of El Greco, Van Gogh, Cezanne, Picasso, Braque, Matisse & Rouault. At 2118 is former **Residence of Lars Anderson**, & nat. hqs. of Soc. of the Cincinnati, an order founded 1783 by Rev. Army officers. (101) No. 2020, former **Walsh Mansion**, girlhood home of Evalyn Walsh "Hope Diamond" McLean; now used by the Red Cross. (102) **Dupont Circle** is at inters. of 5 important thoroughfares: Mass., Conn., N.H. Aves. & 19th & P Sts. Fountain, by D. C. French, has been dismantled while the underpass is being built. At cor. of Conn. Ave. & 19th St. is **DuPont Theater** (motion picture house for whites & Negroes). (103) No. 1600 N.H. Ave., **Argentine Embassy**. (104) At 1521 N.H. Ave., **Nicaraguan Embassy**. (105) At 18th & Church Sts. is **St. Thomas Ch.** (Episc.), where Pres. & Mrs. Roosevelt worshipped. (106) 1746 Mass. Ave., **Canadian Embassy**. (107) At cor. Conn. Ave. & N St. is **Ch. of the Covenant** (1st Presb.1889), notable for tall square tower & open arches. Jas. G. Blaine & Benj. Harrison attended here. (108) On cor. of Rhode Island Ave., is **Longfellow Bldg.** (1940.Mod.by Lescaze,N.Y.). (109) At 1725 Rhode Island Ave., **St. Matthew's Cathedral** (Cath.1893.by Grant LaFarge.Class.). In contrast to its simple but imposing exter., the inter. has an air of sumptuousness, with an ornate vaulted ceiling & walls of polychrome mosaics. (110) At 1736 Mass. Ave. is **Chilean Embassy**. (111) 1320 Mass. Ave., **Peruvian Embassy**. (112) At 1500 Rhode Island Ave. (just around cor.), **Bell-Morton H.** (1889) occupied by Alex. G. Bell, Benj. Harrison, Elihu Root, Ogden Mills, etc. (113) At 1439 Mass. Ave., former **German Embassy**. (114) At 14th St. NW. is **Nat. City Christian Ch.** (1930.by John Russell Pope).

CONN. AVE.-DUPONT CIRCLE TO DISTRICT LINE: (115) 1520 20th St., **Colombian Embassy**. (116) At 2111 Florida Ave., **Friends Meeting H.** (1930.Walter Price, Phila.). (117) At Columbia Rd. stands bronze **Equestrian Statue of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan** (1907.by Fred. MacMonnies). (118) **Calvert St. Bridge** (1935.by Paul P.Cret). Just beyond bridge are 2 large hotels, Shoreham & Wardman Pk. (119) 1535 18th St., **Panamanian Embassy**. (120) At 3000 Cathedral Ave. is **Woodley**, Georg. manor house & 250-a. estate of Phil. B. Key, uncle of Francis Scott Key. (121) At Upton St., **Nat. Bureau of Standards** (N.O) is country's authority on measurements & world's largest testing lab. & institution of scientific research. **Chevy Chase Circle** is at D.C. Line. (122) At 3000 Conn. Ave. is **Nat. Zoo** (O). (123) **Rock Cr. Pk.**, an 1,800-a. area within D.C., was set aside by Congress in 1890. It extends (N) from the Zoo to 4^m beyond Md. Line. Most of it is undisturbed woodland with a profusion of wildflowers, shrubs & trees. Tastefully improved by the building of foot bridges, pic. sites & especially by good Rds. which run along the creek. At several places the cr. can be forded by both autos & horses. Pk. has 10^m of bridge paths & is a welcome refuge to riders & strollers alike, especially during Washington's hot summers.

16TH ST. (NW) FROM ROCK CR. PK. TO L ST.: (124) At Park Rd. is **Shrine of Sacred Heart** (Cath.1921-22.by Murphy & Olmstead of Washington) with elaborate symbolism & rich inter. Opp., Statue of Cardinal Gibbons. At inters. of Harvard St., Columbia Rd. & 16th St. are 3 of the city's most impressive churches: (125) **Nat. Mem. Bapt. Ch.** (1933.by Egerton Swartwout, N.Y.) with massive tower; (126) **Washington Chapel of Ch. of Latter Day Saints** (1933.by Young & Hanson, Salt Lake City), noteworthy for its perfect acoustics; (127) **All Souls' Unitarian Ch.** (1924.after St.Martin's in the Fields.by Coolidge & Shattuck.London). Congregation was org. 1877 & had as members Presidents J.Q. Adams, Millard Fillmore & Taft; also Senators Webster, Sumner & Calhoun. Edw. E. Hale, Ralph W. Emerson & Wm. E. Channing preached from its pulpit. (128) At 2800 16th St., is **Scottish**

Rite Temple, hqs. of D.C. Masons (1940.by Porter,Lockie & Chatelaine,Washington). (129) **Statue of Joan of Arc**, copy of orig. by Paul Dubois at Rheims, stands on the upper terrace of **Meridian Pk.** (130) bet. Fla. Ave., & Euclid St., landscaped with long promenades & a mall, in Fr. manner. Outstanding feature is the lavish use of water in fountains & cascades of Ital. inspiration. (131) NW. cor. at S St., **Universalist Nat. Mem. Ch.** (1930.by Allen & Collins,Boston). (132) Diagonally opp. at SE cor. of 16th & S Sts., **House of the Temple** (O.wks.1815.by J.R.Pope & Elliot Woods), hqs. of Freemasonry. Exter. developed from design of Tomb of Mausolus of Halicarnassus (7th wonder of ancient world). (133) On NE. cor. of 16th & M Sts., **Nat. Education Assoc. Bldg.** (134) At L & 16th Sts., **Embassy of U.S.S.R.** At M St. is **Hqs. of Nat. Geographic Soc.** (O.Mon.-Fri.).

NE. WASHINGTON: (135) 6th St. bet. W & Fairmont Sts. NW., **Howard Univ.**, (1867) largest & most completely developed Negro univ., nat. & internat. in scope. (136) (N) of Capitol, 3^m on Rock Cr. Rd., **Soldiers' Home** (1852-91). (137) Mich. Ave. & Franklin St. NE., **Trinity College** (Cath.1897), outstanding girls' college. **Chapel of Notre Dame** (1924.Class.by Maginnis & Walsh) received the AIA award for ecclesiastical architecture. (138) (N) of Mich. Ave. & 4th St. NE., **Nat. Shrine of the Immaculate Conception**, which when completed will be largest Cath. bldg. in W. Hemisphere. Shrine is designed as basilica, Rom. & Byzantine. N. & S. crypts & basement are thus far completed. Shrine stands within grounds of (139) **Catholic Univ.**, at Mich. & Brookland Aves., foremost Cath. univ. in U.S. (Grad. schools O.to women). (140) (N) of Soldiers' Home on Rock Cr. Church Rd. is **Rock Cr. Cemetery**, oldest cemetery in D.C. Graves date from 1719. St. Paul's Ch. within grounds was founded 1712. Noted mems. are figure on grave of Mrs. Henry Adams by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Gutzon Borglum's "Rabboni," & Jas. E. Fraser's "Journey Through Life." In Brightwood Area are remains of **Ft. Stevens**, where Gen. Early & Confed. troops were turned back from Capital, 1864. Half mile (NE) of Ft. Stevens is (141) **Battleground Nat. Cemetery** (O). Here are buried Union soldiers who fell at Ft., July 12, 1864. In vic. (NW) is **Army Med. Center**, incl. **Walter Reed Gen. Hospital** (142) 14th & Quincy Sts. **Franciscan Monastery**, on Mount St.Sepulchre (O.8-5.guides), is the Commissariat of the Holy Land. Ch. is designed like a Cal. mission surrounded by a Rosary portico. Here also is reprod. of Chapel of Portiuncula near Assisi, Italy, where St. Francis founded his order. Its rose garden is especially lovely in June. On lower level of grounds is a grotto of Lourdes. The Ch. (Byzantine & Ital.Ren.) was designed by Aristides Leonori of Rome on a tract orig. belonging to Lord Baltimore. Inter. of Ch. contains replicas of the holy places in Jerusalem, Bethlehem & Rome, such as Shrine of Holy Sepulchre, Greek altar on Mt. Calvary, the Anointing Stone, Catacombs & the Crypt of Bethlehem. (143) Just beyond D.C. Line on Bladensburg Rd. (US1 & US50) is **Ft. Lincoln Cemetery** (O.8 a.m.to sunset), laid out on site of hist. Battle of Bladensburg during War of 1812 & of Ft. Lincoln. (144) From Bladensburg Rd. to Anacostia R. is **Nat. Arboretum** with 32 types of soil permitting growth of many trees not indigenous to D.C. (145) To (W) of Arboretum on Bladensburg Rd., **Mt. Olivet Cemetery** (O.sunrise to sunset.1852.Cath.). Here are buried Jas. Hoban, designer of White H., & Mary Surratt, hanged for complicity in Lincoln's assassination.

SE. WASHINGTON: (146) Lincoln Sq., **Emancipation Mon.** (1870.by Thos.Ball), paid for by freed slaves. (147) 18th & E Sts., SE. **Congressional Cemetery** (1807), temporary burying ground for Congressmen & diplomats. John Philip Sousa, the March King, was a native of Washington & is buried here. (148) (E) of Anacostia R. is **Anacostia Pk.** (recr.facils.). In its NE. sec. are the **Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens** with 40 pools of water lilies, lotus, iris & sub-aquatics. Entire pk. is a wildlife sanctuary. (149) Bet. S. Capitol & Nicholas Sts. SE. is **St. Elizabeth's Hospital** (grounds O.), internationally known for its work in mental diseases. Est. by Congress, 1855, it has become largest Fed. institution of this kind in U.S. It is known for its medical & psychiatric staff, as well as for its excellent mod. equipment. (150) 8th & I Sts. SE., **Marine Barracks** (O), hqs. of Marine Corps in Washington. **Commandant's H.** (1805). Captured flags of Amer. Wars on display. (151) 8th & M Sts. SE., **Navy Yard** (O.guides), outstanding center of ordnance design & experimentation. Entrance Gate, Commandant's residence & the Yard Capt.'s house were designed by Latrobe (1801-5). **Mus.** contains most comprehensive coll. of rifles used by Navy & other hist. relics. (152) 4th & P Sts. SW., **Army War College** (O.87 as.) fronting Washington Channel. Present bldg. designed by McKim, Mead & White

(1903). **Lib.** is largest in military science in world. In center of parade ground is **U.S. Penitentiary** where July 7, 1865, 4 prisoners accused of complicity in Lincoln's assassination, incl. Mary Surratt & John Wilkes Booth, were hanged.

TRIPS OUT OF WASHINGTON

I. WASHINGTON (S) to MOUNT VERNON. c.15. Mt. Vernon Mem. Hy.

This hy. leaves SW. end of Mem. Bridge, skirts the Potomac, turns (L) at end of Bridge, opp. **Court of Honor of Arlington Cemetery**, traversing **Columbia I.** & passes **Navy & Marine Mem.** (seven sea-gulls in flight, rising from a foaming wave) by E. B. del Piatti at SE. end of island. To (R) of hy. is **Pentagon Bldg.** (Nat. Defense Bldg.) housing the Nat. Mil. Establishment, combined Army, Navy & Air Forces. It is largest office bldg. in world, with 5 sides, 5 floors & 5 rings. It contains every convenience for its 30,000 employees—P.O., restaurants, theatres & stores. Hy. then passes **Nat. Airport**, built on filled-in land dredged from river. **Terminal Bldg.**, by Howard Cheney, with most mod. appurtenances for handling passengers & baggage. At 4.5. from Mem. Bridge is **ALEXANDRIA** (see Washington II). At 15. **MOUNT VERNON** (O.wks.Sun.aft.sm.fee.1743.Georg.Col.rest.enlarged 1759 & 1775.outbldgs.were added by Washington.busses from Washington.sightseeing tours.boats make round-trip leaving 7th St. Wharves in Washington.).

Little Hunting Plantation, on which Mt. Vernon stands, was part of 5,000-a. tract patented (1674) by Nicholas Spencer & John Washington, George's great-grandfather. Part of Plantation (2,500 as.) came into possession of John's son, Lawrence, & finally into that of Augustine, George's father, who erected (1735) a H., which was destroyed by fire (1739). Lawrence, George's brother, built a home here (1743) & called it Mt. Vernon in honor of his old commander, Admiral Vernon. Rich. Blackburn of Rippon Lodge planned bldg. somewhat on lines of Belvoir, Col. Fairfax's H., which Blackburn had also designed. After death of Lawrence & his daughter, estate passed to George, who brought in 2,500 as. of the Spencer tract, & eventually expanded his holdings to 8,000 as. Despite this great tract which was pretty intensively cultivated, set income derived from it netted only \$2,700 annually. In 1759, Washington moved in with his bride, Martha Dandridge Custis. The Rev. & the 2 terms as Pres. interrupted Washington's residence on "plantation," which he was ambitious to make a model of its kind. He wanted to be known as "first farmer of the country." In 1797, he returned for good & died here in 1799. Estate was eventually purchased (1856) by Mt. Vernon Ladies' Assoc., which has restored H., outbuildings & grounds, with much of orig. furnishings. H. is on bluff, its colonnaded portico overlooking the Potomac & has at either side, in the rear, numerous dependencies.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) **Banquet Hall** has marble mantel, allegedly by Canova; Gobelin rug, supposedly gift of Louis XVI; portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart; some orig. furnishings. Washington dispensed lavish hospitality. The Gen. is reported to have referred to Mt. Vernon as "a well-resorted tavern." (2) **West Parlor**, with some orig. engravings & furnishings. (3) **Music Room**, fitted out by Nelly Custis. Washington admitted, "I can neither sing nor raise a single note on any instrument." Nelly's harpsichord, her music books & some furnishings of Washington's time; portrait of Nelly attributed to Trumbull. (4) **Central Hall**. Key to Bastille, presented by Lafayette, & some orig. furnishings. (5) **Family Dining Room**. Nelly Custis' high-back chair. (6) Downstairs Bedroom with some orig. pieces. (7) **Washington Study**. Two maps & a few books are all that remain of his lib., greater part having been purchased by Athenaeum in Boston (see Boston, Mass.). Other orig. are: 2 thermometer-barometers, desk & chair, mahogany bookcase, globe, gun cane, riding crop, & spectacles. Round table supposed to have belonged to Rbt. E. Lee. Portrait of Lawrence Washington, attributed to Wollaston. (8) **Butler's Pantry**; some orig. silver, etc., & others typical of period. (9) On 2nd floor, 5 bed chambers, incl. **Nelly Custis Room**, where she & her husband, Lawrence Lewis, lived until Woodlawn (see) was completed. Cradle was that of her eldest child. Lafayette Room contains bed in which he slept. Small Guest Room, supposed to have been occupied by Geo. Washington Parke Custis, Nelly's brother. (10) Six small bedrooms on 3rd floor. **Washington Room** contains bed in which he died. Also his own trunk & other orig. pieces. Martha Washington Room with some originals. (11) **Dependencies: Gardener's H. & Store H. Spinning H.**, equipped with orig. spinning

& weaving machinery. **Mus.** (1928) reprod. of slave quarters, contains coll. of Washingtoniana, incl. orig. clay bust by Houdon, only one of Washington made from life, Washington's military sash & his sword, which he bequeathed to his nephews with injunction, "Not to unsheathe them for the purpose of shedding blood except it be in self-defense or in defense of their country & its rights; & in the latter case, keep them unsheathed & to prefer falling with them in their hands, to the relinquishing thereof." **Schoolh.**, where Nelly & her brother went to school. **Kitchen**, furnished in period. **Butler's H., Dairy, "Smoake H."** (Washington's spelling). **Wash H., Coach H.** (reconstructed), which contains coach of period made by Washington's coach-maker, **Brick Barn** (1782), where "Nelson," horse which carried Washington during Rev., was stabled. Garden has been rest. as Washington laid it out. (12) Down the walk, **Tomb** contains simple sarcophagi of Geo. & Martha Washington. Both he & his wife orig. were buried in family vault on slope overlooking river, built 1745 by Washington for his brother, Lawrence. In 1831, after a discharged servant had broken into the old tomb & attempted to steal Washington's skull, John Augustine Washington built present tomb. In 1837 it was completed & the sarcophagi of Geo. & Martha Washington were moved into it. In 1855, the doors were locked & the key thrown into the Potomac. In such veneration is this spot held that every U.S. Navy ship passing it lowers its flag at half-mast, the bell is tolled & the crew stands at attention.

St.235 leads (W) from Mt. Vernon, c.3^m to **Washington's Grist Mill** (reconstructed), put up by George's father, Augustine, rest. by George. Also **Miller's H.** (reconstructed). While visiting the mill, Washington is supposed to have caught pneumonia from which he died. St.235 cont. to J. with US1.

II. WASHINGTON (S) to ALEXANDRIA, Va. c.5.US1.

Hy. crosses 14th St. Bridge at c.5. & reaches **ALEXANDRIA.**

RR. & bus conns. Busses to Washington & Mt. Vernon. Accoms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., 103 N. Albert St. Boats for hire, Prince & Duke Sts., Potomac R. House & Garden Tours (fee) in spring. Occasional tours of hist. landmarks. Inquire at C. of C.

Alexandria (sett.c.1731), located on Potomac R., was named for John Alexander who in 1680 bought the land on which city stands. Alexandria became important port during 18th cent., & business, financial & social center of NE. Va. Taverns sprang up in considerable number. There were balls, fairs & horse races. Wealthy planters & merchants, as well as the Washingtons, Lees, Masons, Custises, Fairfaxes, frequented the town, often building elaborate town Hs. Geo. Washington, who helped survey Alexandria's streets in 1749, had a H. here at which he stopped when in from Mount Vernon. Braddock, with colonial contingent commanded by Washington, started out from Alexandria on his ill-fated expedition to Ft. Duquesne. During period leading up to Rev., Washington & Geo. Mason led in adoption of resolutions condemning Brit. encroachments. With est. of Washington, D.C., as Nat. Capital, Alexandria became part of Dist. of Columbia, but, in 1846, was ceded again to Va. When, in 1863, during Civil War, W. Va. broke away from Va., it became capital of "Restored Gov. of Va." (see W. Va.). Old Alexandria lies principally bet. Washington St. & the Potomac. King St., a business thoroughfare, divides town, running from (W) to (E). Many of old Sts. are named for Brit. royalty or Amer. notables. Old Col. & Fed. style Hs. often have charming gardens which can be glimpsed from the streets.

PTS. OF INT.: Tour starts at Washington & Prince Sts., at Confed. Mon. (1) SE. cor. Columbus & Cameron Sts., **Christ Ch.** (O.wks.sm.fee.1767-73.services Sun.). Tower & cupola probably 1818 Georg. (fine exter.inter.). Designed after plans by Jas. Wren (supposedly descendant of Sir Christopher Wren). Washington & Lee attended services here. Ch. has Washington family Bible & vestry book with Washington's signature. (2) At 429 N. Washington St., **Fendall H.** (pre-1791). Here Edmund J. Lee wrote Congressional Resolution declaring Washington: "First in war, first in peace, & first in the hearts of his countrymen." (3) 609 Oronoco St., **Hallowell H.** (c.1793), where Benj. Hallowell opened a sch. at which Robt. E. Lee prepared for West Pt. (4) Adj., 607 Oronoco St., **Rbt. E. Lee H.** (pre-1795.Georg.) where, after death of "Light-horse Harry" Lee, his widow lived with her children, one of whom was Rbt. E. Lee. (5) 428 N. Washington St., **Edmund J. Lee H.** (1799). (6) 220 N. Washington St., **Lloyd H.** (1793), one of largest & perhaps finest Fed. style Hs. in town. Here Lee was notified of his appointment to command Army of

N. Va. (7) 611 Cameron St., **H. of "Light-horse Harry" Lee**. (8) 607 Cameron St., **Lord Fairfax H.** (1816), where 9th Lord Fairfax lived. (9) In 500 block of Cameron St., **Site of Geo. Washington's H.**, marked by tablet. (10) On Cameron St., bet. Royal & Fairfax Sts., **City Hall** (Market H.1817.destroyed by fire & rebuilt after Civil War.adds.). (11) 132 Royal St., opp. City Hall, **Gadsby's Tavern** (O.wks.Sun. aft.sm.fee.1752 & 1792.int.inter.rest.) consists of 2 bldgs. Earlier one, City Tavern (rest.in Georg.style). Geo. Mason drew up his "Fairfax Cty. Resolves" here, 1775, famous statement of human rights. From tavern's steps, Washington after Rev. reviewed his troops for last time. (12) NE. cor. Fairfax & Cameron Sts., **Wise's Tavern** (O), where Washington stopped on way to his 1st inauguration; now Ann Lee Mem. Home. (13) 133 N. Fairfax St., **Bank of Alexandria** (est.1792), 1st in Va. Washington was depositor. (14) To rear of Bank, at 121 N. Fairfax St., **Carlyle H.** (O.wks.sm.fee.1752.Col.Georg.alt.), built by John Carlyle, Scotch merchant, one of Alexandria's founders. Here Braddock planned his expedition to Ft. Duquesne, rejecting Washington's advice. In 1785, delegates of Va. & Md. met here, a meeting which led to Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia (1787). (15) NE. cor. King & Fairfax Sts., **Ramsay H.** (1749.Georg.Col.), oldest in city, built by an Irish immigrant, Wm. Ramsay; recently partly destroyed by fire, but is to be restored. (16) 207 Prince St., **Geo. Wm. Fairfax H.** (1752.rest.), built by Col. Fairfax, supervisor of Lord Fairfax's domains. (17) 209 Prince St., **Dick H.**, home of Dr. E. C. Dick, consultant during Washington's last illness.

(18) SE. cor. Pitt & King Sts., **Marshall H.**, where, during Civil War, Lt. Ellsworth was shot by the inn-keeper (H. was tavern at that time) for pulling down Confed. flag. Ellsworth is supposed to have been 1st casualty of Civil War. (19) 317 King St., **Alexandria Gazette Bldg.**, (est.1784.mod.), oldest continuously published newspaper in U.S. (20) 107 S. Fairfax St., **Leadbeater's Apothecary Shop** (O.est.1792. rest.), operated until 1933, & then set aside as landmark. Contains coll. of relics & account books bearing names of Washingtons, Lees, Custises, etc. (21) 212 S. Fairfax St., **Brown H.** (c.1775), home of Dr. Wm. Brown, 1st Surgeon-Gen. of Continental Armies & one of Washington's physicians. (22) 210 Duke St., **Craik H.** (c.1790), home of Dr. Jas. Craik, Scotchman, who served Washington as physician from time of battle of Great Meadows to Yorktown & attended him before his death. (23) 208 Duke St., **Coryell H.**, ("flounder" type), home of Geo. Coryell, who ferried Washington across the Delaware on Christmas Eve, 1776. (24) 321 S. Fairfax St., **Old Presb. Meeting H.** (1774.rebuilt 1836.Georg.Col.fine exter.inter.), furnishings partly orig. In Graveyard, graves of notables, patriots & Unknown Soldier of Rev. (25) 301 S. St. Asaph St., **Lafayette H.**, (1795), lent by its owner, Mrs. Lawrason, to Lafayette during his farewell visit to U.S. (26) At Washington & Prince Sts., **Old Lyceum** (c.1825.fine exter.) where many famous traveling lecturers held forth. (27) Washington & Wolfe Sts., **Alexandria Academy** (1785) which Washington endowed with \$1,000 worth of Alexandria Bank stock. Rbt. E. Lee was exemplary scholar here. (28) At head of King St. (Shooters Hill), **Geo. Washington Masonic Nat. Mem. Temple** (O.1932.by H.W.Corbett,inspired by zigurat temples of antiquity) is 400' high; contains Amphitheater, Assembly Room, Lodge Rooms & Replica Lodge, exact duplicate of one where Washington's lodge met after his death. In Geo. Washington Mem. Hall will shortly be installed a 17' bronze statue of Washington. Murals will portray story of his life. Replica Room contains coll. of Washingtoniana. Fine view from top of bldg.

At Alexandria is J. with St.236.

SIDE TRIP: On this Rd. (W) c.9m to J. with Cty.650 leading (S) from here to **Oak Hill** (O.garden.wks.c.1730), said to be oldest H. in Fairfax Cty. At c.14m **Fairfax**. Handsome old **Cth.** (1800); wills of Geo. & Martha Washington. **Mon.** comm. J. Q. Marr, alleged to be 1st Confed. soldier killed in action. **Episc. Rectory**, also known as Mosby-Stoughton (Gurnell) H. (O.appl.). Here, March 8, 1863, Fed. Gen. E. H. Stoughton was surprised & taken by Col. J. S. Mosby's guerillas. St. 236 cont. (W) to J. with US29-211 (see US29) at c.15m from Alexandria.

III. WASHINGTON (SW) to ARLINGTON HOUSE & CEMETERY via Arlington Mem. Bridge.

Hy. over Arlington Mem. Bridge leads directly to **Gate of Arlington Nat. Cemetery**. (Bus service to gate.). At Gate (R) to **Arlington H.**, "Lee Mansion," (O.sm.fee. post-1812.remod.1830.rest.), perched on hill overlooking Nat. Cemetery with Wash-

ington in the distance, on estate orig. part of 6,000-a. tract acquired by Alexander family for 6 hogsheads of tobacco. John Parke Custis, Geo. Washington's stepson, bought 1,100 as. of tract & called it Arlington. Geo. Washington Parke Custis, the grandson, built the H. His only child, Mary, who inherited it, married Rbt. E. Lee. In this H., Lee, when offered command of Fed. armies, penned his letter to Secy. of War, Ap. 20, 1861, resigning his commission. To his friend, Winfield Scott, he wrote: "I can anticipate no greater calamity than the dissolution of the Union. . . . Still a union that can only be maintained by swords & bayonets has no charm for me— If the Union is dissolved—I shall return to my native state &, save in defence, will draw my sword no more." H. has been rest. & dependencies either rest. or reconstructed. Little of H.'s old furnishings could be recovered; with few exceptions, furnishings are copies of orig. or genuine period pieces reproducing general appearance of inter. as it was when Lees occupied H. Mansion is impressive both by its situation & because of its noble proportions. The huge columns of the portico are monumental. Inter. is spacious & dignified.

Arlington Nat. Cemetery (O), reached by Dr. on (L) of Mem. Gate entrance (see above). This most noted of Nat. burial grounds covers 409 as. Interment reserved principally for officers & enlisted men of armed services. However, 1st man buried here was a Confed. prisoner who died in a local hospital. In old parts of cemetery, 3,802 refugee Negroes, who had attached themselves to Fed. armies at Civil War's beginning, were buried. (E) & (S) of Arlington H., **Tomb of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan**, famous Union cavalry leader. Near flagstaff, **Tomb of Adm. David D. Porter**, naval officer of Mex. & Civil Wars. **Grave of Pierre L'Enfant**, planner of city of Washington. Down slope, toward Mem. Gate, are **Graves of Rbt. Todd Lincoln & Wm. H. Taft**. Farther (S) of Arlington H. is Mon. on **Grave of Gen. Geo. H. Crook**, with low-relief showing surrender of Chief Geronimo. On high ground, just (S) of Mansion, is **Temple of Fame**. (W) of it, **Mon. to Unknown Dead of Civil War** on grave containing bodies of 2,111 unidentified soldiers. Farther (W) is **Old Amphitheater**, formerly used for Mem. Day services. On McPherson Ave. is **Field of the Dead**. Here are buried thousands killed in Civil War. Near-by are **Graves of Geo. Washington Parke Custis & Mary Custis**, builders of Lee Mansion. In Jackson Circle, **Mon. to Confed. Dead**, by Sir Moses Ezekiel.

(E) of Jackson Circle is **Sp.-Amer. War Mem. & Mem. to "Rough Riders."** On higher ground, **Mast of USS Maine**, with conning tower still intact. (W) of McPherson Ave., (S) of Jackson Circle, graves of World War I dead. Far to (SE) beyond Ft. McPherson earthworks, **Graves of Wm. Jennings Bryan & Rbt. E. Peary**, discoverer of N. Pole. (NE) of Maine Mem., **Arlington Mem. Amphitheater** (1915-20 by Carrère & Hastings), seating 4,000, in style of Gr. & Rom. theaters; incl. trophy room in which is St.-Gaudens' figure of "Victory" & chapel. (E) of Amphitheater, on terrace, is **Tomb of Unknown Soldier** (1931), by T. H. Jones, sculptor, & L. Rich, architect, cut from single block of marble, 16' long, 11' high & 9' wide. Front panel of Tomb is carved with symbolic figures of "Victory through Valor Attaining Peace." On rear panel is inscription: "Here rests in honored glory an American Soldier known only to God." This Tomb is Mem. to all Amer. soldiers & sailors who fell in World War I.

IV. WASHINGTON (NW) to GREAT FALLS. Va. Approach. c.13.5.

Trip starts at Key Bridge. Follow from there Canal Rd. to **Chain Bridge**. First bridge here was built 1797. Above bridge are **Little Falls**, head of navigation—on the "fall line." (f.no license). It was to get around these rapids that Potomac Canal was built. **Palisades Pk.** is bet. Canal & R. Cross Chain Bridge (L). Turn (R) on St.123 toward **Great Falls**. 6. **LANGLEY** (suburb). Here J. with side Rd. leading (L) out of Langley, 1st, to **Entrance (L) of Salona, Smoot H.**, (1801), which gave temporary shelter to President Jas. Madison & his wife, Dolly, on their flight from Washington when the White H. was burned by Brit. Dolly arrived, bringing, among other precious items, Gilbert's portrait of Washington & the orig. Decl. of Ind. From lawn they watched Washington burn. Cont. from Langley on Cty.604. At 12. Sign to Great Falls Pk. Take Rd. (R) here. At 13.5., **GREAT FALLS ST. PK.** (O.parking.sm.fee.restaurant.dancing.pic.). Falls of Potomac R. are most impressive after spring & fall rains. On grounds are remains of one of Washington's mills. At S. end of Pk., 4 of old Potomac Canal locks still extant.

US 40—MARYLAND

MD.-DEL. LINE (13.5^m from New Castle, Del.) **(W) to MD.-PA. LINE** (29^m from Uniontown, Pa.). **225. US40**

Via: Elkton, Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown & Cumberland. RRs. parallel route to Cumberland. Accoms.: Plentiful.

US40 skirts Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore, then cuts (NW) along pioneer line of travel to Ohio Valley. Sec. W. of Cumberland was country's 1st nationally improved hy.

Sec. 1: MD.-DEL. LINE to BALTIMORE. 53.

0. MD.-DEL. LINE. 2.5. ELKTON, known as Friendship in 1681 and afterwards renamed Head of Elk, which at beginning of 19th cent. was one of America's chief wheat markets & today manufactures flour. Elkton is at J. with US213 (see). At **8.** is J. with St.272.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to **North East**, 0.5^m, a busy trade center of fertile farming. S. Main St., **St. Mary Anne's Ch.** (Episc.1742.tower & cupola added 1904). W. of Main St. on old US40, **Bryson H.** (1740.frame & covered log construction). W. end of bridge across Northeast Cr., **Green Hill** (c.1780). St.272 cont., passing through 650-a. **Elk Neck St. Pk.**, 9.5^m, to **Turkey Pt. Lighth.** (1834), on one of high bluffs which form pk.'s S. shore line.

16. PERRYVILLE, where mouth of Susquehanna R. enters Bay, depending on RR. repair shops, few industrial plants & veterans' hospital, is J. with US222, conn. with US1 (see). Crossing **SUSQUEHANNA R.**, **16.5.**, US40 enters **HAVRE DE GRACE** (pronounced "haverdegrass"), **17.5.**, sett. 1658. On Concord Pt. is **Havre de Grace Lighth.** (1827). 226 W. Washington St., **Rodgers H.** (1774.later rest.store front added on street floor recently). At end of Susquehanna Bridge, **Ferry H.** (1760.stucco finish.adds.later), now an Amer. Legion Mem. H. **19. HAVRE DE GRACE RACE-TRACK**, opened in 1912. **19.5. ABERDEEN**, residential settlement housing industrial workers. At Aberdeen is J. with St.22.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take latter (R) to **Tudor Hall** (1822) 9^m, once home of actor Junius Brutus Booth & birthpl. of his actor sons, Edwin & John Wilkes Booth. St.22 cont. to J. with US1 (see) at **Belair**, 12^m.

(B) Take St.22 (L) to **Aberdeen Proving Grounds**, 3^m, beside Chesapeake Bay, Fed. reserv. on which military weapons & materials are tested.

For pts. of int. & towns on or near US40 bet. Aberdeen & Baltimore, see Baltimore Trip I. **53. BALTIMORE**, at J. with US1 (see).

Sec. 2: BALTIMORE to MD.-PA. LINE. 172.

For pts. of int. & towns on or near US1 bet. Baltimore & J. with St.96, see Baltimore Trip V. At **26.** is J. with St.96, leading (L) 3^m to J. with macadamized Rd. which turns (R) to entrance to **Oakdale** (1838.richly panelled inter.ancestral portraits), former home of Edwin Warfield, Gov. of Md. (1904-08).

46.5. FREDERICK, at heart of Monocacy Valley, is commercial & industrial center of wide area of Md.'s Piedmont sec. with canneries & shipping terminals & various mfg. plants. Town site, laid out in 1745 by Dan. Dulany on part of 30,000-a. tract known as Tasker's Chance for its 1st owner, Benj. Tasker, was sett. by Rhenish Germans from Pa., led by John Thos. Schley. Named presumably for Fred. Calvert, 6th Lord Baltimore, it grew into prosperous stopping place on main route bet. Pa. & Va. & afterward on route leading through Cumberland over Alleghany Mts. Here Gen. Braddock paused in 1755 to outfit his expedition against Fr. & Inds. at Ft. Duquesne. Inc. in 1817, Frederick by 1860 had pop. of more than 8,000, having become center for surrounding agricultural reg. Occupied by forces of Gens. Rbt. E. Lee & Stonewall Jackson in 1862 & again by Gen. Jubal Early's Confed. detachment in 1864, Frederick received & helped care for wounded after battles of South Mountain & Antietam & of Monocacy. Its growth into an industrial center followed Civil War.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Record & Church Sts., **Frederick County Cth.**, built during Civil War when 2nd cth. on this site burned. (2) Record & Council Sts., **C. Burr Artz Free Lib.** (1936), has documents signed by Geo. Washington, Thos. Jefferson & John Jay. (3) **Winchester Hall** (1843-44.Class.Rev.) is occupied by cty. offices. (4) Near inters. of US40 & US340, **Hist. Soc. of Frederick Cty. Hqs., Mus. & Lib.** occupies

Georg. brick dwelling (1807); handsome col. inter. contains large coll. of hist. relics, incl. Belt-Tyler Mem. Coll. of heirlooms. In vic. of Court Sq. are (5) **Potts H.** (1818), (6) **Ross H.** (c.1814), (7) **Mathias H.** (1816) & (8) **Spite H.** (1814). (9) 127 W. Church St., **Sappington H.** (c.1830). (10) 111 Record St., **Johnson H.** (c.1810-20). (11) 113 Record St., **Winebrenner H.** (c.1815-20). (12) NW. edge of town, **Hood College**, women's college (est.1893). (13) On grounds of **Md. St. School for the Deaf**, 242 S. Market St., are gray stone **Frederick Barracks** (1777), which house coll. of minerals & Ind. relics.

Among Frederick's more notable Chs. are (14) octagonal-spired **Trinity Chapel** (1763.cupola 1797, steeple 1807), W. Church St. near Market St.; (15) 2nd St. & Chapel Alley, cruciform open-towered **St. John's Ch.** (Cath. under construction from 1800 on); (16) Church St. bet. Market St. & Middle Alley, twin-spired **Evangelical Luth. Ch.** (c.1753.facade & spires added 1854.Goth.Rev.); (17) 9-13 W. Church St., porticoed & twin-towered **Evangelical Reformed Ch.** (1848.Gr.Rev.). (18) S. end of Market St., **Mt. Olivet Cemetery**, with bronze **Francis Scott Key Mon.** (1898), near its entrance. Contains graves of Key & his wife; of Thos. Johnson, Md.'s 1st gov.; & of Barbara Fritchie, who is comm. by granite **Barbara Fritchie Mon.** (19) 154 W. Patrick St., **Barbara Fritchie H.** (fee), is reprod. of H. in which heroine of John G. Whittier's poem, who may or may not have flaunted Union flag in face of Gen. Stonewall Jackson & his Confed. troops, lived with her husband, glovemaking John Caspar Fritchie; contains some of her clothing & belongings. (20) 123 S. Bentz St., **Roger Brooke Taney H.** (1815.fee), was residence of one-time Chief Justice of U.S. (1777-1864), best known as author of Dred Scott decision.

Frederick is at J. with US15 (see).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.73 (R) from Frederick to 8,000-a. **Frederick City Mun. For.** surrounding 77,000,000 gal. mt. reservoir.

(B) Take US340 (L) from Frederick to **Prospect Hall** (c.1732), 1.5m, in which lived Benj. Tasker Dulany, aide to Geo. Washington. At 12.5m is J. with stone Rd.

(R) here 2.5m to **Thos. Sim Lee H.** (1775). Lee, member of Continental Congress, served 2 terms as gov. of Md.

Mt. O'Donnell (1819), c.12.5m, was home of Francis Thomas, Congressman from Md. in 1830's & afterward gov. At 14m is J. with St.17.

(R) here 4.5m to asphalt-paved Rd. & (L) 1m on this to **War Correspondents Mem.**, bizarre-looking stone arch with a sculptured figure of Orpheus in niche, designed & erected (1896) by Civil War correspondent & novelist, Geo. Alfred Townsend. Names of 157 Civil War correspondents & artists appear on tablets. In 1946, it was rededicated & names of correspondents in later wars added.

At 19m is J. with paved Rd., on which route turns (R) 4m to gravel Rd.; (R) 0.5m on this is **John Brown H.**, farmh. near Potomac R. which John Brown in June 1859 rented as base of operations for his raid on Harpers Ferry.

49.5. J. with US40 Alt., leading (R) 4m to **Gambrill St. Pk.** (pic.hik.riding), 1,088 as. of mt. wilderness, straddling High Knob (1,600') on Catoctin Mt.

51.5. BRADDOCK HEIGHTS, resort on summit of Catoctin Mt., has lodging & amusement facils. **53.5. MIDDLETOWN**, rural trade center sett. in 18th cent. US40 scales **SOUTH MT.**, where on Sept. 14, 1862, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan's Fed. troops defeated Gen. D. H. Hill's & Gen. Longstreet's Confeds. in Battle of South Mt. At **58.5.** is J. with Zittlestown Rd. leading (R) 1.5m to **Washington Mon. St. Pk.** (pic.), where on July 4, 1827, citizens of Boonsboro (see below) erected in 1 day mound honoring Geo. Washington. **60.5. BOONSBORO**, sett. 1774, is quiet farmer's town. Main St., **Rose Hill** (1814) & 2 blocks (R) from Main & St. Paul Sts., **Weldon** (c.1741), both settings for David Belasco's play, "The Heart of Maryland."

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.66 (R) from Boonsboro 6.5m to **Mt. Aetna Caverns** (fee.parking. pic.), Md.'s largest limestone caverns, lighted for distance of 650'.

(B) Take St.34 (L) 5.5m to J. with asphalt-paved Richardson Ave.: (R) on this 1m to observ. tower commanding view of 182-a. **Antietam Nat. Battlefield Site**, where bloodiest battle of Civil War, with more than 23,000 casualties, took place Sept. 17, 1862. Area, though cultivated by farmers, is a Nat. pk. St.34 cont. to Nat. Pk. Serv. office, 6m, in which are mus. & lib., at entrance to **Antietam Nat. Cemetery**, containing 4,823 graves. 6.5m **Sharpsburg**, farmers' trade center, still containing some of stone & log houses built at time of its founding in 1763, figured so prominently in Battle of Antietam that Southerners called battle by its name.

(L) from Sharpsburg on Harpers Ferry Rd. is **Antietam**, 3m, where now-ruined iron works cast cannon & cannon balls during Rev.

St.34 cont. past **Site of Lee's Hqs.**, 7.5m, to **Mt. Airy** (c.1800), 8m, plain brick mansion used as hospital after Battle of Antietam, which Pres. Lincoln visited. 9.5m **Ferry Hill** (1813), is

brick mansion in which Gen. W. H. F. Lee, son of Rbt. E. Lee, injured at Antietam, was cared for. At 10^m St.34 crosses **Md.-W. Va. Line** on S. end of bridge across Potomac to Shepherdstown, W. Va.

At 61.5 is J. with St.68, leading (L) 3.5^m to 3-arched limestone **Delemere Bridge** (1833) across Antietam Cr., at W. end of which is entrance to **Delemere** (c.1776).

72.5. HAGERSTOWN, Md.'s 3rd largest city, has up-to-date-looking bus, dist., but older secs. retain charm of past. Hagerstown trades with farmers & dairymen & handles their products; its factories turn out shoes, organs, airplanes, furniture & other products. On this site in 1737, Jonathan Hager sett. & built log house. Other settlers followed until in 1762 town was laid out. During Civil War, Hagerstown, having voted against secession, prospered through supplying food to Union forces. Advent of RRs. during next 2 decades helped promote prosperity. After 1890, pop. jumped suddenly ahead as Hagerstown's development into modern commercial & industrial center got underway.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) N. of City Pk., **Hager H.** (1739), built by Hagerstown's founder, Jonathan Hager. (2) Hager Pk., Frederick & Hager Sts., **Hager Mill** (1791), little changed, having orig. water wheel. (3) Potomac & Church Sts., **Zion Reformed Ch.** (1774, much altered), which Jonathan Hager helped build (he was killed in his saw-mill while dressing logs for it), & in whose graveyard he is buried. (4) 201 W. Washington St., **Mt. Prospect** (1789), built by Nath. Rochester, Rev. Army Col., proprietor of nail factory & Hagerstown's 1st banker, who later founded city of Rochester, N.Y. (5) 921 The Terrace, **Oak Hill** (Vict.Goth.) was home of Wm. T. Hamilton, Congressman, Senator, & Gov.; in its driveway stands Hagerstown's one-time slave block. (6) Potomac St. & North Ave., **Cannon Pk.**, contains cannon cast in France (1757), captured by Sp. from Napoleon's forces & sent to Ft. Morro in Cuba, where it was taken by Amers. in Battle of Santiago (1898). (7) **City Pk.** (50 as. baseball, tennis, playground, bandstand, zoo), is area of natural woodland with L., springs & streams. (8) In City Pk. is **Washington Cty. Mus. of Fine Arts** (opened 1931); has works by Gutzon Borglum, Gustave Courbet, Andre Derain, Paul Gauguin, Auguste Rodin & others. (9) 21 Summit Ave., **Washington Cty. Free Lib.** (est.1901), one of nation's 1st city. libs. (10) Potomac St. & William Lane, **Rose Hill Cemetery**, in which are graves of 5,000 Confed. soldiers killed at Antietam & South Mt., contains **Confed. Mon.** (1877) & **Kennedy Mon.** (1919), erected by Md. Jews to honor Thos. Kennedy, buried beneath it, for his campaign for legislation granting civil rights to Jews, which he won in 1826. (11) 9 N. Potomac, **Gruber Almanac Co.**, publishers of "Hagers-Town Town & Country Almanack" (founded 1797). (12) 403 N. Prospect St., **M. P. Möller Organ Works**, founded by Mathias Peter Möller (1880), one of largest factories of its kind in world. (13) Pennsylvania Ave. & Park Lane, **Fairchild Aircraft Corp. Plant**, (founded 1926).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.64 (R) from Hagerstown to J. with Pangborn Blvd., c.1.5^m.

(R) here to **Pangborn Corp. Plant**, world's biggest factory of steel treating & sandblasting facing **Pangborn Pk.**

St.64 cont. to J. with St.62, 4^m; turn (L) here to **The Hive** (1790), 5^m, built by Rev. War veteran, Col. Wm. Fitzhugh.

(B) Take St.65 (L) from Hagerstown to **Rockland** (1808), 7.5^m, 24-room brick mansion built by Col. Frisby Tilghman on his 10,000-a. estate.

US40 passes over modern concrete bridge, **79.5.**, paralleling **Old Conocheague Bridge** (1819). At 82.5 is J. with macadam Rd. leading (R) 0.5^m to **Stafford Hall** (1832). **84. CLEARSRING**, rural trading center, named for large spring.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take macadam Rd. (R) from Clearspring 2^m to **Montpelier** (c.1770).

(B) Take macadam Ft. Frederick Rd. (L) from Clearspring 4.5^m to **Jacques H.** (c.1766), in front of which is log cabin (c.1755). Ft. Frederick Rd. cont. to J. with macadam Rd. 6^m.

(L) on this 0.5^m to 188-a. **Ft. Frederick St. Pk.** (camp.pic.), extending S. to Potomac R. Pk. surrounds **Ft. Frederick** (1756.rest.), square edifice built of stone with bastions at corners of its heavy, 17' high walls, named for Fred. Calvert, 6th Lord Baltimore. Erected as defense against Fr. & Ind. raids, it was never attacked. Union forces used it during Civil War to guard Baltimore & Ohio Ry.

Ft. Frederick Rd. turns to J. with US40 at 8.5^m.

99.5. HANCOCK, which depends on sand mines & fruit orchards in vic., stands at Md.'s narrowest point, known as Maryland's Neck, less than 2^m wide. **101. FLINT H.**, of stucco-covered log construction, was residence of Ind. trader, "Old Mr. Flint," who several times received Geo. Washington here as visitor. US40 scales **SIDELING HILL MT.** (1,595'), whose summit at **106.5.** commands wide view of Potomac &

Hagerstown & Shenandoah valleys, cuts through N. extremity of 16,888-a. **Green Ridge St. For.** (pic.camp.hik.h.f.), then climbs to top of **MARTIN MT.** (1,675'), **128.5.**

137.5. CUMBERLAND, Md.'s 2nd largest city, is bustling industrial center, with RR. yards & factories, on Potomac R. at its confluence with Will's Cr. Both Rs. sometimes overflow. Cumberland has suffered heavily from floods, & up-to-dateness of bus. dist. is partly due to repairing flood damage. Tires, tin plate & steel, glass & artificial silk are important Cumberland products; city also draws trade from wide rural area.

Will's Cr. was named for Indian Will, who was living on site when 1st white settlers came. Ohio Co., org. by Va. planters & Brit. merchants to develop half-million-a. tract of land N. of Ohio R., built storehouse & trading post here in 1750. When Fr. began to advance S. to block this penetration of their territory, Gov. Dinwiddie of Va. sent young Geo. Washington to inform them their advance would be resisted. In 1754 Washington met at Will's Cr. Capt. Wm. Trent & proceeded (W), only to be defeated by Fr. & their Ind. allies in engagement at Ft. Necessity. Coming back to Will's Cr., he started building here Ft. Mt. Pleasant, renamed Ft. Cumberland in 1755 in honor of George III's 3rd son. Here, in Ap. 1755 arrived Gen. Edw. Braddock with regular troops from England. After campaign ending in disastrous defeat by Fr. & death of Braddock himself, some of his force of 2,000 straggled back to Ft. Cumberland. Ind. raids soon began forcing so many border settlers to seek refuge at Ft. that Washington, who had been appointed commander of post, found it difficult by spring of 1756 to care for them all. Attack on ft. itself, however, did not materialize. Here, in 1785, Thos. Beall of Samuel laid out settlement 1st named Washington Town & 2 yrs. later renamed Cumberland.

After commencement in 1811 of work on Nat. Rd. from seaboard to Ohio country, 1st built with Fed. funds, Cumberland thrived on trade with travelers. When Baltimore & Ohio RR. was built, 1st train arriving in 1842, it became division pt. & later shipping pt. for Alleghany coal mined in vic. To orig. settlers, mostly of Brit. or Ger. descent, were added immigrants from E. Europe, Slavs & Magyars, who came to help man Cumberland's industries. As bus. bldgs., industrial plants & RR. yards spread over riverside lowlands, residences began to climb steep overlooking hillsides.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) At confluence of Will's Cr. & Potomac R., in **Riverside Pk.**, **Green & Water Sts.**, stands **Log Cabin** supposedly used by Geo. Washington during Fr. & Ind. War, moved here from its orig. location on site of Alleghany County Cth. Here too is granite **Thomas Cresap Mon.**, honoring one of early Md.'s most noted Ind. traders. (2) **Riverside Pk.** lies S. of probable site of Ft. Cumberland, whose parade ground is now **Prospect Sq.**, Washington & Johnson Sts. (3) 118 Green St., **Dent H.** (18th cent.), where Cumberland's 1st white child, Frederick Dent, was born in 1786. (4) 512 Dunbar Dr., **Rose Hill** (1801.adds.). (5) Fayette St. bet. Johnson & Smallwood Sts., **Sts. Peter & Paul Cath. Ch.** (1818.later remod.). (6) Cumberland's chief industrial establishments are **Baltimore & Ohio RR. Shops**, Virginia Ave. & Queen St., this RR.'s 3rd largest. (7) Foot of Kelly Blvd., **Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. Plant**, best-equipped plant of its kind in world at time of its completion in 1920.

SIDE TRIPS: Take US220 (L) from Cumberland. 5.5m **Celanese Corp. of America Plant**, employing thousands of workers, normally produces artificial silk but is equipped during wartime to produce ammunition. US220 skirts Dan's Mt. (R), 2,000' high in places, named for pioneer Dan. Cresap, whose sons settled before Amer. Rev. in **Cresaptown**, 12.5m, 27m, **McCool**. 27.5m, US220 crosses **Md.-W. Va. Line** on bridge across Potomac.

(B) Take St.51 (L) from Cumberland. 15.5m **Oldtown**, strung along single street bet. W. Md. RR. tracks & weed-overgrown channel of former Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, dates from soon after 1741 when 1st white settler, Col. Thos. Cresap, arrived. Here is stone, gabled **Michael Cresap H.** (c.1765.brick adds.1780), residence of Cresap's youngest son, famous Ind. fighter.

US40 passes through **Cumberland Narrows**, natural gorge in **Will's Mt.**, which has limestone cliff more than 1,000' high. At **144.** is hexagonal, frame **TOLL H.** (c.1833). **146. ECKHART MINES.** Bituminous coal mines which have been operated on big scale in vic. since 1830's. Trading center of this mountainous coal-mining reg. is **FROSTBURG, 150.**

SIDE TRIP: Take St.36 (L) going through several industrial towns: 5.5m **Midland**, which has shirt factory & several coal companies; 8.5m **Lonaconing**, depending on coal mining &

silk manufacturing; & 17^m **Westernport**, another coal mining community at head of navigation on Potomac R., with pulp & paper mills in vic.

159.5. STONE H. INN (1818), was for third of century favorite stopping place on Nat. Rd. At **160.** is J. with dirt & gravel Rd. leading (L) 3^m to 17,000-a. **Savage R. St. For.** (log cabins, camp, pic, bath, boat, hik, riding, f.h. winter sports). **162. STANTON'S MILL** (1797, rebuilt 1856, enlarged 1900), saw long service as saw & grist mill. Just beyond is **Old Castleman R. Bridge** (1816), visible (R) from modern hy. bridge, said to have been largest of its kind in U.S. at time of construction. **166. NEGRO MT.** (2,908'), highest pt. on US40 within Md., was named for Negro member of band led by Col. Thos. Cresap who in battle with Inds. during Fr. & Ind. War was killed & buried here. At summit of **KEYSER'S RIDGE** (2,881'), **168.5.** is western J. with US219.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L). At 17^m is J. with improved Rd. leading (L) 0.5^m to **Drane H.** (pre-1800). US219 cont. to **Deep Creek L.**, 13.5^m, formed by power company dam, along whose shores are several resort settlements. At 21^m is J. with St.38, leading (L) 11^m to entrance to 4,000-a. **Potomac St. For.** (camp, pic, hik, f.hunt.). US219 cont. to **Oakland**, 26.5^m, trading center for farmers & resort colonists of vic. est. in 1851. At 35.5^m is J. with US50 (see). At 38.5^m is **Md.-W.Va. Line.** US40 crosses **MD.-PA. LINE** at 172.

US 50—MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS, MD. (W) to BLADENSBURG, MD. (7.5^m from Washington, D.C.). **27.5. US50**

Accoms.: Limited.

Known as Defense Hy. because it conns. U.S. Naval Academy & National Capital, this sec. of US50 was built in 1926. Terrain is hilly & wooded.

0. ANNAPOLIS, near mouth of Severn R. on Chesapeake Bay, is known as "Ancient City"; it is Md.'s capital & site of U.S. Naval Academy. Town also depends on tourist & farmers' trade, seafood-packing & boatbuilding industries. Its quaint old streets, even today, will hardly permit automobile traffic; it remains quiet & dignified settlement of stately old bldgs. First settlers were Puritans, arriving in 1648 from Va., who, few years later, heartened by news of Puritan successes in England, set about trying to take over provincial government. In 1655 Gov. Wm. Stone dispatched naval expedition to put them down, which they successfully resisted; but after Restoration in England, their power waned. Community, at 1st named **Anne Arundel Town**, for 2nd Lord Baltimore's wife, grew slowly until 2nd royal gov., Sir Francis Nicholson, decided to remove capital here from St. Mary's. Assembly gathered in house of Edw. Dorsey for 1st meeting in new capital on Feb. 28, 1695. Renamed for Princess Anne, later Queen of England, Annapolis was intelligently laid out with streets radiating from State Circle. Soon it became lively social center, noted for dancing, drinking & gaming. Earlier frame bldgs. were gradually replaced by stately residences & public bldgs. with fine formal gardens. During Rev., mouth of Severn R. was fortified & safe from attack, Annapolis sat out war, often entertaining troops as they passed through. Here new Congress of U.S. met from Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784. Annapolis, gradually outrivalled in prosperity by Baltimore after Rev., remained St. capital; & when in 1850, Ft. Severn, built on Windmill Pt. to protect city against Brit. naval attack during War of 1812, was converted into U.S. Naval Academy, future prosperity was assured.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) Plain brick, white-domed **State H.** (1772-93), in State Circle, housing legislative chambers & gov.'s & adjutant general's offices, replaces 2 earlier St. capitol built on this site, 1st in 1697 & 2nd in 1706. The very interesting **Old Senate Chamber**, of Georg. Col. design, was one in which Congress of U.S. met (1783-84) to receive Geo. Washington's resignation as commander-in-chief & to ratify the Treaty of Paris; it contains 2 portraits by Chas. Willson Peale. Opp. is **Old Hall of Delegates**, with retiring room containing hist. flags. Capitol's W. extension (1905), conn. to old bldg. by Corinthian portico, contains present-day legislative chambers, both in Ital. Ren. style. (2) S. of State H. is the cross-shaped **Old Treasury** (c.1695) (occupied by the Annapolis C. of C.). (3) Bet. State & Church Circles, **Government H.** (1866, remod. 1936) is Gov.'s residence. (4) Opp. is **Court of Appeals Bldg.** (1900), which houses St. Lib. (5) College Ave. & Bladen St., **St. Office Bldg.** (1939), in neo-Georg. style. (6) Church Circle & Franklin St., **Anne**

Arundel County Cth. (1824.enlarged 1892 & 1925), with domed cupola and arched veranda entry. (7) Church Circle & Franklin St., former Reynolds Tavern (1737), notable for brickwork & portico, houses **Pub. Lib. of Annapolis & Anne Arundel Cty.** (8) Church Circle & Northwest St., **Post Office** (1910), in late Georg. style. (9) Duke of Gloucester & Market Sts., **City Hall** incorporates 3 walls of Annapolis' onetime chief social center, Assembly Rooms, built here in 1764. (10) 170 Duke of Gloucester St., **Forensic Club** (pre-Rev.) once had Geo. Washington among its members. (11) 162 Conduit St., **Masonic Temple** (1770.adds.). (12) Church Circle, **St. Anne's Ch.** (1859), is 3rd on site since est. of St. Anne's or Middle Neck Parish in 1692. (13) Duke of Gloucester & Chestnut Sts., on grounds of **St. Mary's Ch.** (1860) stands **Carroll Mansion** (1735), birthpl. of Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, containing Annapolis' 1st Cath. chapel, now House of Second Novitiate. (14) State Circle & North St., **Calvary Meth. Ch.** (1923) is handsome modern edifice of Georg. Col. design.

(15) College Ave., **St. John's College** (chartered 1784) was successor to King William's Sch., est. in 1696. St. John's College, nonsectarian for men, attracted wide attention by adoption in 1937 of new curriculum based entirely on study of 100 great books. **McDowell Hall**, built orig. (beginning 1745) as residence for Gov. of Md., burned in 1909 & was rebuilt. **Woodward Hall** contains lib., which incl. about 400 books from coll. imported in 1696 by Thos. Bray for Md.'s 1st pub. lib. **Liberty Tree**, a tulip poplar, is so named for Rev. meetings held under it. College infirmary occupies **Pinkney H.** (1750), 5 St. John St., birthpl. of Wm. Pinkney, who became U.S. Attorney General in 1811. **Reverdy Johnson H.** (1750), on campus, once home of U.S. Senator & Attorney General, is now faculty residence; & **Carroll H.** (pre-1718), 139 Market St., is now college pres.'s residence. (16) 22 Maryland Ave., **Chase-Lloyd H.** (1769-74,late Georg.Col.upper stories of portico added recently), with impressive central pavilion, fine portico & Ionic pillared entrance is notable for rich ornament of inter., marble mantels, paneled doorways & impressive staircase; its construction was begun by Sam. Chase, signer of Decl. of Ind., & completed by Edw. Lloyd IV, Gov. of Md.

(17) Opp. Chase-Lloyd H. is **Hammond-Harwood H.** (1774.Georg.), now mus., with 2-bay central sec. flanked by 2-story wings; has inter. woodwork even more richly carved than that of Chase-Lloyd H; built by Matthias Hammond. It has been called finest example of Georg. architecture in Amer. (18) College Ave. & King George St., **Ogle H.** (1742.later adds.), was former residence of Sam. Ogle, provincial gov. (19) Randall Court, **Bordley-Randall H.** (1732.adds.). (20) Prince George & East Sts., **Brice H.** (1760). (21) Oldest part of Carvel Hall Hotel, 192 Prince George St., was **Wm. Paca H.** (1763), birthpl. of signer of Decl. of Ind. (22) 120 Duke of Gloucester St., **Ridout H.** (c.1750). (23) 130 Prince George St., **Sands H.**, oldest frame house in Annapolis (c.1680.rear wing added later). (24) 211 Prince George St., **Dorsey H.** (2-story part c.1685; 3-story part added after Civil War), built by Edw. Dorsey, ranking officer of provincial militia, served as Gov. Francis Nicholson's residence (1694-1709) & as provincial assembly's meeting place in 1695 & again in 1704. (25) 195 Prince George St., **Jennings H.** (1685), was bought from its probable 1st owner, Edmund Jennings, by Annapolis' 1st mayor, Amos Garrett. (26) 4 Shipwright St., **Scott H.** (1765) is described in Winston Churchill's novel, "Carvel Hall"; it is now convent. (27) 124 Charles St., **Jonas Green H.** (c.1680), said to be oldest house in Annapolis, was once residence of Jonas Green, publisher of "Maryland Gazette," Md.'s 2nd newspaper. Other old houses incl.: (28) Acton Pl. & Franklin St., **Acton** (c.1745); (29) 112 Duke of Gloucester St., **Slayton H.** (pre-1786); (30) 23 State Circle, **Brooksbey-Shaw H.** (1720), now Elks Club; (31) 160 Prince George St., **Aunt Lucy's Bake Shop** (1716).

(32) **U.S. Naval Academy** (O.9-7; no pic.no smoking in bldgs.no photographs of inter.no automobiles except Sun. 7-12 p.m.), main entrance at Maryland Ave. & Hanover St., is housed in impressive group of Fr. Ren. bldgs. scattered over 80-a. tract along Severn R. & larger area N. of College Cr. It was opened Oct. 10, 1845, under superintendency of Franklin Buchanan, later top admiral of Confed. Navy. During Civil War school was removed to Newport, R.I., & Annapolis campus became military hospital & camp. It was reopened in 1865 with revised curriculum. After Sp.-Amer. War, curriculum was again revised & new bldgs were built. Candidates for admission to Academy must meet rigid physical specifications; after graduation, they receive commissions as ensigns. June Week, when commissions are

awarded, is Academy's chief yrly. event, whose climax comes when midshipmen toss their caps high into air following exercises. Just inside bronze grilles of Maryland Ave. Gate to The Yard is **Naval Academy Mus.**, which has coll. of battle relics, ship models, paintings, arms & other mementoes. On Lovers' Lane, where midshipmen promenade with guests, are **Herndon Mon.** & **Okinawa Bell**. **Naval Academy Chapel**, (R) from the gate on Blake Road, has crypt containing sarcophagus which holds ashes of John Paul Jones, buried in Paris in 1792 & moved here in 1906. **Dahlgren Hall**, which houses ordnance & gunnery offices, used for drill & "hops". Behind it are **Thompson Stadium**, scene of Navy's home football games, & **Farragut Field**, where parades & drills are staged. **Bancroft Hall**, (L) of Dahlgren Hall, is huge, U-shaped dormitory, at whose entrance stands bronze copy of USS "Delaware's" figurehead, representing Delaware chief, Tamenend, which midshipmen have re-named **Tecumseh**; within is Mem. Hall containing, among other naval relics, Perry's flag with its motto, "Don't give up the ship." **MacDonough Hall** (gymnasium), named for victor in Battle of Lake Champlain (Sept. 11, 1814), has mounted over its running track model of steam vessel "Antietam." Depts. of languages & seamanship navigation are housed in **Luce Hall**. Adj. it lie **Dewey Basin** & **Santee Basin**, accommodating vessels belonging to Academy. **Mexican Mon.** stands in middle of The Yard. Across The Yard, opp. Bancroft Hall, are **Mahan Hall**, containing auditorium decorated with captured flags & lib., at whose entrance is **Macedonian Mon.**, & to (R) & (L) of Mahan Hall, **Maury Hall**, housing depts. of Eng., hist., gov. & mathematics, & **Sampson Hall**, housing depts. of electrical engineering. Behind Mahan Hall is marine engineering bldg., **Isherwood Hall**. (S) of Isherwood Hall is **Worden Field**, where infantry & boat drills are held. Bet. mus. & dispensary bldg. is **Tripoli Mon.** On other side of Dorsey Cr. are **Naval Academy Cemetery**, U.S. Naval Hospital, athletic fields & officers' quarters.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.2 (R) from Annapolis 2m to J. with St.648, (R) on this 0.8m, then (R) 4m on St. Margaret's Rd. & (R) 1m on dirt Rd. is **Whitehall** (c.1766), former residence of Horatio Sharpe, gov. of province.

(B) Take St.2 (L) from Annapolis to **All Hallows Ch.** (1727), 8m, whose most noted parson was Mason Locke Weems, author of the apocryphal story of Washington & the cherry tree.

(L) from All Hallows Ch. 1.2m on dirt Rd. is **South River Club**, housed in gabled white frame bldg., which may be oldest active social club in U.S., having been org. in 1722 or before.

At 14m is J. with St.255.

(L) here 3m, then (L) 0.5m on macadam Rd. is **Tulip Hill** (1745.rest.).

St. James Ch. (1765), 18.5m, has in its graveyard Md.'s most ancient tombstones, those of Christopher Birkhead & wife, dated 1666.

US50 runs (W) from Annapolis. At 3.5, is **THREE MILE OAK**, blackened tree stump embedded in concrete, on site where delegation from Annapolis met Gen. Geo. Washington on his journey there to resign his commission. 12.5, J. with US301 (see). 13.5, J. with dirt Rd. leading (L) short distance to brick **Whitemarsh Ch.** (1856. foundations 1742). Here, in 1st church on this site, Father John Carroll was nominated 1st bishop of Cath. Ch. in Amer. 14, J. with asphalt & gravel Rd. leading (R) 1m to **Bowie Race Track**, which has 1-mile course, grandstand seating 14,500, clubh. & stables. **BELAIR, 15.**, at end of ave. lined with tulip trees, is 5-part brick mansion (main sec. 1742. wings after 1900), built for Gov. Sam. Ogle. 16.5, J. with dirt Rd. leading (L) 1.5m to oak-shaded, stucco-coated brick **Fairview** (c.1785). 19, J. with dirt Rd. leading (R) short distance to brick **Marietta** (c.1736). 25.5, J. with Landover Rd., leading (L) 1.5m to Georg. Col. brick **Beall's Pleasure** (c.1795). 27.5, **BLADENSBURG**, named for Gov. Sir Thomas Bladen & established 1742, is now chiefly settlement of commuters to Washington. End of River Rd., **Bostwick H.** (1746). Bladensburg is at J. with US1 (see).

US 13—MARYLAND

DELMAR, MD. (7m from Laurel, Del.) (S) to MD.-VA. LINE (22.5m from Accomac, Va.). 40.5. US13

Via: Salisbury, Princess Anne & Pocomoke City. RR. parallels route. Accom.: In larger towns.

US13 cuts across S. part of Md.'s Eastern Shore. 0. **DEL.-MD. LINE** bisects town of **DELMAR**, rural trade center which grew up after founding of RR. repair shops here in 1859. 7. **SALISBURY**, Eastern Shore's largest town & Md.'s 2nd largest

port. The town lies on Wicomico R. and is a fast-growing city, untypical of Eastern Shore towns. Laid out in 1732, it had become in late 18th cent. thriving settlement. After RR. reached it in 1860, it became shipping pt. for farm products. Among industries are an iron foundry, brickyard & shipyard, several garment factories & woodworking mills, canneries, ice plants & meat-packing houses. Only old residence of note which escaped 2 fires in 19th cent. is **Poplar Hill Mansion** (1795), head of Poplar Hill Ave. In Salisbury is J. with St.349.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) short distance to J. with Anderson Rd.

Turn (L) on this 2^m to entrance lane to **Pemberton Hall** (1741.int.paneling).

At 6.5^m on St.349 is J. with St.352, on which route turns (L) to J. with Whitehaven Rd. at end of pavement, 4.5^m; (R) here to fork at 5^m, then (L) (straight ahead) from fork to **Green Hill Episcopal Ch.** (1773), 5.5^m.

20. PRINCESS ANNE, at head of once-navigable Manokin R., dates back to 1733. (N) of bridge on US13 (Somerset Ave.), **Manokin Presb. Ch.** (walls 1765.tower added after 1865), houses congregation org. about 1686. US13 bet. Broad & Prince William Sts., **Washington Hotel** (1744). One of most impressive houses on Eastern Shore is **Beckford** (1776.Georg.), opp. W. end of Washington Ave. at Beckford Ave. W. end of Prince William St., **Teackle Mansion** (1801). E. end of Prince William St., **East Glen** (1795), large Adam-style H. Antioch St., **E. Herrman Cohn H.** (1800). In Princess Anne is J. with St.363.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 5.5^m to J. with asphalt Rd.; (L) on this 1^m to dirt Rd., then (L) 0.5^m to **Almodington**, overlooking Manokin R., large brick house (early 18th cent.), whose living-room woodwork was purchased by N.Y.'s Metropolitan Mus. of Art.

23. BEVERLY OF SOMERSET (1786-96.Georg.fine Adam-style woodwork, stairway & central hall arch), one of Md.'s most impressive houses, was home of wealthy plantation owner Nehemiah King II (1755-1802). King family, friends of Napoleon Bonaparte's brother Jerome (who married Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore), were involved in scheme to rescue Napoleon from St. Helena & hide him here at Beverly; Napoleon died before plan could be carried out. **25. J.** with St.413.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) 3.5^m to **Kingston Hall** (18th cent. veranda & cupola added later). At 4.5^m on St.413 is J. with concrete-paved Rd.

Take latter (R) 2.5^m to **Greenwood** (pre-Rev.fine stairways & paneling).

At 6^m on St.413 is J. with concrete-paved Rd.

Take latter (L) 3^m to **Rehoboth Presb. Ch.**, oldest continuously used Presb. house of worship in U.S., erected (1705-06.windows & furnishings later replaced) by founder of this denomination in Amer., Rev. Francis Makemie, Irish immigrant of 1683.

17^m **Crisfield**, facing Tangier Sound from W. terminus of St.413, styles itself "Sea Food Capital of the Country." Fish, crabs & oysters are brought in from lower Chesapeake Bay by hundreds of fishing craft. Sedate, tree-shaded upper part of town stands on tracts surveyed in 1663; but Crisfield's real growth dates from advent in 1868 of RR., for one of whose promoters, John W. Crisfield, it was renamed. Crisfield also builds & repairs boats; manufactures fishermen's gear, packing cases & clothing & other articles; & cans fruits & vegetables.

Turn (E) 1^m from Crisfield on Main St. to J. with shell Rd.; (L) on this 1.5^m to **Makepeace** (1663.early-Virginia type.fine exter.brickwork & inter.paneling), one of best preserved of its type on Delmarva Peninsula.

35. POCOMOKE CITY is an agric. shipping center whose hist. goes back to the beginning of 18th cent.

SIDE TRIP: From Pocomoke City (R) 5^m on 4th St. to J. with dirt Rd. & (R) 6^m on this to **Beverly of Worcester** (c.1774.service wings & portico later).

40.5. MD.-VA. LINE.

EASTERN SHORE TOUR (US213)

ELKTON, MD. (S) to OCEAN CITY, MD. 152.5. US213, US50

Via: Chesapeake City, Chestertown, Easton, Cambridge & Salisbury. Branches of Pa. RR. serve reg. Accoms.: In larger towns, limited elsewhere.

US213 traverses Md.'s Eastern Shore, fertile, low-lying reg., deeply indented by inlets & R. estuaries of Chesapeake Bay, where farmers & fishermen still live & work as did their forefathers 3 centuries ago.

US213 branches (S) from US40 (sec) in **ELKTON, 0.** (see US40). **6. CHESAPEAKE CITY** stands at Maryland end of Chesapeake & Delaware Canal (opened 1829), 14^m-long, toll-free route, converted from lock canal to sea-level course by

Fed. Gov. in 1927. **11. BOHEMIA MANOR**, comprises part of estate acquired after 1662 by Bohemian-born Augustine Herman, E. Shore's most important man in his time. His grave is near present manor house, erected by Delaware's U.S. Senator Thos. F. Bayard. At **13**, is **LITTLE BOHEMIA** (1743-45, Georg. fine exter. & inter. details). **30**. J. with St.292.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) to two-&-a-half story brick **Runnymede** (1692), 0.5m, & just beyond, **Shepherd's Delight** (c.1682, int. inter. paneling & carving, hand-hewn rafters). **4m** **Betterson**, on Chesapeake Bay, is popular summer resort.

36.5. CHESTERTOWN, with mellow brick hs. overlooking wide Chester R., personifies unhurried graciousness of E. Shore living. Kent County Cth. was built on site in 1698. N. end of Washington Ave., **Washington College**, 1st college chartered in Md., was visited in 1784, 2 yrs. after Rev. Wm. Smith had founded it, by Geo. Washington, who gave handsomely to its endowment & served as member of its Board of Visitors & Governors. 101 S. Front (Water) St., former **Chestertown Custom H.** orig. a storehouse (1694) by Ringgolds, early merchants. High & Cross Sts., **Emmanuel Prot. Episc. Ch.** (1768, Vict. embellishments later), housed meeting in 1780 which chose for its new name & title the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, distinct from its Mother Church in Eng. 231-35 High St., **Eliason Bldg.** (c.1750), was formerly White Swan Tavern. 532 W. High St., **Palmer H.** was built by Capt. Palmer of salvaged ship's timbers & stone brought into port as ballast. 100 E. High St., **Wickes H.** (pre-Rev. hand-carved woodwork). 108-110 E. High St., **Wm. Barroll H.** (1735). 110 N. Front (Water) St., **Meteer H.** (1780). 115 N. Front (Water) St., **Perkins H.** has well kept sward. High & Front Sts., **Widehall** (1732-62) has unusually fine hanging staircase. 100 S. Front (Water) St., **Abbey**, or Ringgold-Pearce H. (1735, rest.), whose orig. drawing room paneling, now faithfully reproduced, was taken to Baltimore Mus.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.289 (R) from Chestertown 2m to J. with St.664. (L) on this to country lane, 2.5m; (L) on this to clapboarded, gambrel-roofed **Godlington Manor**.

(B) Take St.20 (R) from Chestertown to J. with St.298 at rural trading center of **Fairlee**, 7m; (R) here to dirt Rd., 0.3m, & (L) on this to **Big Fairlee** (c.1674, orig. paneling, mantels, & int. woodwork & doors). At 8.5m on St.20 is J. with St.21 & with dirt Rd.

(1) Take dirt Rd. (L) to ivy-covered masonry **St. Paul's Ch.** (1713, vestry h. 1766), one of Md.'s oldest continuously used churches.

(2) Take St.21 (L) to Chesapeake Bay resort of **Tolchester Beach** (bath, f. amusements), 4m, reached by auto ferry from Baltimore during summer.

At 11m on St.20 is J. with St.445, leading (R) 0.3m to **Hinchingham** (1774, notable inter. paneling & cabinetwork).

43.5. Rural trading center of CHURCH HILL is site of brick **St. Luke's Prot. Episc. Ch.** (1731, rest. 1881; notable for curved roof & arched windows). **45**. J. with dirt Rd. leading (R) 2m to **Kennerley** (1704, rest. fine inter. woodwork, 14' ceilings). **A' 45.5** is J. with dirt Rd. leading (R) 4.5m to **Readbourne** (1734, fine stairway & fireplace), built from plans which Lord Baltimore is said to have helped prepare. **53. CENTERVILLE** was laid out in 1792. S. Liberty St., **St. Paul's Prot. Episc. Ch.** has sacred vessels presented by Queen Anne. Railroad Ave. & Banjo Lane, **Yellow Brick H.** W. side of Commerce St., S. of Water St., **Palmer H.**

At **53.5**, is J. with St.18.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) to J. with dirt Rd., 2.7m.

(R) here 2m to **Walnut Grove** (1681-85, gambrel-roofed sec. later), perhaps oldest house in Queen Annes Cty.

St.18 cont. to **Reed's Creek H.** (1776, notable entrance, hand-hewn floors & paneled walls), 2.8m. At 3.2m is J. with Rd. leading to Tilghman Neck, on which route turns (R) to fork, 4.3m; (L) here to half-story **Blakeford** (oldest secs. late 17th & early 18th cent.), 5.5m. Box gardens are Md. showplace.

Rural trading center of **WYE MILLS**, **60.5**. Here is **Wye Oak**, one of largest oaks in U.S., 95' high with branches spreading 165', thought to be 4 centuries old. **Old Wye Ch.** (1722, rest. 1948), is seat of one of Md.'s 1st parishes. Wye Mills is at J. with US50, which tour now follows (S).

SIDE TRIP: Take US50 (R) from Wye Mills to J. with dirt Rd., 1.5m.

(L) on this 1m to **Cloverfields** (c.1730, notable for vitreous-coated brick of exter. & fine woodwork of inter.), overlooking Wye R.

US50 cont. to J. at 3.5m.

(L) here 4.3m to **Wye Plantation**. Its mansion (1747), overlooking Wye R., was home of Wm. Paca, signer of Decl. of Ind. & twice Gov. of Md., whose tomb is in family graveyard.

US50 cont. to **Bloomingtondale** (central sec.1792.SE.wing earlier.older bldg. is miller's H. 1698), 3.7m, one of Queen Annes Cty.'s most distinguished Georg. mansions. Two-story hexagonal portico is only one of kind in Md. St.404 bridges Kent Narrows, 12m, to Kent I., 1st sett. place in Md. At 16m, **Stevensville** is J. with St.18, leading (R) 4m to **Love Pt.** (bath. f.accoms.), summer resort. Here ferry boat conns. to Baltimore. At 18.5m is J. with St.33. [Here US50 turns (R) 0.4m to **Matapeake**, terminus of ferry line from Annapolis.] Cont. straight ahead on St.33 to J. with dirt Rd., 23m.

(R) on this 3m to **Kent Ft. Manor** (c.1640.one-&-a-half-story bldg., weatherboarded), one of Md.'s beautiful old Hs. It was one of bldgs. erected soon after Wm. Claiborne's orig. trading post on 1st sett. site within Md. burned in 1638. St.33 cont. to ferry to Claiborne, 24.5m.

At 66.5. is J. with St.565 (old US213).

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) to J. with Tunis Mills Rd., 1.5m, on which trip cont. (W).

(R) on this is **Gross' Coate** (oldest sec.1755-60), 4m, big brick H. owned successively by 6 generations of Tilghman family. It has several portraits by Chas. Willson Peale, painted here during visit in 1790.

Tunis Mills Rd. cont. to J. with dirt Rd. at 6m.

(R) on this 1m to **Wye H.**, one of Md.'s finest Hs., 5-part frame mansion with classic portico (1770-92.fine exter.& inter.details), built by Continental Congress delegate Edw. Lloyd. It stands in one of most beautiful formal gardens laid out in Col. America. Facing bowling green, **Orangery** (pre-1770.late Col., with Fr.Ren.influence).

At 7.5m on Tunis Mills Rd. is J. with asphalt-paved Rd.

(R) on this 0.5m to dirt Rd. & (R) here to **Hope H.** (main unit 1784), 1.5m, one of Md.'s most int., standing in boxwood gardens. Design of its pavilions is unusual in Md.

At 69.5. is J. with dirt Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) to 2nd dirt Rd., 1m; (R) here to 3rd Rd., 1.5m; (L) here to **Myrtle Grove** (frame wing 1734.main brick sec.1789), 2m.

At 72.5. is J. with St.331.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take this (L) to **Troth's Fortune** (c.1676).

(B) Take St.331 (R) to **Easton**, 1m, trading center for farmers & plantation owners, with canneries, garment factory & lumber mill; tearooms & antique shops serving station wagon set; & many spacious Hs. amid tree-shaded lawns. Easton grew out of Quaker community which sett. here around **Third Haven Meeting H.** (O.appl.to porter on the grounds), S. end of Washington St., a simple frame bldg. set amidst massive oaks, beneath one of which Wm. Penn once held meeting. It is one of oldest frame Chs. in country (1682-83). **Washington & Dover Sts., Talbot County Cth.** (1794.Vict.embellishments later). **Aurora & Goldsborough Sts., Foxley Hall** (1794). **Dover & Harrison Sts., Bullitt or Chamberlain H.** (c.1790).

(1) Straight ahead from Easton on St.33 to gravel Rd., 2m, leading (L) 0.7m to **Ratcliffe Manor** (1749.Georg.Col.) with one of Md.'s finest boxwood gardens. 11m on St.33, **St. Michaels**, onetime shipbuilding center on narrow neck bet. Miles R. & Broad Creek, now summer resort. 13m **West Martingham** (c.1670), shingled frame bldg. 16m J. with gravel Rd. leading (R) 0.3m to **Rich Neck Manor** (18th cent.), former home of Matthew Tilghman, delegate to Continental Congress, pres. of Md. Constitutional Convention. At 16.5m on St.33 is **Claiborne**, terminus of ferry from Kent I. (see above).

(2) Take St.565 (L) from Easton to J. with St.333, 0.7m, & cont. (R) on this. At 6.8m is J. with gravel Rd. leading (R) 2.3m to **Otwell** (gambrel-roofed secs.1670.other gabled secs. later; carved inter. is very fine). St.333 cont. to gravel Rd. at 8.7m leading (L) 0.3m to **Combesbury**, which has 3-story main sec. (1740) notable for patterning of its brick. At 9.5m is **Plinlimmon** (c.1736.frame wing later). 10.5m **Oxford**, overlooking Choptank R., dates back to 1668. Today it depends on f. fleet & tourist business.

85.5. PERRY FARM H. (c.1687), overlooking Choptank R., was once an inn. **Gov. Emerson C. Harrington Bridge** (1935) across Choptank is Md.'s longest concrete bridge (8,737'). **87.5. CAMBRIDGE**, E. Shore's 2nd largest town, has yacht basin crowded with pleasure craft & commercial harbor with crab, oyster & f. vessels. Cambridge is seafood & vegetable packing center; it also has shipyards, fertilizer plant & flour, textile & lumber mills. Two of its chief streets, High & Poplar, retain names given when town was laid out in 1686. It had become prosperous settlement by middle of 18th cent., where lawyers, country officials & tobacco planters built mansions overlooking R. Despite its industrialization, Cambridge remains city of gardens & shaded streets with many fine homes. Spring, High & Court Place, **Dorchester Cth.** (1853) is 3rd on site; 1st was built in 1687. High & Spring Sts., 1st ch. to occupy site of **Christ Prot. Episc. Ch.**, was built 1695; in churchyard are buried many Rev. heroes. N. end of Maryland Ave., **La Grange** (c.1760). **Hambrook Blvd., Glasgow** (1760). **Gay & Spring Sts., Hill or Wallace Mansion**. 217 High St., **Sycamore Cottage**, built by Dan. & Mary Maynadier, who fled to America after failure

of Scottish Rebellion of 1715. High & Glasgow Sts., **Jordan H.** (Georg.fine inter. paneling,mantels & stairway,antique furnishings).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.343 (R) from Cambridge to asphalt-paved Rd., 2.2m.

(R) on this is **Horn's Point**, 1.5m, estate of U.S. Senator & industrialist Coleman du Pont (1863-1930), overlooking Choptank R.

St.343 cont. to T-shaped frame **Spocot** (S.sec.built soon after 1662). 5.7m. At 6.2m is J. with gravel Rd.

(R) on this 1.6m to **Pokety Lodge**, estate of automobile manufacturer Walter P. Chrysler beside Choptank R.

(B) Take St.16 (R) from Cambridge to J. with St.335 (Hooper I. Rd.), 6.3m, (R) on this 1m to **Old Trinity Prot. Episc. Ch.** (pre-1680.rest.1850).

US50 turns (SW) from Cambridge to **VIENNA, 103.5.**, est. as port at head of navigation on Nanticoke R. in 1706. **120.5. SALISBURY** (see US13) is at J. with US13 (see). US50 crosses **POCOMOKE R., 136.5.**, twisting through **Great Pocomoke Swamp**, which extends N. & S., great expanse of peat & buried cedar & cypress logs which remained wilderness until mid-19th cent. **144.5. BERLIN** is surrounded by some of country's largest apple & peach orchards. It has nurseries, barrel & clothing factories & chicken-dressing plant. Although Berlin's name probably derives from that of Col. Wm. Stevens' estate, Burleigh, patented in 1677, it did not grow into town until early 19th cent. Along narrow, crooked, tree-shaded streets are number of early 19th cent. white weatherboarded residences. Main St. N. of Burley, **Burleigh Cottage** (1834). Main St. S. of Burley, **Burleigh Manor** (early 19th cent.). In what is now a peach orchard, E. of Decatur St., is sign marking **Site of Birthpl. of Stephen Decatur**.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take US113 (L) from Berlin to **St. Martin's Prot. Episc. Ch.** (1756-59. orig.pews, gallery & chancel), 5.5m.

(B) Take US113 (R) to **Snow Hill**, 16m, quiet, easygoing town of white Hs. in gardens, at edge of cypress-swamp-bordered Pocomoke R., founded in 1686 on part of Col. Wm. Stevens' tract which was named Snow Hill for London suburb. Market & Church Sts., **All Hallows Ch.** (Episc.1756) has on display Bible presented by Queen Anne. Federal St. N. of Morris St., **Boxhaul** (oldest part late 18th cent.).

(C) Take St.376 (R) from Berlin 4.5m to woods lane leading straight ahead to **Fassitt H.** (early 18th cent.), whose brickwork with interlacing glaze patterns has been termed by some authorities most int. in Md. of its time.

US213 cont. to **148.5., GLEN RIDDLE FARM**, racehorse breeder & trainer Sam. D. Riddle's 1,500-a. estate; War Admiral, famous Kentucky Derby Winner, trained & now a stud here. **152.5. OCEAN CITY**, Md.'s biggest seaside resort, strings along narrow, sandy Barrier Reef, approached by bridge from mainland across Sinepuxent Bay. It has bath. beach, 2m boardwalk & amusement zone, & dozens of oceanfront hotels, cottages & apartment houses. Summer pop. reaches as high as 30,000; vacationers, convention delegates, big-game fishermen. Channel bass, tuna & marlin of great size are caught 20m to 30m offshore.

US 1—MARYLAND

MD.-PA. LINE (22.5m. from Kennett Square, Pa.) **(S) to MD.-D.C. LINE** (5.5m from Washington, D.C.). **82. US1**

Via: Belair, Baltimore, & Laurel. RR.s. parallel route. Accom.s.: All kinds plentiful.

US1 is heavily traveled main hy. affording few scenic views.

Sec. 1: MD.-PA. LINE to BALTIMORE. 49.5.

1.5. J. with St.273.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to **Calvert**, 2.5m, founded 1701, where is **E. Nottingham Friends Meeting H.** (additions 1724, stone 1751). **Blue Ball Tavern** (est.c.1710), 5.5m.

3. RISING SUN, farmers' trading center.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.276 (L) from Rising Sun to J. with St.269, 1.5m; (R) on this 1m are **W. Nottingham Academy** (c.1741) & **W. Nottingham Presb. Ch.** (1800).

Thought to be over 500 yrs. old, **LAFAYETTE OAK, 6.**, marks site where Lafayette & his soldiers camped Ap. 12, 1781. At **9.** are Js. with US222 (which unites with US1 for 0.5m) & St.338.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take US222 (R) short distance to **Success** (1734.stone add.1849).

(B) St.338 (L) 0.5m, **Octorara**, once home of P. S. Physick, father of Amer. surgery.

At 9.5. US222 branches (S) from US1.

SIDE TRIP: Take US222 (L) to **Port Deposit**, 6m, on narrow shelf by R. at base of 200' cliffs, founded in 1812. **Jacob Tome Institute** (opened 1894), Main St., housed in big brick Washington Hall & 3 adj. granite bldgs., was founded with Jacob Tome's endowment of more than \$5,000,000 as early manual training sch.

10. CONOWINGO DAM (1927.105' high, 4,648' long), top of which is roadbed for US1 across Susquehanna R., impounds 14m-long **Conowingo L.** At 13. is J. with St.162, leading (L) 2m to stone **Rigbie H.** (1731.enlarged 1750.notable stairway & paneling), where occurred mutiny among Washington's troops quelled by execution of leader. **26. BELAIR**, seat of Harford Cty. since 1782, is trading center of rich farming area. Bond St. one block (R) of Main St., **Country Club Inn** (oldest part 1718.chief addition 1790) contains old furnishings & relics. Belair is at J. with St.22 (see US40). For pts. of int. on or near US1 bet. Belair & **BALTIMORE, 49.5.**, see Baltimore Trip II. Baltimore is at J. with US40 (see).

Sec. 2: BALTIMORE to MD.-D.C. LINE. 32.5.

For pts. of int. & towns on or near US1 bet. Baltimore & **MUIRKIRK, 23.5.**, see Baltimore Trip VI. **26. J.** with concrete-paved Rd. leading (L) 0.5m to **Nat. Agric. Research Center**, maintained by U.S. Dept. of Agric., 14,000-a. experimental farm. Once 1st sta. on stagecoach route from Washington to Baltimore, 17-room **RHODES TAVERN, 27.**, is still operating. **29. J.** with concrete-paved Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to Edmonson Rd., 1.5m; (L) here to **Greenbelt, 3.5m**, model village low-cost housing project built by Resettlement Adm. (1935-38).

29.5. Bldgs. of UNIV. OF MD. (Georg.Col.) overlook US1 from knolls. Univ. is product of merger in 1920 of 2 institutions: Baltimore's Univ. of Md. (chartered 1812) & Md. St. College of Agric. (founded here 1856). Md. Agric. Experimental Sta. has done notable work in plant & tree experimentation in orchard & vineyard, spreading over a large portion of its hilly campus. **31. RIVERDALE**, suburb of Washington, D.C. On Arthur Ave., 2 blocks from Madison, is stuccoed brick **Calvert Mansion** (c.1750.Georg.Col.); cannon in garden supposedly one from "Ark," boat which brought early settlers to Chesapeake Bay. **31.5. HYATTSVILLE**, Washington suburb. **32.5. BLADENSBURG** (see US50). J. with US50, which here unites with US1. Near edge of town is **MD.-D.C. LINE.**

US 301—MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD. (S) to MD.-VA. LINE (32m from Bowling Green, Va.) **75.5. US301**

Via: Upper Marlboro & La Plata. RRs. parallel route. Accoms.: In larger towns.

US301, cutting through S. Md., is most direct route bet. Baltimore & Richmond. For pts. of int. bet. Baltimore & J. at 23.5. with US50, see Baltimore Trip VII. US301 unites with US50 for 0.5m & at 24.5. branches S. At 30.5. is J. with St.214.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 2.5m to J. with dirt Rd.

Turn (L) on this 2m to **St. Barnabas Ch.** (1774.early Georg.Col.belfry added 1930). At 5.5m on St.214 is J. with St.202.

Turn (L) on this 1.5m to brick, hip-roofed **Mt. Lubentia** (pre-1770).

US301 cont. (S) to J. with St.4, 35.5.; (L) 1m attractive brick, hip-roofed **Compton Bassett** (1789) overlooking Patuxent R. **37. UPPER MARLBORO**, trading center for tobacco-farming reg., founded in 1706. Opp. ch. is **Marlboro H.** (c.1732.Georg. Col.). US301 cont. to J. at 42.5. with dirt Rd. leading (R) 1m to **Dower H.** (1660. rest.1931). Garden was designed by Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who laid out Washington, D.C. At 47.5. are Js. with St.381 & St.5 (latter unites S. with US301 for 6m).

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.381 (L) 0.5m to J. with asphalt Rd. leading (R) 0.5m to 3,510-a. **Cedarville St. For.** (camp.pic.hik.). St.381 cont. 6m to J. with asphalt Rd. leading (L) 0.5m to **St. Paul's Prot. Episc. Ch.** (1733.gabled roof.Mod.), where Thos. John Claggett, 1st Episc. bishop in U.S., was once rector.

(B) Take St.5 (R) 1m to J. with asphalt Rd.; turn (L) on this to J. with St.224, 6m.

(1) Take St.224 (L) 3.5m to J. with dirt Rd.; (R) here 0.5m is brick **Christ Ch.** (1698. rebuilt 1831).

(2) Take St.224 (R) 9.5m to J. with St.549, (L) here 3m is **Ft. Washington**, overlooking Potomac R. Present structure, replacing an older one, was designed by Maj. L'Enfant after War of 1812. Entrance is over drawbridge across moat. There are storehouses, barracks & officers' quarters bordering parade ground & subterranean chambers & galleries beneath. St.224 cont. (N) from J. with St.549 to early Georg. **Harmony Hall** (1723), 10m, **St. John's Ch.** (1723), with preserved pew of Washington, 10.5m.

53.5. WALDORF, at (S) J. with St.5.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 11m to tobacco growers' trading center of **Hughesville**, at J. with St.231.

Turn (L) 7m on this to once-important tobacco shipping pt. of **Benedict**, founded in 1683, where ferry crosses Patuxent R. From E. bank St.231 cont. (E) across country to **Prince Frederick**, 12.5m, seat of Calvert Cty. since 1723; at J. with St.2, on which trip cont. (R) to J. of St.266 at 25m; (R) 2m to Rd., (L) 0.5m & (R) 1m, to **Preston-on-Patuxent** (1650), where Rich. Preston, commissioner appointed by Oliver Cromwell, est. seat of gov. in 1653 & maintained it for yr. At 27m on St.2 is **Middleham Chapel** (1748), whose bell is said to be 3rd oldest on Atlantic Coast. Just beyond is J. with dirt Rd. leading (R) 0.5m to **Great Eltonhead Manor H.** (c.1750). St.2 cont. to **Solomons** (boats.fish.equipment), 35m, at mouth of Patuxent R. on island approached by causeway from mainland, which has yacht & boat-building industry & big fish. fleet.

St.5 cont. (S) from J. with St.231, to **Charlotte Hall**, 15m, early health resort near medicinal spring; now Amish settlement. **Briscoe H.** (c.1699). **Old White H.** (1803). 18.5m **Mechanicsville**. At 18.5m is J. with St.235.

Take latter (L) 2.5m to **Cremona** (1819.rest.). At 10m on St.235 is J. with macadam Rd. leading (L) 2m to **Sotterley** (Georg.Col.oldest part 1730.rest.), facing Patuxent R. St.235 cont. to J. at 14m with gravel Rd. leading (R) 2m to twin-towered **St. Andrew's Ch.** (1767). At 15m is J. with dirt Rd.; (L) on this 1m, then (R) short distance on another dirt Rd. & (L) 1m on 3rd dirt Rd. is gable-roofed **Kingston** (1670), with end chimneys typical of its period. At 19m on St.235 is **Patuxent U.S. Naval Air Test Center**, 7,000-a. airfield on which Navy aviation equipment, incl. planes, guns, bombs, torpedoes, radar & television devices, is tested.

At 31.5m on St.5 is J. with St.243 leading (R) 4.5m to frame **St. Francis Xavier Ch.** (1767.rest.). 32.5m **Leonardtown**, at head of an estuary of Potomac R., laid out in 1708, has been trading in tobacco for more than 2 centuries. Here are **Tudor Hall** (1780.Georg.) & **St. Marys Beacon Office** (1704). At 34m is J. with St.244 leading (R) 2m to **Mulberry Fields** (1760-1770.Georg.Col.), overlooking Potomac. At 40m is J. with St.249.

Turn (R) here 3m to J. with macadamized Rd.; (R) here 0.5m is **St. George's Ch.** (1750). St.249 cont. 3.5m to J. with St.251; (L) here 3m is gambrel-roofed, telescope-style **Porto Bello** (1740).

46.5m **St. Mary's City**, maintained by St. & cooperating organizations, was 1st settled place in Md. Here in 1634 Leonard Calvert led his company ashore from "Ark" & "Dove" to build ft. & lay out town, which served as Md.'s capital until 1694. **St. Marys Stath.** (1934) is replica of orig. (1676). Bricks salvaged from the latter helped to build **Trinity Prot. Episc. Ch.** (1829), in whose churchyard is **Leonard Calvert Mon.**, marking site where Calvert's company assembled to hear read charter establishing their settlement; to rear of ch. is **Copley Vault**, holding ashes of Md.'s 1st royal gov., Sir Leonard Copley. At 53.5m is J. with dirt Rd. leading (R) 0.5m to brick **Clockers Fancy** (pre-1700). 52m **St. Inigoes**, at J. with dirt Rd.

Take latter (R) to 2nd dirt Rd. at 1.5m & turn (R) on this 1m to **Cross Manor** (1643. much altered), Md.'s oldest brick bldg.

St.5 ends at **Pt. Lookout**, 61.5m, where lighth. (1830) stands at mouth of Potomac R.

62. LA PLATA, on US301, seat of Charles Cty., est. after RR. reached this pt. in 1868, is at J. with St.6.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R) from La Plata 0.5m to clapboarded, double-chimneyed **La Grange** (1758); notable for arched doorways. At 2m is J. with St.327; route turns (R).

Take latter (L) short distance to ghost town of **Port Tobacco**, seat of Charles Cty. from 1658 to 1895 & once Md.'s chief port on Potomac. Here is **Chimney H.** (1767).

State 327 turns (R) to **Rose Hill** (1730) 3m, former home of Dr. Gustavus Brown, one of Geo. Washington's physicians. At 4m is crescent-shaped **Habre de Venture** (1742), former home of Decl. of Ind. signer Thos. Stone, architecturally notable. At 4.5m is J. with St.225. Route turns (L) on this. At 9m is **Araby** (1685-1715). St.225 cont. to **Indian Head U.S. Naval Reserv.**, 15m, est. in 1892, where powder is manufactured & naval ordnance tested.

67. BEL ALTON is at J. with macadamized Rd. leading (R) 2m to **St. Ignatius Cath. Ch.** (1789) & **St. Thomas Manor H.** (1741). At 71. is J. with St.234.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 12.5m to old village of **Chaptico**. Turn (R) here on St.237 short distance to **Christ Ch.** (c.1736), designed by architect of St. Paul's in London, Christopher Wren. On St.237 at 14m is **Deep Falls** (c.1745). At 15.5m is J. with dirt Rd. leading (L) 1.5m to **Bachelor's Hope** (17th cent.). At 17m is J. with St.242.

Turn (R) on this 4.5^m to J. with St.239; (R) here 1.5^m is brick & stone **Ocean Hall** (c.1684).

73.5. NEWBURG, at Js. with St.230 & St.3.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Take St.230 (L) 4^m to village of **Mt. Victoria**, at J. with dirt Rd. leading (L) 0.5^m to brick, telescope-style **Hard Bargain** (pre-Rev.). At 5^m on St.230 is brick, 2-story **West Hatten** (1790).

(B) Take St.3 (L) 1^m to **Mt. Republic** (1792).

At **75.5**. US301 bridges **POTOMAC R. to MD.-VA. LINE**, which follows R.'s SW. shore.

US 15—MARYLAND

MD.-PA. LINE (9^m from Gettysburg, Pa.) (S) to **PT. OF ROCKS, MD. 43.5. US15**

Via: Emmitsburg, Thurmont & Frederick. RR. parallels route. Accoms.: Plentiful.

US15 skirts E. side of Blue Ridge Mts., traversing Monocacy Valley. **1.5. EMMITSBURG**, sett. 1834. **2.5. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE** (founded 1809), Cath. women's institution, was est. by Elizabeth Bayley Seton (1774-1821), founder & Mother Superior of Sisters of Charity at Emmitsburg; her log cabin is still preserved & she is buried here. **4. MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE** (founded 1808) is country's 2nd oldest Cath. College. **11.5. THURMONT**, 1st sett. in middle of 18th cent., supports thriving goldfish-raising industry. US15 skirts 12,000-a. **Catoctin Recr. Area** (pic. camp.swim.), under development by Nat. Pk. Service, covering slopes of Catoctin Mt., which runs from Md.-Pa. Line to Potomac R., 1,000' to 1,600' high, bordered by Monocacy Valley (E) & Middletown Valley (W). **14.5. CATOCTIN**, which still has several ancient log Hs., was site of Catoctin Furnace (opened 1774); iron sides for Monitor produced here. **18. LEWISTOWN FISH HATCHERY**, largest in Md., breeds bass & brook trout. **20.5. PETER KEMP H.** (18th cent.). **23.5. RICH-FIELDS** was home of Rear Adm. Winfield Scott Schley, hero of battle of Santiago in Sp.-Amer. War. **24.5. ROSE HILL MANOR** (1770), built by Md.'s 1st gov., Thomas Johnson. **27. FREDERICK** (see US40) is at J. with US40 (see). **28. J.** with US240.

SIDE TRIP: Take US240 (L) 1^m to **Monocacy Nat. Military Pk.**, covering ground where on July 9, 1864, Gen. Jubal Early's 15,000-strong Confed. detachment decisively defeated smaller Union force under Gen. Lew Wallace in Battle of the Monocacy. **Confed., N.J., Pa., & Vt. Mons.** comm. actions of various infantry groups which took part in fighting. **24^m U.S. Coast & Geodetic Observatory**, on Observatory Hill in milling & trading town of **Gaithersburg**, is 1 of 5 in world founded in 1899 by International Geodetic Assoc. to record shifting of earth's poles & consequent shifting of latitudes. **29.5^m Rockville**, seat since 1777 of Montgomery Cty.

Turn (R) from Rockville 5^m to J. with St.190 (Falls Rd.) & (L) on this to Conduit Rd., 8.5^m; (R) here to **Great Falls Pk.**, 10^m, commanding fine view of cataracts of Potomac. Pk. preserves part of an iron foundry & walls of mill, both once owned by Geo. Washington; sec. of Chesapeake & Ohio Canal used for boating.

US240 cont. through Washington suburb of **Bethesda**, 37.5^m, where is streamlined modern **Naval Medical Center**, & across Md.-D.C. Line. 44.5^m, **Washington** (see) is at Js. with US1 (see) & US50 (see).

US15 cont. to **PT. OF ROCKS, 43**. At S. end of Pt. of Rocks Bridge over Potomac is **MD.-VA. LINE, 43.5**.

US 11—MARYLAND

MD.-PA. LINE (16^m from Chambersburg, Pa.) (S) to **MD.-W. VA. LINE** (13^m from Martinsburg, W. Va.). **12.5. US11**

Via: Hagerstown. RR. parallels route. Accoms.: Ample.

US11 traverses rich, fruit-growing Hagerstown Valley. **5.5. HAGERSTOWN** (see US40) is at J. with US40 (see). **10. TAMMANY**, named for Ind. chief, is two-and-a-half-story brick mansion. **11. SPRINGFIELD** (central part 1750, wings later), stone & brick mansion. **11.5. WILLIAMSPORT**, laid out in 1786 at pt. where early trls. crossed, aspired to be capital of U.S. & Geo. Washington visited it in 1790 to investigate its claims. It lost out because Gt. Falls of Potomac prevented navigation to this pt. Today it produces brick & limestone, silk & leather, brooms & electric power. Toll bridge over Potomac carries US11 across **MD.-W. VA. LINE, 12.5**.

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

RR. Stas.: B. & O. RR.—Mt. Royal Ave. & Cathedral St., Mt. Royal Sta.; 311 W. Camden St., Camden Sta. N. Charles & Lanvale Sts., Pa. RR. Sta. 217 W. Baltimore St., Bus Sta. for Greyhound & Peninsula lines. Municipal Airport & seaplane terminal; other airports in vic. Ferries: Pier 5, Light St., for Love Pt. Ferry to Eastern Shore; Pier 16, Light St., for Tolchester Ferry to Eastern Shore. Accoms.: All types plentiful; more than 100 hotels; auto & trol. camps on outskirts. Info.: A.A.A., Mt. Royal Ave. & Cathedral St.; Baltimore Assoc. of Commerce, 404 St. Paul St. Recr. Facils.: Many motion picture houses, 1 burlesque & 3 legitimate theaters; Lyric Theater & Peabody Conservatory of Music for concerts; horse racing at Pimlico; golf at Clifton Pk. Mun. Golf Course & many private courses; tennis at mun. courts in city pks.; swim. at Clifton, Druid Hill & Patterson Pks. & at Lakewood Pool (26th & Charles Sts.) & Meadowbrook Pool (Falls Rd. & Kelley Ave.); riding in Druid Hill Pk.; yachting at Md. Yacht Club, Broening Pk., Hanover St. Bridge. Annual Events: 2nd Bachelors' Cotillion, 1st Mon., Jan.; Md. Day Celebration, Mar. 25; Md. Artists' Exhibition, Baltimore Mus. of Art, Ap. 1-30; Md. House & Garden Pilgrimage, late Ap., early May; Flower Mart, Mt. Vernon Pl., early May; Pimlico Spring Race Meet, May 2-14; Old Defenders' Day Celebration, Sept. 12; Baltimore Live Stock Show, Union Stockyards, Oct.; Pimlico Fall Race Meet, Nov. 1-15; 1st Bachelor's Cotillion, 1st Mon. Dec.

Baltimore, the "Free State" 's metropolis & foreign & domestic port on Chesapeake Bay is seldom described as an "historic city." It is, however, an 18th century town & during the Rev. was one of Gen. Washington's dependable supply bases &, for a few months, the nation's capital. From the rich 19th century are the well-known rows of similar houses with their little white stoops of stone or wood, the narrow, twisted streets (some still paved with cobblestones), sedate Vict. mansions with wrought-iron handrails & vestibules, bronze mons. & gaslights. In some sections, especially in colorful Italian neighborhoods & wherever the old genial Germanic influence is still found, Baltimore has pleasant, easygoing overlay of distinctly Old Country feeling. But this is only part of the picture, for although Baltimore has the self-composure & rather leisurely pace of a Southern City, it is still a great modern metropolis. Turning out a bewildering diversity of products: ships, fertilizer, canned goods, straw hats, bottle caps, etc., it is rated 6th largest port & nation's 11th biggest industrial center. Reminders of Baltimore's proud past are stately mansions which overlook fountains & tree-dotted grass plots of Mt. Vernon & Washington Places on edge of downtown bus. sec. & its fashionable Charles St. shopping dist., where Baltimoreans make leisurely purchases to accompaniment of friendly gossip. Tradition's hold is manifested, too, in such social institutions as Bachelors' Cotillion, at which for more than 150 yrs. daughters of socially elect have made debuts. It is evidenced in city's reputation for good cooking, distinguished by such delicacies as terrapin, beaten biscuits & Chincoteague oysters. But Baltimore has also colorful variety of any great modern industrial city. It has its up-to-date traffic-congested bus. dist. & its foreign quarters: Little Italy, S. of Pratt St. & E. of Jones Falls, & Polish quarter, centering around St. Stanislaus Kostka Ch.; in other scattered communities are thousands of Baltimoreans of Russian, German, Brit., Irish & other European ancestry. More than 250,000 Negroes have a lively business district & amusement centers in NW. sec. along Pennsylvania Ave. Some distance away from downtown & facing Fort McHenry across Patapsco River is the changeless waterfront area, around S. Broadway, with seamen's taverns, fish markets & rope-makers' lofts.

Baltimore largely owes its metropolitan importance to its location at head of wide estuary of Patapsco R., dozen miles inland from Chesapeake Bay, which provides sheltered harbor for shipping. On tip of peninsula in estuary, later known as Whetstone Neck, tract was patented to Chas. Gorsuch, Quaker; & to N., on W. side of Jones Falls, David Jones acquired land in June, 1661. Other settlers followed, among them Chas. & Dan. Carroll, who patented 1,000 as. in 1696. By 1726, tiny settlement had grown up on E. bank of Falls. Three ys. later landholders to N., who wanted port from which to ship tobacco, persuaded provincial assembly to est. town. Laid out on 60-a. tract in shape of arrowhead, W. of Jones Falls at end of Patapsco R.'s Northwest Branch, town was named for Lord Baltimore's seat in Ireland. New settlement was slow to grow, however, & it had rival in Jones Town, already est. hamlet on E. bank of Falls. Rivalry bet. 2 communities, soon conn. by causeway &

bridge, lasted until 1745, when they were united by act of assembly into 1 town. Baltimore Town was, by middle of 18th cent., settlement of c.200 persons housed in some 2 doz. dwellings, straggling along crooked Sts., with ch. & couple of taverns. In 1755, some 40 Acadians, from the village of Grand Pre, found harbor here. First school was est. in 1766 & 1st newspaper, 4 yrs. later.

By 1768, when town was made city, seat & cth. built, pop. had increased to 3,000 or 4,000. It increased further, 5 yrs. later, when assembly inc. within boundaries 80 as. stretching S., incl. settlement at Fell's Pt., where Wm. Fell had built wharf, shipyard & warehouse. In 1775, when news of engagements at Lexington & Concord arrived, Baltimore was already drilling soldiers & manning the famous privateers. Congress, driven out of Philadelphia by the Brit., had temporary quarters here, Dec., 1776, to March, 1777, & it was during this period Washington was given plenary powers. Baltimore furnished Continental Army with supplies, men & equipment. It got busy building vessels of every kind for Md.'s naval force, which patroled Chesapeake Bay. Bet. 1777 & 1783 Baltimore's shipyards launched almost 250 vessels, which fought & captured Brit. ships on all the seven seas. After Rev., Baltimore bottoms in growing numbers carried grain & other foodstuffs to European ports & came back loaded with manufactured goods. Baltimore's pop., 6,700 in 1776, grew within succeeding third of century to 45,000. New Sts. were opened, new bldgs. erected. War of 1812 provoked new outburst of belligerent patriotism. Fleet of more than 40 privateers set out to harry Britain's merchant marine. Neglected Ft. McHenry was put in shape again, & the Star Spangled Banner Flag, with its 15 stars & 15 bars, was raised above it. The capture & burning of Washington was followed by landing of Brit. Army at North Pt. & approach up Patapsco of Brit. fleet & it fell to defenders of Ft. McHenry to fight them off in engagement which inspired writing by Francis Scott Key of "The Star Spangled Banner."

City went on growing. Soon much of its prosperity was founded on flour, milled in & around city & shipped in Baltimore vessels. Clippers also began transporting Negroes from Africa. Baltimore became one of South's chief slave marts. Trade with newly settled West began to bring in profits, as wagons crossed mts. by way of Cumberland Rd. to unload foodstuffs & load Baltimore manufactures. Soon Baltimore's enterprising merchants conceived new means of capturing western market—Baltimore & Ohio RR., chartered Feb. 28, 1827, 1st pub. passenger RR. in U.S.; in 1830 the engine "Tom Thumb" demonstrated the locomotive power of steam & this was the beginning of the Amer. Railroad era. Meanwhile, growth of trade & industry was paralleled by growth of labor organization. By 1834, Baltimore was one of best organized cities in America.

Baltimore had expanded by mid-century into busy, brawling metropolis. It acquired notoriety for violence of its own fraud-ridden politics, until citizen's reform movement forced clean-up in 1860. Civil War divided Baltimore into opposing factions; & here occurred 1st bloodshed of Civil War. On Ap. 19, 1861, as 6th Mass. Regiment, on its way to Washington, was crossing town from one RR. sta. to another, a mob attacked them, & 15 people were killed & several wounded. At once Fed. Gov. put all Md. under military rule. Baltimore soon found itself surrounded by fts. Throughout war it served Union forces as supply center.

War's disruption of trade left city with reconversion problem. Economic depression of 1873 was setback. When B. & O. RR. workers struck in 1877 against wage cuts, Fed. troops were called out in W. Va. for 1st time in U.S. to break strike. However, Baltimore's industry & commerce went on growing. Manufacture of chemical fertilizers—an industry developed following Baltimore's importation in 1824 of 1st guano ever brought to U.S.—became important. Baltimore, drawing on Chesapeake Bay's huge oyster beds, became world's chief oyster packing center. Clothing factories & iron & steel works were est. City's shipyards, famous since days of Baltimore clippers, cont. to hum. New RRs.—Pa., W. Md., Md. & Pa.—brought new business. During latter yrs. of 19th cent. many of Baltimore's most noted cultural institutions evolved: Walters Art Gallery (1858); Peabody Conservatory (1868, 1st endowed music sch. in U.S.); Lyric Theater (1892); Johns Hopkins Univ. (1876) & Goucher College (1888); Johns Hopkins Hospital (1889) & Johns Hopkins Medical School (1893).

"Great fire" of Feb. 1904 devastated the downtown section, erasing all landmarks of Old Baltimore. This area was once enclosed (c.1750) by wooden wall with gates to E. & W. Modern structures of varying style replace the 1,000 bldgs. that were

burned. World War I gave Baltimore industrial impetus. Metallurgical & chemical plants, shipyards & oil refineries, clothing factories, whiskey distilleries & meat- & seafood-packing plants all helped to swell volume of manufactures. Baltimore became site of world's biggest spice factory & copper refinery & biggest producers of bottle caps & portable electric tools; also, site of one of country's biggest whiskey industries & one of Atlantic seaboard's biggest sugar refineries. World War II saw still further expansion. Diversity of Baltimore's products—steel, copper & magnesium, ships & airplanes, electrical apparatus & radio—has cont. to multiply.

PTS. OF INT. DOWNTOWN: (1) E. Fayette & St. Paul Sts., **Baltimore City Cth.** (1899.Fr.Ren.) murals depicting notable events in Md. hist. by John La Farge, Blashfield, Chas. Y. Turner (former director of Md. Inst. of Art) & others. (2) E. Fayette & Calvert Sts., **Battle Mon.**, comm. Battle of North Pt., Sept. 12-14, 1814. (3) E. Fayette & Calvert Sts., **U.S. P.O. & Fed. Bldg.** (neo-Class.). (4) E. Fayette & Holliday Sts., **City Hall**, of 2nd Empire design. (5) 226 N. Holliday St., **Municipal Mus.** (O.Tues.-Sat.11-5,Sun.1:30-5:30.1813.rest.1930.early Republic style), was opened 1814 by Rembrandt Peale, artist son of early Amer. painter Chas. Willson Peale. The mus., as then advertised, was lit by "Gas Lights—Without Oil, Tallow, Wick or Smoke"—one of the first bldgs. in the U.S. (Baltimore sts. were lighted in 1816). Mus. contains canvasses by him & his father, as well as hist. prints & models & paintings of ships incl. the graceful Baltimore Clippers. (6) E. Fayette & Gay Sts., **World War Mem.** (O.10-4.1921-25.neo-Class.) comm. Md.'s World War I dead; it contains war trophies. (7) E. Fayette & Front Sts., **Shot Tower** (1828), down which melted lead was poured; said to be oldest remaining in U.S. (8) E. Lombard & Front Sts., **Carroll H.** (O.1823.brick.notable for exter.inter.trim), built for Mary & Rich. Caton, daughter & son-in-law of Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, & was Carroll's home several years before he died here in 1832. (9) E. Pratt & Albemarle Sts., **Flag H.** (O.10-5.wks.free.1793) is one in which Mrs. Mary Pickersgill made flag, 30' by 42', with 15 stars & 15 stripes to fly over Ft. McHenry, the banner hailed by Francis Key in "the dawn's early light," Sept. 14, 1814. Mus. contains relics, furnishings, documents, & pictures dating from period of War of 1812. (10) 103 S. Gay St., **U.S. Appraisers' Stores Bldg.** (1932.mod.Class.). (11) W. Lombard & Gay Sts., **U.S. Customs H.**, ornamented with Ionic colonnades. (12) Baltimore & Light Sts., **Baltimore Trust Bldg.**, 34 stories high, is city's tallest bldg. (13) Greene St. bet. Lombard & Redwood Sts., **Univ. of Md.** (see U.S.) **Sch. of Medicine. Schs. of Pharmacy** (1841) & **Dentistry** (1882), **Hospital**, & **Sch. of Law** (est.1813) are housed in 4 brick bldgs., together with Frank C. Bressler Research Lab. & Davidge Hall (containing medical & law libs.). (14) W. Lombard St. & Fremont Ave., **St. Paul's Cemetery** (O.c.1692), contains graves of many pioneers. (15) In **Westminster Graveyard**, W. Fayette & Greene Sts., is **Grave of Edgar Allan Poe**. Poe died here in 1849 after being kidnapped by hoodlums during election campaign & dragged from poll to poll to vote. Westminster Graveyard contains also graves of Baltimore's 1st mayor, Jas. Calhoun, & Washington's Secy. of War, Col. Jas. McHenry. (16) Lexington St. bet. Pearl & Eutaw Sts., **Lexington Market**, operated since 1803, on land given by Col. John Eager Howard, Rev. hero. (17) 24 W. Saratoga St., **St. Paul's Rectory** (1791.late Georg.) was built with money raised by lottery. Across St. is **St. Paul's Prot. Episc. Ch.** (1856), 4th on this site; its parish was org. in 1692. (18) Cathedral & Mulberry Sts., **Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary** (1806-21) was nation's 1st Cath. cathedral. Cruciform, with low dome, its Ionic portico flanked by dome-topped sq. towers, it was designed by Henry Latrobe. In crypt under main altar are buried 6 of prelates who have made cathedral their seat, incl. U.S.' 1st Cath. Bishop (later Archbishop), John Carroll (1735-1815); Jas. Cardinal Gibbons (1834-1921), 1st Amer. Cardinal. (19) Cathedral & Franklin Sts., **Enoch Pratt Free Lib.**, outstanding lib. system, with c.900,000 vols. in fine bldg. (1933.neo-Class.), was founded with gift of more than \$1,000,000 & \$50,000 annuity by ironware merchant Enoch Pratt. Edgar Allan Poe Room contains many of poet's letters & mss. In Md. Room are early records, pictures & engravings, & Hester Dorsey Richardson Coll. of Md. coats of arms. **Md. Academy of Sciences** (O.wks. 9-4:45.Thurs.7-10 p.m.free), 3rd floor, Enoch Pratt Free Lib., founded in 1797, conducts research & presents public lectures. Astronomical observ. is O. to public Thurs. eves. (20) Druid Hill Ave. & Paca St., **St. Mary's Seminary** (1806-08.Goth. Rev.) is one of earliest examples of its type of architecture in U.S. (21) 606-628 N. Calvert St., **Waterloo Row** (1815), 1st built of Baltimore's row houses, was designed

by Rbt. Mills who also designed Washington Mon. (see below). (22) Monument St. & Park Ave., **Md. Hist. Soc. Hqs.** (O.Mon.-Fri.9-5.Sat.9-4), housed in former residence of Enoch Pratt. Contains large coll. of books, letters & mss.; paintings & engravings; furniture, lace, jewelry, glass & silverware. Bonaparte Room contains relics of Bonaparte family, left by former Elizabeth Patterson, heiress who married Napoleon's youngest brother, Jerome. (23) N. Charles & Centre Sts., **Walters Art Gallery** (O.11-5.wks.2-5.Sun.free), white marble, Corinthian-pilastered bldg. of Ital. Ren. design, was built by RR. magnate & art collector Henry Walters to house coll. acquired over 8 decades by him & his father, Wm. Thompson Walters; at his death in 1931 he bequeathed it to city, together with his Gr. Rev. mansion, to rear of mus. at 5 W. Mt. Vernon Place. It has notable colls. of Egyptian, Etruscan, Gr. & Rom., Chinese, Persian & Mesopotamian, & European painting, sculpture & art objects. (24) From **Washington Mon.** (O.8-6;sm.free) radiate **Mount Vernon Pl.** on Monument St. & **Washington Pl.** on Charles St., which form tree-dotted, grass- & shrub-covered sanctuary adorned with fountains & statues, overlooked by stately old residences. Here each spring is held Flower Mart. **Mon.** (1815-29), 204' Doric column capped by observ. with dome supporting 16' statue of Geo. Washington (Henrico Caucici, sculptor), was 1st mon. to country's 1st pres. to be begun. (25) E. Mt. Vernon Pl., **Peabody Institute** (O.wks.9-5.1868) is marble Ital. Ren. bldg., housing lib., art gallery & conservatory of music. It was founded with gift of \$1,400,000 from Geo. Peabody. Conservatory of Music is nationally famous.

PTS. OF INT. EAST BALTIMORE: (26) Gay & Ensor Sts., **Number Six Fire Engine H.** (1853), with 103' bell tower, was home of Fed. (later renamed Independent) Fire Co., org. in 1799; it was bought by city when paid fire dept. was org. in 1858. (27) Monument, Gay & Aisquith Sts., **Wells-McComas Mon.** is marble obelisk (1871) comm. 2 heroes of War of 1812. (28) Fayette & Aisquith Sts., **Friends Meeting H.** (1781). (29) Baltimore & Aisquith Sts., **McKim Free Sch.**, opened in 1822, is a beautiful example of Fr. Rev. architecture; details of the façade copied from Temple of Theseus in Athens. (30) Eastern & Patterson Park Aves., **Patterson Pk.** (boat.swim.recr.facils.casino.conservatory & music pavilion), occupies land donated to city in 1827 by Wm. Dorcas Patterson. Here is **Rogers Bastion**, line of breastworks overlooking harbor, where Baltimore's defenders held back Brit. Sept. 14, 1814; & near it is **Star Spangled Banner Mon.** (1914). On pk.'s highest point is **Pagoda** (fine view).

(31) Broadway & Monument Sts., **Johns Hopkins Hospital & Medical Sch.**, world-famous for its advances in medicine, was opened in 1889. Its 25 bldgs. spread over 12 city blocks. **Welch Lib.** contains John Singer Sargent's group portrait, "Four Doctors," of men who est. the medical sch. in 1893: Dr. Wm. Halsted, Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Dr. Wm. Osler, & Dr. Wm. Welch. (32) North Ave. & Bond St., **Columbus Mon.**, 1st to honor Christopher Columbus in W. Hemisphere, is brick obelisk dedicated Oct. 12, 1792. (33) Harford Rd. & The Alameda, **Clifton Pk.** (golf.tennis.swim.athletic fields) is 263-a. tract of land formerly owned by Johns Hopkins, in which stands former Hopkins summer residence, **Clifton Mansion H.** (Ital.Ren.structure with 6-story observ.tower). (34) Harford Rd., **Herring Run Pk.** (swim.pic.camp.model yacht basin.practice golf course) is 572-a. tract with forested secs.

PTS. OF INT. NORTH BALTIMORE: (35) Hoffman & Bolton Sts., **5th Regiment Armory**, block-square fort-like edifice of rough stone (1901.rebuilt 1934). (36) Lanvale St. & Eutaw Pl., **Francis Scott Key Mon.** (1911), comm. the author of U.S. nat. anthem. (37) Mt. Royal Ave. & Cathedral St., **Maryland Line Mon.** (1901) is Ionic shaft, topped by Goddess of Liberty, comm. Md. fighters in Amer. Rev. (38) 1300 W. Mt. Royal Ave., **Maryland Institute** (O.Mon.-Fri.10-5.Sat.9-1.Sun.2:30-5) founded in 1826 as industrial sch., to whose curriculum were added in 1850 courses that developed into present school of art & design. In big white marble bldg. is coll. incl. several bronzes & other works by Antoine Barye. (39) Greenmount & Oliver Sts., **Greenmount Cemetery**, founded 1838, contains graves of Sidney Lanier, poet; Junius Booth, actor; John Wilkes Booth, actor & assassin of Abr. Lincoln; Betsy Patterson Bonaparte, wife of Napoleon's youngest brother; Albert Cabell Ritchie, 4 times elected gov.; & Johns Hopkins, wealthy Baltimore merchant & founder of Johns Hopkins Univ. **Gate H. & Chapel** are of note for their Goth. design (Rbt. Carey Long, Jr., architect). (40) St. Paul & 22nd Sts., **First Meth. Ch.**, of rough gray granite with portico, circular bay & 165' tower, is example of work of architect Stanford White in Romanes. style. (41) St. Paul & 23rd Sts., group of more

than 20 Romanes. bldgs., gray granite with red tile roofs, built for high-ranking **Goucher College** (see Trip III below), are also work of Stanford White. As new college bldgs. are completed on the new Towson Campus, these are gradually being converted to other uses. (42) Charles & 29th Sts., **Samuel Smith Mon.**, of bronze, honors one of Baltimore's defenders against Brit. in 1814. (43) 29th St. bet. Maryland Ave. & Oak St., **Poe Mon.** is bronze statue (Moses J. Ezekiel,sculptor). (44) Remington Ave. & Wyman's Park Dr., **U.S. Marine Hospital** (1936.mod.Georg.Col.) is notable for functional architecture & modernity of facils. (45) 31st St. & Art Museum Dr., **Baltimore Mus. of Art** (O.wks.exc.Mon.11-6.also Fri.8-11 p.m.Sun. 2-6.free), mun. owned, occupies handsome neo-Class. edifice (opened 1929;John Russell Pope,architect). Among painters represented are: Botticelli, Raphael, Tintoretto, Titian, Veronese, Hals, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Corot, Daumier, Millet. Of note are Antioch Pavement Mosaics, dated 300-500 A.D.; graphic arts coll. of 65,000 prints; coll. of oriental ceramics & bronzes. Amer. Wing contains 3 rooms paneled with woodwork from Md. Col. houses; beautiful furnishings, textiles, ceramics, glassware & silverware of Col. period.

(46) 34th & Charles Sts., **Johns Hopkins Univ.** (O.9-4.guide serv.), housed on 100 as. of lawn & woodland in group of white-trimmed red-brick bldgs. (Mod.Georg.), is internationally noted for scientific work. Founded with bequest of \$7,000,000 from merchant Johns Hopkins, it opened in 1876. Bldgs. have been designed to harmonize with **Homewood**, a mansion built (1802, recently rest.) by Chas. Carroll for his son, which stands on campus on tree-wooded knoll; in this is univ. president's office. **Gilman Hall** contains statue of Johns Hopkins (Herman D.A.Henning,sculptor); **Gilman Mem. Room** holding books, mss. & other relics of Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, 1st pres.; Archaeological Mus. of relics from Greece & Rome; & main univ. lib. E. of campus are **Johns Hopkins Mem. Mon.** (1934.Hans Schuler,sculptor) & **Univ. Bapt. Ch.** (1927.Ital.Ren.Palladian style.John Russell Pope,architect). (47) University Pkwy. & Charles St., **Confed. Women's Mon.** (1913.J.Maxwell Miller,sculptor) comm. in bronze Confed. cause. (48) 39th & Charles Sts., **Loyola College** is Jesuit college of arts & sciences for men, housed in group of Goth.-style gray stone bldgs. (49) In Venable Park, E. 33rd St., **Baltimore Mun. Stadium**, Md.'s biggest arena for athletic events, accommodating 70,000. (50) 33rd St. & Loch Rd., **Baltimore City College**, founded in 1839 as Male High Sch., occupies gray stone Goth.-style structure with impressive tower. (51) Mt. Royal Terrace & Park Ave., **Druid Hill Pk.** (boat.swim.tennis.athletic fields.baseball.football.bridle paths.pic.conservatory.bandstand), one of largest natural pks. within city limits in country, is tract W. of Jones Falls, partly landscaped to resemble English private pks., opened in 1860. On hilltop in center is **Mansion H.** (O), Georg.-style residence of pk. site's former owner, Nicholas Rogers. **Maryland H.** (O), built for Md. exhibit at Philadelphia Centennial Exposition (1876) & afterward dismantled & rebuilt here, contains natural history exhibits. Among other pts. of int. are **Zoo**, **Aquarium**, **Mem. Grove & Living Tulip Catalog**; **Martin Luther Statue & Repeal Statue**, comm. repeal of 18th Amendment; & **Columbus Mon.**, **Wm. Wallace Mon.**, & **Union Soldiers & Sailors Mon.** (52) Belvedere & Park Heights Aves., **Pimlico Racecourse**, est. 1830; operated by Md. Jockey Club which enrolled Andrew Jackson among its members; one of first tracks to adopt pari-mutuel betting; Preakness Race run in May has heavy winner's purse.

PTS. OF INT. WEST BALTIMORE: (53) 203 Amity St., **Edgar Allan Poe H.** is place where Poe was married; he had 2nd book of poems published before entering West Point in 1830, whence he was expelled (1831) for failing roll call. (54) E. Pratt St. bet. Poppleton & Schroeder Sts., **Mount Clare Sta.**, 1st RR. passenger & freight terminal (1830) built in U.S., stands near B. & O. RR. shops. From it, on Aug. 28, 1830, 1st Amer.-made steam locomotive, the "Tom Thumb," constructed by Peter Cooper, began maiden trial run. Here also, on May 24, 1844, was received world's 1st telegraph message: "What hath God wrought," dispatched by Sam. F. B. Morse from Washington, D.C. (55) Washington Blvd. & Carey St., **Carroll Pk.** (wading pool.golf.athletic fields.bandstand) covers land once owned by father of Chas. Carroll, barrister, surrounding **Mt. Clare**, one of finest hs. in state. (57) 3445 Frederick Ave., **Loudon Pk. Nat. Cemetery** holds graves of more than 6,000 members of armed forces, many dating back to Civil War.

PTS. OF INT. SOUTH BALTIMORE: (58) Camden & Howard Sts., **Camden Sta.**, chief B. & O. RR. depot, was said to be world's largest at time of its construction

(1852). (59) 124 W. Conway St., **Otterbein United Brethren Ch.**, Mother Ch. of United Brethren in Christ, is an austere plain brick bldg. (1785) with belfry-topped sq. tower, named for Phillip Wm. Otterbein, who founded this denomination in 1789. (60) Conway & Charles Sts., **St. Tobacco Warehouse** is hip-roofed brick 4-story structure (1846) piled high with hogsheads of tobacco from all over Md. (61) Key Hy. & Covington St., **Fed. Hill Pk.**, commanding fine view, occupies site of observ. tower built in 1797 by Baltimore's Maritime Exchange to sight incoming ships. (62) Ostend & Howard Sts., **Bailey's Roundh.** (O.Mon.-Fri.9-3.Sat.9-12) houses coll. of models, illustrating development of steam transportation on land, incl. models of famous early locomotives. (63) Foot of Fort Ave. at tip of Whetstone Pt. bet. Northwest & Middle Branches of Patapsco R., **Ft. McHenry Nat. Mon. & Hist. Shrine** (O.7-5:30.sm.fee), encompasses fortress whose successful defense against Brit.. Sept. 13-14, 1814, inspired writing of national anthem. Whetstone Pt. was 1st fortified in 1776 with crude mud-&-log structure, replaced after 1790 by present star-shaped, moat-surrounded ft. with 20'-high brick walls & detached bastion with drawbridge protecting sally port. Ft. was named for Col. Jas. McHenry of Baltimore, Secy. of War (1796-1800). Two fleets of Brit. warships convoying 7,000 troops opened fire morning of Sept. 14, 1814 & kept firing all day & into night. When, in middle of night, Brit. attempted to land troops, ft.'s defense force of 1,000 swamped landing boats with heavy fire. On Brit. sloop "Minden," Francis Scott Key, who had boarded to negotiate release of Amer. hostage Dr. Wm. Beanes, was overjoyed when dawn came to see U.S. flag still flying over ft.; "The Star Spangled Banner" was his tribute. Ft. McHenry during Civil War was prison for pro-Confed. city & St. officials. It served as infantry post until 1900, was converted to hospital use during World War I. & was made Nat. Mon. in 1925. At Fort Ave. entrance is **Francis Scott Key Mon.** (Chas. H. Niehaus, sculptor). Inside, across parade grounds, runs Rd. bordered by plaques & oak trees, one of each for each St. of Union. There are 5 bldgs., 2 of which served as officers' quarters, 2 as barracks, 1 as powder magazine. In Bldg. D is E. Berkeley Bowie Coll. of Weapons; in Bldg. E, Maritime Coll. of shipbuilders' tools & pictures of warships & model of ft. as it was in 1814.

TRIPS OUT OF BALTIMORE

I. US40 (NE) to J. with Edgewood Rd. **20.5. CIVIC CENTER, 0.** Take US40 (E. Fayette St., which leads into Pulaski Hy.). **4. J.** with St.151 (North Point Rd.).

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (R). In vic. of truck farm settlement of **North Pt.** is site where on Sept. 12, 1814, 3,100 Md. militia defeated 5,000 Brit. troops in Battle of North Pt. At 8^m is J. with St.20 (Ft. Howard Rd.).

Take St.20 (R) 2^m to **Ft. Howard** (est.1900), Baltimore's chief coast artillery defense, named for Col. John Eager Howard, hero of Battle of Cowpens in Amer. Rev.

At 11^m is **Bethlehem Steel Co. Sparrows Pt. Plant**, largest tidewater steel plant in U.S. covering more than 2,000 as. & employing as many as 20,000, which does much of Md.'s shipbuilding.

10.5. J. with Middle River Rd. leading (R) 2.5^m to **Glenn L. Martin Co. Plant**, one of East's biggest aircraft manufacturers. **20.5. J.** with Edgewood Rd., leading (R) 2^m to **Edgewood Arsenal**, U.S. Army chemical warfare sta., where gases for military use are developed.

II. US1 (NE) to BELAIR. 23.5. From Civic Center, **0.**, take St. Paul St. (N) & turn (E) on E. North Ave., leading into Belair Rd. (US1). **13. J.** with marked dirt Rd., leading (R) 0.5^m to **Perry Hall Mansion** (c.1750.rebuilt.1824). **16. At KINGSVILLE INN** (oldest part 1753.adds.in early 1800's; orig.paneling), Washington & Lafayette may or may not have been guests, as local legend says. From Kingsville Inn macadam Rd. leads (L) 2^m to **Jerusalem Mills** (1772.adds.later), still operated, built by Quaker settler David Lee. **16.5. HOODOO MARKER**, rough 9'-high stone shaft believed to have been erected 17th cent.; hexed to constrain removal. **23.5. BELAIR** (see US1).

III. US111 (N) to HEREFORD FARM. 20.5. From Civic Center, **0.**, take St. Paul St. (N), turn (E) on E. North Ave. & (N) on York Rd. (US111). **7.5. TOWSON**, founded (1750) by Ezekiel Towson & seat since 1854 of Baltimore Cty., is site of **Md. St. Teachers College** (est.1866), housed in group of Tudor Goth. red brick bldgs. near S. limits.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) Turn (R) from Towson on Joppa Rd. Beyond E. limits is **Goucher College**, occupying group of modern bldgs. on 421-a. site, to which it began removing in 1940's from Baltimore campus. Opened in 1888 as Woman's College of Baltimore, it was renamed in 1914 for Dr. John F. Goucher, Meth. minister, donor of land for campus & college pres. (1890-1907). At 2^m is J. with Loch Raven Blvd. Take Loch Raven Rd. (L) to Cromwell Bridge Rd., 2.5m; (R) on this to Cromwell Bridge Rd., 4.5m; (L) here to **Loch Raven Dam**, 7.5m, built in 1922, 75' high & 650' wide, damming 10m-long L. which supplies Baltimore's water.

(B) Take St.146 (Dulany Valley Rd.) (R) from Towson 1^m to **Hampton** (1783-90.Georg.Col.), stuccoed stone mansion with pedimented portico & domed cupola. Built by Capt. Chas. Ridgely, Rev. officer & 1 of framers of Md.'s constitution, it was one of most magnificent houses of its period, 158' long, with 40 as. of terraced gardens. In late 1940's it was transferred by builder's great-great-grandnephew, John Ridgely, to Nat. Pk. Service for maintenance as Nat. Mon.

13.7. COCKEYSVILLE is farmers' trading & marble quarrying center. **20.5. HEREFORD FARM** is site of **Grand Nat. Steeplechase Course**, one of the most difficult in the country; races held 3rd Sat. in April in competition for duplicate Astor Gold Cup; race 3^m long, with 18 fences & 2 water courses. Road leads (L) 0.3^m to **Hereford H.** 3-part telescope H. (2-story central sec.1714.kitchens added).

IV. US140 (NW) to WESTMINSTER. 30. From Civic Center, 0., take St. Paul St. (N), turn (W) on W. North Ave., then (NW) on Reisterstown Rd. (US140). **3. J.** with St.129 (Park Heights Ave.).

SIDE TRIP: Take St.129 (R) 13.5^m to J. with Caves Rd.

(L) here 0.5^m to **Stemmer H.** (1805), two-&-a-half-story brick mansion.

At 17^m is J. with Tufton Ave.

(R) on this to J. with Belmont Rd., 0.8m; (R) on this at 0.3^m is two-&-a-half-story brick **Belmont** (1780) & at 0.5^m is **Sagamore Farms**, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's horse-breeding & training stables. At 1^m on Tufton Ave. is 4^m **Md. Hunt Cup Course**, site of annual steeplechase (4th Sat. in Ap.).

At 18^m on St.129 is **Montmerency** (c.1760), stone & stucco mansion with Ital. garden. St.129 rejoins US140 at Reisterstown (see below), 21.5^m.

9. PIKESVILLE was sett. in late 18th cent. & named later for Brig. Gen. Pike of N.J., discoverer of Pike's Peak (see Colo.). (R), c.9^m is **Druid Ridge Cemetery**, with **Monument to Queen Victoria**, probably only mon. in America to England. **10.5. GREY ROCK** (c.1700.rem.1890) was birthpl. of Rev. War hero John Eager Howard, Gov. of Md. (1788-91) & U.S. Senator (1796-1803). **18. REISTERS-TOWN** was founded in 1785 on the land settled by Jacob Reister and his children before the completion of the stagecoach road from Baltimore to Gettysburg. Opp. Post Office on Main St., **Chatsworth** (c.1770). Main St. & Cockey's Mill Rd., **Polly Reister H.** (1779). Opp. latter, on Main St., **Yellow Tavern** (c.1804). Cockey's Mill Rd. 2 blocks (L) from Main St., former **Franklin Academy** (est.1820,now garage), Baltimore Cty.'s 1st pub. sch. **30. WESTMINSTER**, quiet, well-to-do community, was founded in 1764. Court St., 1 block (R) from Main St., **Carroll County Cth.** (1836) is of note for its Gr. Rev. design. 208 E. Main St., **Carroll Cty. Hist. Soc. Home** (1807) occupies town's oldest bldg. On Main St. is **Western Md. College** (Meth.est.1860) on rolling, wooded campus.

V. US40 (W) to WAVERLY. 17.5.

0. From Civic Center follow US40 (W). **7. CATONSVILLE**, residential suburb, named for Richard Caton, son-in-law of Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, is site of **St. Charles College** (est.1830), on Maiden's Choice Lane, preparatory sch. for candidates for Cath. priesthood; **Mount de Sales Academy** (est.1852), Nunnery Lane & Edmonson Ave., Cath. girls' sch.; John Wilkes Booth was student at sch. on site. **Prot. Epis. Ch.** (1844.Goth.), St. Timothy's Lane. **10.5. ELLICOTT CITY**, with houses clustering around many mills, scaling stony slopes of Tiber Cr. At E. end of Patapsco Bridge on **Site of Ellicotts' Mills**, is the **Doughnut Corp of Amer. Plant** (O.Tues.& Thurs.), where Patapsco Flour was turned out until destruction of Mill (1868) in flood. Across Rd. from Plant are three houses of the Ellicott clan, all built before 1800. On Main St., (W) of Bridge is **Patapsco Hotel**; & 2 doors (W) of hotel is **Town Hall**, the first 4 floors with hillside cellars. Facing Cth. Lane on Capitoline Hill, **Howard County Cth.** Institute Rd. at top of hill, former **Patapsco Female Institute** (est.c.1829.Gr.Rev.).

14.5. J. with macadam Rd. leading (L) 1^m to **Burleigh Manor** (1760.Georg.Col.), among finest old Md. mansions & equal to any Col. inter. in its paneling & carv-

ing. **16. J.** with Carroll Lane, leading (L) 0.7^m to entrance to 300'-long **Doughoregan Manor** (c.1727.front portico with chamber above added later, chapel in N. ell several times remodelled), center of estate once comprising 13,000 as. This was home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), said to have been wealthiest man in U.S. at time of his death, & also last surviving signer of Decl. of Ind.

16.5. J. with gravel Folly Quarters Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) to J. with Rolling Rd., 3.3^m.

(R) on this to **Novitiate of the Franciscan Fathers** (1930), modelled after Convent of St. Francis in Assisi, Italy; Recr. Hall of Convent is housed in the **Folly Quarters Mansion** (1832), built for Charles Carroll's daughter, at cost of c.\$100,000. At 5^m is entrance to ivy-clad **Glenelg Manor** (early 19th cent.Goth.Rev.), with crenellated tower, behind which are older H. (c.1700.remod.) & other bldgs.

17.5. J. with dirt Rd. leading (R) 1.4^m to stone **Waverly** (c.1750), once home of Gov. George Howard, who is said to have dreamed of owning 1,000 slaves but never did because death kept preventing total from rising above 999.

VI. US1 (S) to MUIRKIRK. 23.

0. From Civic Center take W. Fayette St. (W) & turn (S) on Monroe St. (US1). **6.5.**

HALETHORPE, where first air meet in U.S. was held (1910); & also Fair celebrating centennial of B. & O. RR. (1929). Exhibits were moved to Baltimore Bailey Roundh. (see above). **7.5. RELAY** was so named because relay of horses used to be attached to B. & O. RR. cars at this pt. to finish journey to Ellicott Mills.

SIDE TRIP: Take River Rd. (R) 0.3^m to **Thomas Viaduct**; made of stone; early became new wonder of Atlantic seaboard; although c. century old, still supports trains at full speed. 1^m **Patapsco St. Pk.** (bath.boat.pic.camp.) is hilly, wooded tract of more than 1,000 as. along Patapsco R. gorge. On R. bank at 5.8^m stand ruins of **Patapsco Factory** (1820), wrecked by successive floods, & **Patapsco H.** (1812.remod.), once residence of factory's owner, Edw. Gray. River Rd. cont. to J. with US40 in **Ellicott City** (see Trip V), 6.2^m.

8.5. ELKRIDGE is farmers' trading center whose history goes back to Col. times.

9.8. J. with St.103 leading (R) 1^m to 2nd paved Rd.; (L) here to **Belmont** (1783), 2^m, which stands amid fine old gardens full of lilacs & boxwood. **19. LAUREL RACE TRACK** (est.1712), one of finest in country; scene of racing season lasting one month in fall, usually in Oct. **20. LAUREL**, so named for mt. laurel covering hill back of town, grew up on land granted late in 17th cent. to Richard Snowden, one of Oliver Cromwell's officers. Mining of iron ore & milling of flour were early 19th cent. industries, later abandoned.

SIDE TRIP: Take St.197 (L) from Laurel 2^m to **Montpeller** (begun c.1750), brick mansion on knoll with semi-octagonal wings, notable for hand-carved woodwork of inter., where Geo. Washington was often guest. At 9^m is **Bowie Race Track** (O.1914), 1^m long, with grandstand seating 14,500; pari-mutuel betting.

22. J. with dirt Rd. leading (L) 0.3^m to **Oakland** (1798), mansion with terraced garden commanding sweeping view. **23. MUIRKIRK**, named after Muirkirk, Scotland, by early Scot settlers who began iron industry, supplied by ore from near-by hills; **Charcoal Ovens** of mid-18th cent. origin remain.

VII. US301 (S) to J. with US50.

0. From Civic Center, take W. Fayette St. (W), turn (S) on Paca St., (SW) on Washington Blvd., (S) on Russell St., leading into Annapolis Rd. (US301). **10. GLENBURNIE**, so named for John Glenn, owner of an estate here in 1880's, is quiet suburban place. **16.5. J.** with St.178.

SIDE TRIP: Turn (L) on this 2^m to **Rising Sun Inn** (c.1753), maintained as inn by D.A.R. At 4.5^m is **Belvoir** (1730.alts.), built by Francis Scott Key's great grandfather, John Ross. At 8.5^m is J. with US50 (see).

18. J. with St.180 leading (R) 4^m to **Ft. Geo. G. Meade** (est.1917), is large Army reserv. **21. J.** with dirt Rd. leading (L) 0.8^m to **White Hall** (c.1761.frame wing & porches added after 1812), birthpl. of Johns Hopkins, founder of Johns Hopkins Univ. **23.5. J.** with US50 (see).

(Federated Garden Clubs of Md., Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, publishes an annual book giving detailed information on the most important houses open during House & Garden Pilgrimage, late April & early May.

US 50—WEST VIRGINIA

W.VA.-VA. LINE (20^m from Winchester, Va.) (W) to **W.VA.-OHIO LINE** (1^m beyond Parkersburg, W. Va.). **218. US50**

Via: Romney, Burlington, Redhouse, Aurora, Pruntytown, Bridgeport, Clarksburg & Parkersburg.

Hy. traverses rugged, mountainous N. part of St. & then descends through a coal, gas & oil reg. to Ohio R. This route, in Col. times, was followed by early pioneers; in 1786 the St. of Va. planned a Rd. along it which was finally completed in 1838 & was known as Northwest Turnpike. Primitive settlements along Turnpike boomed & taverns sprang up along its course for accom. of immigrants, drivers of Conestoga wagons loaded with freight & passengers of fast stage coaches.

Sec. 1: W.VA.-VA. LINE to REDHOUSE, MD. 79.

4. CAPON BRIDGE, on Capapon R. Ft. Edwards was built in vic. c.1750; in 1756 a force under Washington's command was badly defeated near here by Inds. **19. J.** with St.45 (N) to **Caponon St. Pk.** (see E.Panhandle). **28. ROMNEY** (sett.c.1738), 1st known as Pearsall's Flats, was part of Lord Fairfax's vast holdings & settlers were forced to pay him rent or buy outright. During Rev., under Gen. Dan. Morgan's leadership, patriots suppressed Tories. One great benefit derived by the Romney reg. from Rev. was confiscation of Lord Fairfax's lands. At Civil War's outbreak, local people favored South. During this conflict, town changed hands, it is claimed, more than 56 times. "Stonewall" Jackson at one time attempted to resign from Confed. Army because he had been ordered to give up town which he considered of great strategic importance. **PTS. OF INT.:** Cor. Grafton & Main Sts., **Brady H.** (O.c.1800.log.clapboarded) now houses Pub. Assistance Dept. Near-by, **Wirgman Bldg.** (c.1825). On Gravel Lane, **Mytinger H.** (c.1770), oldest in Romney. In Romney is **J.** with St.28.

SIDE TRIP: (N) on St.28 past **Hanging Rock**, 300' cliff above hy., 14^m to **Ft. Ashby** (sett. c.1735), where is **Ft.** (O.log.rest.) built under Washington's supervision. St.28 cont. to Cumberland, Md. (see).

US50 threads through walled-in Mechanicsburg Gap. **34.5. E. J.** with US220 (see Nat.For.Reg.). **39. BURLINGTON. Old Homestead Tavern** (c.1785.rebuilt). **43. J.** with Rd. which leads (L) 4^m to **Doll's Gap; Mon.** on site claimed as birthpl. of Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother. **44. J.** with Rd. leading (L) 3^m to **Antioch** where are **Antioch Woolen Mills** (pre-1789) still grinding flour & spinning woolens. **44.5. Old log cabin** on Knobley Mt., known as Faneuil Hall of W.Va. (see Boston), because of resolutions passed here (1861) against secession. **46. W. J.** with US220. **64.5. MARKER** at boundary set by George III in treaty with Six Nations, beyond which settlers were forbidden to advance. At **69. US50** enters Md. **73. BACKBONE MT.** (3,800'), highest pt. in Md. **79. REDHOUSE, Md.** Here is **Reed H.**, old tavern. In town is **J.** with US219, which leads (N) to Savage R., Swallow Falls, Potomac St. Fors., Deep Cr. L. (resort) & other scenic pts. (see Md.).

Sec. 2: REDHOUSE, MD. to CLARKSBURG, W.VA. 58.

4. YOUGHIOGHENY PK. (cabins). **6.5. AURORA** (resort) on **Cheat Mt.** (3,803'). US50 now drops rapidly, skirting deep cleft of Cheat R. which is crossed at **14. Near** this pt. long **Covered Bridge** (1835). **37.5. BLUEVILLE**, birthpl. of Ann Jarvis, originator of Mother's Day. Just (S) on US119 here, is **Grafton**, market town for coal & farm dist., in narrow Tygarts R. Valley. In **Nat. Cemetery** (only one in W.Va.) is **Mon.** on grave of 1st Union soldier killed in Civil War.

SIDE TRIP: Take Park Rd. (R) here 3^m to **Tygarts R. Dam & Reserv.**, flood control project. Dam is 1,900' long & 219' high. **City Pk.** near Tygarts L. (boat.pic.swim.f.).

58. CLARKSBURG

B. & O. RR. Bus Terminal, N. 4th St. Air conn. Info.: C. of C., 214 Court St. Accom.: All types.

Clarksburg (sett.1764), criss-crossed by low hills, clusters around confluence of Elk Cr. & W. Fork of Monongahela R. City was named for Geo. Rogers Clark (see). It was "Stonewall" Jackson's birthpl. Today city is business & industrial center of reg. producing over 12,000,000 tons of coal annually. Fighting took place around

city during Civil War; trenches on near-by hills can still be traced. PTS. OF INT.: 328 W. Main St., Plaque marking site of Birthpl. of "Stonewall" Jackson (see). E. Pike St., **Jackson Cemetery**, where some of Jackson family are buried, incl. Mary Payne Jackson, sister of Dolly Madison & Mrs. Mary Coles Payne, her mother. 463 W. Main St., **Nathan Goff H.** (1840), home of Nath. Goff, Repub. candidate (1876) for gov.; election was contested, voting frauds were uncovered & A. B. Fleming, one of opposition candidates, was declared elected. 521 W. Main St., **Duncan H.** (pre-1800.adds.), said to be oldest in city. On Lee Ave., near Boring Lane, **Lee H.** (1835.Gr.Rev.). **Lowndes Pk.** (fine view) is reached by S. 2nd St. W. Fork R. & Harvey St., **Akro Agate Co.** (O.appl.) manufactures toy marbles & other glass articles.

Sec. 3: CLARKSBURG to W.VA.-OHIO LINE. 81.

14. SALEM, sett. 1790 by Seventh Day Baptists from Salem, N.J. Main St., **Salem College** (inc.1890;coed.) founded by Seventh Day Baptists. W.Va. Industrial Home for Girls (reformatory). **16. KIWANIS GORGE PK.** (O.appl.). **42. PENNSBORO** has Ritchie Cty. Fair (early Sept.). **Webster H.** (1807) was tavern for over a century. **47. ELLENBORO.** J. with St.16.

SIDE TRIP: (S) 17.5m on St.16 to **Smithville.** J. with St.47 which leads (W) 7m to **MacFarland.** Here are unique, solid petroleum deposits, which, like coal, have to be dug out of veins & become liquid only by application of heat.

81. PARKERSBURG

Through air, bus & RR. conns. Accomms.: All types. Info.: Auto Club & Board of Commerce. Golf. swim., boat., & f.

Parkersburg (sett.c.1785) crowds to the "Point" at confluence of Ohio & Little Kanawha Rs.; is a center for farm dist., shipping & industrial town (reg.is rich in coal, gas & oil) with some 125 plants. City was home of Johnson Nelson Camden, U.S. Sen. & oil magnate who 1st fought Standard Oil, then sold out to them, engaged in political battle with Theo. Roosevelt over RR. rebates practice. Across Ohio R. is Bridgeport, reached by toll bridge. PTS. OF INT.: The Point, where were 1st settlements (in sm. Murphy Pk.), is now the city's heart. (1) Cor. Court Sq. & 3rd St., **Stratford Hotel** (1812.remod.). (2) On a hill, **Nemesis Pk.** (O.summer), where Ft. Boreman was built (1863) as defense against Confed. invasion. (3) 1131 7th St., **Oakland** (grounds O.;1843.Georg.Col.) has beautiful gardens. (4) Across Little Kanawha R. on Central Ave., near George St., **Tavener H.** (1800). Col. H. Phelps, orig. owner, was ordered to capture Aaron Burr & Harmon Blennerhasset (see Ohio) but both escaped. (5) Park Ave., near 17th St., **City Pk.** (recr.bath.sports facils. dancing.pic.). (6) In Pk., **Centennial Cabin Mus.** (1804.removed from orig.location); contains pioneer relics. (7) Stadium Dr. & Dudley Ave., **Central Jr. High Sch.** in which is Stahl Relic Coll. (O.sch.hrs.); many items were unearthed at Blennerhasset I. (8) **Ames Baldwin Wyo. Co.** (O) has made shovels since 1774. (9) **Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.** (O); equipment for exploitation of oil. What is claimed to be largest rayon factory in world, the **Amer. Viscose Corp.**, is located in Parkersburg. SIDE TRIPS: (A) c.1m (S) of city is **Blennerhasset I.** (see Ohio). Round trip tours leave at Ohio R. & 2nd St. (No recr.activities or pic.permitted on I.). (B) At pt. where Lubeck & Marrown Rds. meet, 2.5m (SW) of city, **W. H. Bickle Estate** (gardens.zoo & stables.O.appl.pic.facils.) with stables in which are kept blooded racing & show horses. At race track, harness racing & horse shows, spring & fall.

US 33—WEST VIRGINIA

W.VA.-VA. LINE (c.25m from Harrisonburg, Va.) (W) to **W.VA.-OHIO LINE** (c.2m from Pomeroy, Ohio). **253. US33**

Via: Elkins, Buckhannon, Weston, Spencer, Ripley & Mason.

In W.Va., US33 is called the Blue & Gray Trl. because of fighting along it during Civil War. It cuts through central part of St., crossing rugged mt. reg. & dropping to Ohio Valley.

Sec. 1: W.VA.-VA. LINE to ELKINS. 80.

(For this sec. of hy. through Geo. Washington & Monongahela Nat. For., see Nat.For.Reg.Tours).

80. ELKINS

Through RR., bus & air conns. Monongahela Nat. For. Hqs. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C.

On a wide curve of Tygarts Valley R. bet. Cheat & Rich Mts. & near Monongahela Nat. For., it was 1st known as Leadsville, rechristened in honor of Sen. S. T. Elkins in 1890. The Sen. made headlines when Theo. Roosevelt bitterly attacked him for opposing expansion of authority of the I.C.C. The chief annual event is the Mt. St. For. Festival, on Davis & Elkins College Campus, featuring tilting tournaments, woodsmen's competitions & horse show. **Mun. Pk.** in which is a fine grove of ancient trees. **Davis & Elkins College** (132 as.est.1904.Presb.coed.), located on lovely hill-top; has several virgin stands of timber; occupies land formerly belonging to H. G. Davis (see) & Sen. Elkins. **Graceland Hall**, the Senator's mansion, is now a dormitory. Mus. to house a coll. of Ind. relics & antiques, gift of Susan D. Elkins, is planned. On W. edge of city, **Blue Grass Pk.** **Laurel Hill Battlefield.** (For other pts. of int. in vic., see Nat.For.Reg.)

Sec. 2: ELKINS to WESTON. 46.

28. BUCKHANNON (sett.1770) was laid out (1815) by Col. Edw. Jackson, grandfather of "Stonewall" Jackson; it changed hands several times, like many other W.Va. towns, during Civil War. **W.Va. Wesleyan College** (est.1890.Meth.coed.). In town is J. with St.20.

SIDE TRIP: (S) c.10m on St.20 to **St. Game Farm** (O.;325 as.) on French Cr. At c.30m, J. with Rd.

Take latter (L) here c.1m to **Holly R. St. Pk.** (7,320 as.pic.bath.playground.trout f. cabins). Pk. is noted for profusion of its wildflowers, especially rhododendron, & abundance of game. Trls. radiate to various parts of Pk.

46. WESTON (sett.1784). A newspaper was published here by occupying Feds. entitled "The Ohio Seventh," whose motto read: "We come to protect, not to invade." **Weston St. Hospital** (O.1859) is said to be largest hand-cut stone edifice in U.S. Near Weston is an old **covered bridge** (pre-Civil War).

Sec. 3: WESTON to MASON. 127.

27. GLENVILLE, on Little Kanawha R., overlooking charming hill country. **Glenville St. Teachers College** (coed.). **68. SPENCER**, whose hilly sts. are crowded on week-ends with herders driving in cattle & sheep, is in oil dist. **93. RIPLEY** (sett. 1768). **97. EVANS FAIRGROUNDS** where is held Jackson Cty. Fair (Aug.). **127 MASON**, with toll bridge to Pomeroy, Ohio.

US 60—WEST VIRGINIA

W.VA.-VA. LINE (22m from Covington, Va.) (W) to **W.VA.-KY. LINE** (9m from Catlettsburg, Ky.). **177. US60**

Via: White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, Gauley Bridge, Charleston & Huntington. Late in the 18th & early 19th cents., Virginia, at Washington's prompting, officially sanctioned construction of a toll Rd., closely following present-day US60, from Richmond to the Ohio. Improved later so as to permit stagecoach travel, it became known as James R. & Kanawha Turnpike. (See alt. tour on St.3 & St.10.)

Sec. 1: W.VA.-VA. LINE to GAULEY BRIDGE. 81.

3.5. J. with unpaved Rd. leading (R) short distance to site of Battle of White Sulphur Springs (1863) in which, after bloody fighting, Fed. troops were defeated by the Confeds. **4.5. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS**, one of the oldest spas in U.S. First authenticated guest coming for the cure arrived in 1778, although local legend has it that in 1772 a woman, crippled with rheumatism, bathed in improvised tub, a hollow tree trunk, filled with heated water from the springs, & was completely cured. **White Sulphur Springs Hotel** (1854), known as "the Old White," has some 350 rooms & rivaled in mid-19th cent. magnificence the huge caravanseries of Saratoga. The resort became a pt. of departure for grand tours of near-by watering places: Warm, Red Sulphur, Sweet, Blue Sulphur, Green Sulphur Springs, etc. At **c.5. ESTATE OF GREENBRIER HOTEL & Cottages** (6,500 as.RR.conns.) with golf courses & other sports facils., 200m of trls. & a bath Dept. for therapeutic treatments. At outbreak of World War II, hotel housed 1,100 Germans, Italians & Japanese belonging to diplomatic staffs, who were interned until they could be sent

home. Near hotel are old **Spring H.** (1835) & "rows" of cottages, many of them dating back to early 19th cent. "Wolf Row" was given over to exclusive occupancy of bachelors, Paradise Row, to honeymooners; latter's cottages are fine examples of architecture of period. Still standing is **President's Cottage** (with coll. of memorabilia), served as summer "White House" for Chief Executives from Andrew Jackson to Woodrow Wilson. **Lee Cottage**, preserved as it was during Rbt. E. Lee's occupancy (1867-69), was a center for his efforts to reconcile N. & S. in post-war era. At 5, is J. with Rd. to Blue Bend Pk. (see For.Reg.Tours). 9. J. with unpaved Rd. running 1.5^m (S) to **Greenbrier St. For.** (5,004 as.bass f.cabins). 15. **LEWISBURG** (sett.c.1751), named for Andrew Lewis who built Ft. Savannah here (1755), later known as Ft. Union. The settlement suffered severely in the Fr.-Ind. War, but during Lord Dunmore's War, sent a contingent to take part in Battle of Pt. Pleasant (1774). **Old Stone Ch.** (1796) in which are orig. pews, pulpit & slave balcony. **Gen. Lewis Inn** (c.1800.adds) on whose grounds stands Lewis Oak, which still bears Lewis' survey mark "L." **Greenbrier Jr. College for Women** (est.c.1808); on campus, **President's H.** (1812.remod.), was formerly Frazier Tavern. **John Wesley Ch.** (Meth.pre-Civil War), now used by Negro congregation. In town is J. with US219.

SIDE TRIP: 2^m (S) is **Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds** where is Aug. fair (harness races, horseshow,sports events). It is said that Lee's horse, Traveller, was a prize-winner at this fair. 9^m J. with Rd. (L) to **Organ Cave**; during Civil War, powder was manufactured here (some orig. utensils on exhibit). (US219 cont. to Princeton at 65^m where is South J. of hy.)

18. **MORLUNDA ESTATE** (1800.adds.); on grounds, old slave quarters. 22. J. with paved Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (N) 6^m to **Site of Ft. Donnally**; Shawnee attack (1778) to avenge death of Chief Cornstalk failed because of warning brought by Philip Hammond & John Pryor who were disguised as Inds. to evade capture. They had been made up by Cornstalk's sister, Nonhelema, friend of the settlers.

47. **RAINELLE**, dominated by Big Sewell Mt. **Meadow R. Lumler Co.** (O.appl.), one of largest hardwood lumber mills. 48. J. with unpaved Rd. leading (R) short distance to Big Sewell Mt. (3,170') where Lee camped (1861) & according to legend, obtained Traveller, the horse he rode throughout Civil War. 57. J. with US19-St.41 to Babcock St. Pk. (see Nat.For.Reg.). 72. **ANSTED** (sett.1790), a coal town. In Westlake Cemetery, grave of "Stonewall" Jackson's mother. **Old Halfway H.** (Rev. remod.1810) was occupied by Fed. troops during Civil War. 73.5. **HAWKS NEST ST. PK.** (48 as.pic.restaurant) whose chief feature is precipitous Hawk Nest Rock, affording fine view of New R. Canyon & dam. Above parking area, **Mus.**, with coll. of old weapons & Ind. relics. 80. Mouth of **HAWKS NEST TUNNEL** (3^m) which burrows through mts., diverting R. for hydroelectric power. 81. **GAULEY BRIDGE**, in mountain-enclosed valley, at pt. where Gauley & New Rs. join & become Great Kanawha R. Here is site of battle in which Gen. Rosecrans defeated Confeds. (1861). **Miller Tavern**, Fed. Hqs. during Civil War, where Wm. McKinley & Rutherford B. Hayes were stationed.

Sec. 2: GAULEY BRIDGE to CHARLESTON. 36.

1.5. **GLEN FERRIS** (sett.1812). From a rock above Kanawha Falls here, Reuben Van Bibber is supposed to have leaped into the pool below, to escape Inds. 18.5. **CEDAR GROVE** (sett.1773), on Kelly's Cr. Industry today depends on coal, was formerly a busy shipbuilding center. From it, immigrants headed (W), took boat down Kanawha R. to the Ohio. On outskirts, **Little Brick Ch.** (1853.alt.adds.orig. fittings) built by Wm. Tempkins, Malden salt tycoon, is 2nd on site, 1st having been erected by town's founder, Wm. Morris. Across Kelly's Cr., opp. Ch., site of old **Ft. Kelly**. [Take unpaved Rd. (R) here 10^m to **Mt. Desert Fire Tower**. Fine view.] 26. **BELLE**. Du Pont de Nemours Factory (L) which produces, among other coal derivatives, nylons. 30. **LEVI**, where is marker on site of Burning Spring, a gas well on land patented by Washington to obtain title to the well. Later, a salt well was sunk near-by; pressure from released gas drove the brine spouting high into the sky. 31. **MALDEN**, formerly salt production center. Booker T. Washington, Negro leader, while employed here in the salt works & coal mines taught himself to read. 32. **REED**, now a cross-roads village, once salt-making center. Brine obtained from shallow wells, as early as 1797, was boiled down into salt. 33.5. **SNOW HILL**. Dan. Boone Cave (R), hideout of famous scout. Across R. was his cabin. 36. **CHARLESTON** (see).

Sec. 3: CHARLESTON to W.VA.-KY. LINE. 60.

4. S. CHARLESTON with large chemical plants here & on Blaine I. **Stanton Pk.** is prehist. Ind. Burial Mound, in which skeletons & artifacts have been found. **U.S. Naval Ordnance Plant** (O.wks.). **11.5. RIVER LAWN** (1832.adds.), old turnpike inn, contains some of orig. furnishings. **32. MILTON. Blenko Glass Co.** (O), known for handmade glassware. From here came windows for N.Y.C.'s Cathedral of St. John the Divine, replacements for destroyed stained glass in Rheims Cathedral & products used in Williamsburg's restoration.

52. HUNTINGTON

Through RR., bus & air conns. Summer & fall steamer-cruises from Pt. Pleasant to Cincinnati. Accomms.: All types. Info.: C. of C., First Huntington Nat. Bank Bldg.; Huntington Auto Club, Frederick Hotel.

Village of Guyandotte boomed with completion of James R. & Kanawha Turnpike (1830). Huntington was laid out on former Holderby's Landing (sett.1796), near-by, when Collis P. Huntington built C. & O. Terminal (1870) here. Industry has been attracted by favorable trans. facils. & abundant natural gas, coal & oil. In 1948 city boasted 162 plants producing some 420 different products. The unruly Ohio has repeatedly inundated city, but in recent yrs. flood control works have been built by U.S. Army engineers. **PTS. OF INT.:** 5th Ave., **Gov. Sq.**, in or near which are located **Gov. Bldg.**, **Cabell County Cth.** & **City Bldg.** 16th St., E., **Marshall College** (founded 1837.25 as.coed), was named for U.S. Chief Justice. At W. entrance of campus is bust of Marshall. One of handsomest bldgs. is **Morrow Lib.** (1930.Col.-Georg.); murals by Marion Vest Fors. Exhibits on 1st fl. of Mus. **Mun. Market Bldg.** Tobacco auctions (winter) at which 7,250,000 lbs. are sold. In SW. sec. of city on Mem. Pky., near 12th St., is **Mem. Arch.**, copy of Paris Arc de Triomphe, comm. W.Va. veterans of World War I. In SE. sec. on 13th Ave. near 12th St. E., straddling Four Pole Cr., is **Ritter Pk.** with Caldwell Mem., small Greek Temple; fine view. Pk. has lovely rose garden in which is a natural amphitheater. The **Flood Wall** constructed by the Army is 11^m long. In town are **Internat. Nickel Co. Plant** (O.appl. guides) & great **Chesapeake & Ohio Shops** (O.appl.) where RR. equipment is repaired & reconditioned. For Pt. Pleasant & other near-by pts. see Trips out of Charleston. Tour cont. on US60. **56. CAMDEN PK.** (amusements). Hy. passes **Dreamland Pool** (O.summer.sm.fee). **60.** Toll bridge at **W.VA.-KY. LINE.**

ST. 3 & ST. 10—WEST VIRGINIA

W.VA.-VA. LINE (55^m from Roanoke, Va.) (W) to **HUNTINGTON. 210. St.3 & St.10**

Via: Union, Alderson, Hinton, Beckley, Whitesville & West Hamlin.

Route proceeds through picturesque countryside into the most recently exploited coal, oil & gas reg. of W.Va., &, (W) of Hamlin, follows the Guyandot R. valley through industrialized area to the Ohio. This is an alt. tour for US60 (see).

Sec. 1: W.VA.-VA. LINE to HINTON. 61. St.3

1. SWEETSPRINGS, former spa dating back to 1792, its fashionable apogee was in 1830's with building of a great hotel in Georg. Col. style (from Thos. Jefferson's designs), now St.-owned Home for Aged Men & Women. Opp. are springs, visited by notables such as Calhoun, Clay & Fillmore; near-by is home of Maj. W. Royall, Rev. hero, chiefly remembered for his marriage to Ann Newport, whose mother had been brought to his home as a servant. Ann Newport Royall, who had been kidnapped when a child by Inds., became famous in Washington, D.C., as 1st woman muckraking journalist. **10. GAP MILLS**, birthpl. of Andrew Summers Rowan, who took the famous "Message to Garcia," during Sp.-Amer. War. At c.17.5. is J. with unpaved Rd. (R) running c.0.5^m to **Rehoboth Ch.** (1786.log), where Bishop Asbury often preached. **20. UNION.** Here is J. with US219.

SIDE TRIP: (S) 2^m on US219 to **Salt Sulphur Springs.** Old Col. Bldgs. (1820).

21.5. ELMWOOD H. (early 19th cent.). At **52. St.3** overpasses 2 RR. tunnels. Here John Henry is said to have performed his legendary feat of outpacing a steam-driven drill. **61. HINTON** (founded 1831). The town's chief source of income is from C. & O. RR. maintenance shops. (E) of town on St.3, is bath. & pic. beach & another in town itself. In Hinton is J. with St.20.

SIDE TRIP: St.20 (S) circling **Bluestone Reservoir**, artificial lake which is normally c.8.5m long, but in times of heavy flood will be backed up the New R. for 36m into Va. This project has been carried out to alleviate flood conditions of W.Va. tributaries of the Ohio. The dam is 2,061' long & 165' av. height above New R.'s bed.

Sec. 2: HINTON to HUNTINGTON. 149. St.3 & St.10

15. SHADY SPRING. J. with US19-21. At 16. J. with side Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (N) 11m to **Grandview St. Pk.** (52 as.), on cliff c.1,000' above gorge of the great bend of New R.

Tour cont. on US19-21 to **BECKLEY** at 23., sett. 1838, center of coal reg. producing 12,000,000 tons of "smokeless coal" annually. **Gen. A. Beckley Mon.; Soldiers & Sailors Mem. Bldg.** (auditorium), comm. men of World War I. In town is J. with St.3 on which tour cont. to **RACINE** at 81. Here is **Mon. comm.** 1st finding of coal in W.Va. (1742). Tour now cuts (SW) 14m on US119 to J. with St.3 at 95. **W. HAMLIN, 127.,** where is J. with St.10 which cont. to 149. **HUNTINGTON** (see US60).

US 52—WEST VIRGINIA

W.VA.-VA. LINE (42m from Wytheville, Va.) (W) & (N) to **HUNTINGTON. 186. US52**

Via: Bluefield, Welch, Williamson & Wayne.

US52 crosses the Alleghenies & circles along the S. boundary of W.Va. through a coal & industrial area. The sec. along Tug Fork R. was the scene of Ind. fighting & lively brawls in frontier days.

Sec. 1: W.VA.-VA. LINE to WILLIAMSON. 106.

0. W.VA.-VA. LINE is on crest of East R. Mt. **4. BLUEFIELD** (sett.1777) advertises its mild summer climate by dispensing free lemonade when temp. climbs above 91°, a rarity. It is business center of Pocahontas "smokeless" coal reg. Here was cabin of Andrew Davidson, 1st settler. In 1791 Inds. killed his children & captured his wife who, sold to Canadians, was ransomed by him. In City Pk., **Davidson H.** (1811) built by Joseph, Andrew's son. **Bluefield St. Teachers College** (1895.coed. Negro). [About 5m (S) of Bluefield, in Pocahontas, Va., is exhibition mine through which tourists may drive & see every mining operation without leaving their cars.]

11. PINNACLE ROCK ST. PK. (32 as.), spur of Flat Top Mt.; long view. **54. IAEGER. 55. J.** with Rd. to **Panther Cr. St. For. & Game Refuge** (7,724 as.). At c.82 is **HORSE PEN CR.** near J. with US119. Near-by is **Marker** where **Bolling Baker**, who married **Aracoma**, Chief **Cornstalk's** daughter, hid horses stolen from settlers. Here is J. with US119.

SIDE TRIP: (N) 5m on US119 to **Hatfield Cemetery** (O.appl.); statue & grave of "Devil Anse" **Hatfield**. Anse became notorious as chief of his W.Va. clan in the feud with **McCoys** of Pike Cty., Ky. The feud is said to have begun when **Johnse Hatfield** eloped with **Randall McCoy's** daughter, & later returned her & her illegitimate child to her family. The feud, begun in early 19th cent., long survived those who were responsible for it & did not end until the late 1890's, after much violence, bloodshed & litigation during which the authorities of W.Va. & Ky. repeatedly obstructed justice by taking sides. At 18m on US119 is **Logan**, coal & lumber center. 425 Main St., **Mon.** on grave of **Aracoma**. She brought her renegade husband, **Bolling Baker**, here & was killed (1780) during fight bet. Inds. & settlers. **Thos. Dunn English**, author of "Alice Ben Bolt," was mayor (1852-57) & **Jack Dempsey**, heavyweight champ, worked in near-by mine. US119 cont. to **Charleston** (see).

US119 unites with US52 to **106., WILLIAMSON**. Center of important coal area, it is on Tug Fork of the Big Sandy, almost on Ky. Line, which derives name from Maj. **Andrew Lewis' expedition** (1756), reduced to boiling down boot thongs ("tugs") for food. **Cor. Courth. Sq., Coal H.**, whose walls are made of coal.

Sec. 2: WILLIAMSON to HUNTINGTON. 80.

38. MISSOURI BRANCH, J. with gravel Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (E) 4m to **Cabwaylingo St. For.** (6,321 as.pic.trls.swim.f.cabins).

US52 now follows **Twelvepole Cr.** which was measured as "12 poles across." **62. WAYNE**, named for Gen. "Mad Anthony" **Wayne** (see Ohio). **80. HUNTINGTON** (see US60) where US52 cont. over toll bridge to **Ironton, Ohio**.

US 19, ST. 39, ST. 16 & US 21—WEST VIRGINIA

W.VA.-PA. LINE (18^m from Waynesburg, Pa.) (S) to **BLUEFIELD. 280. US19, St.39, St.16 & US 21**

Via: Morgantown, Fairmont, Clarksburg, Weston, Summersville & Princeton.

US19 is a N.-S. route from Erie, Pa. to St. Petersburg, Fla. In W. Va. it is known as Stonewall Jackson Hy. The route crosses the busy N. coal-fields of the St., then plunges into the little populated, for. central reg. & finally emerges into S. coal fields at the Va. Line.

Sec. 1: W.VA.-PA. LINE to CLARKSBURG. 53. US19

10. WESTOVER, suburb of **MORGANTOWN** (sett.1767) which spreads along hills, on farther side of the **Monongahela R.** Center of productive agric. reg. & rich coal field; one of its plants turned out famous "Monongahela Rye" brand of whiskey. Discovery of oil in vic. brought a pipe-line. Morgantown Ordnance Works produce great quantities of chemicals for munitions. W. Va. Univ. is in Morgantown & despite industrial developments, city has air of college town. First attempt to settle Morgantown dist. (1758) was frustrated by Inds. who massacred Thos. Decker & his followers. In 1767 a son of Morgan Morgan tried again. This time the pioneers built not only houses, but also a ft. In 1783 Washington canvassed the feasibility of a route from Va. to the West. Immigration in last part of the 18th cent. was heavy, since city had become a starting pt. for the trip down-river to the Ohio. In early 19th cent. the local people successfully opposed bldg. of a RR. through their town. Later they reversed themselves, but did not get the B. & O. until 1886. PTS. OF INT.: (1) High St., **Monongahela Cth.** (O.wks.); Earlier Cth. (1846) had statue of Patrick Henry (now in Morgantown High Sch.) surmounting its dome. (2) SW. cor. Pleasant & High Sts., **McCleery H.** (1790.now a store) was built by Col. W. McCleery whose wife, Isabella Stockton, when a child, had been kidnapped by Inds. (3) 128 Wagner Rd., **Willey H.** (1838.fine portico). Willey opposed secession & became Sen. from Restored Gov. of Va., and later, from the new state of West Va. (4) 7th St., **Seneca Glass Plant** (O.appl.). (5) Valley St. & University Ave., on Observatory Hill, **entrance to W. Va. Univ.** Aside from regular univ. courses, summer courses are offered mine officials & others conn. with coal industry, with particular emphasis on accident-prevention. Its Agric. College is a forestry branch, with practical studies in Monongahela Nat. For., & several experimental farms. In Science Hall, **Biology Mus.** **Mountaineer Field Stadium** (1924) seats 32,000. **Lib.** (1931.Georg.Col.) has copy of "Christian Panoply" by Bishop Rich. Watson, 1st book pub. in W. Va. (1791). **Dorsey Knob** (1,438') to (SW) of city, reached by auto or foot, affords fine panoramic view. In Morgantown are Js. with US119 & St.7.

SIDE TRIPS: (A) 3.5m (E) on US119 to **Easton**, site of Ft. Pierpont (1769) erected by John Pierpont, Rev. patriot. In town is J. with St.73.

Take latter 3.5m (E) to **Cheat L.** (recr.). Hy. crosses L., which is overshadowed by 1,000' heights of Cheat R. Gorge. At E. end of bridge are 2 millstones marking **Birthpl. of Adam Ice**, who, it is claimed, was 1st white child born in W.Va. At 5.5m, **Coopers Rock St. For.** (13,000 as recr.pic.f.deer & other game h.in season); outstanding feature is **Cheat R. Canyon**. Name of For. derives, according to legend, from a cooper who, while a fugitive from justice, hid out in reg. for several yrs., earning his keep by making barrels & tubs. Until 1868 area was a center of iron smelting; here are ruins of **Davis** (1779) & **Henry Clay Furnaces** (latter in excellent condition). In For. also is "**Rock City**," accessible by trl. which for 10m leads through huge, rock-tilted ledges.

(B) St.7 (NW) 11.5m to **Dolls Run** where occurred massacre of 18 settlers (1778) by Inds. 14m **Mon.** comm. Eliz. Bozarth, who defended her home against Inds., killing 3.

(C) St.7 (E) 15m to **Mason Town**. Here is unimproved Rd. leading 6m (R) to **Cornwell Cave** (O.sm.fee.guides), 18m **Reedsville** where St.92 cont. (S).

Take St.92 here 2m to **Arthurdale**, founded by Gov. for resettlement & rehabilitation of indigent families. Project is managed on cooperative plan. **Arthurdale Inn** (O), furnished by village handicraft workers.

35m **Terra Alta** (2,559') where is Rd. (L) leading 2m to **Terra Alta L.** where are located camps of various cultural & educational institutions.

Tour cont. (S) on US19 to **25. RIVESVILLE. David Morgan Mon.**, near which Morgan had his cabin.

28. FAIRMONT (sett.1793).

RR., Bus & Air conns. Accomms.: Various types. Info.: C. of C., 207 Adams St.; Morin City. Auto Assoc. in Fairmont Hotel. Golf at White Day Golf Course (sm.fee); pool in S. Side Pk.

The Tygarts Valley & W. Fork Rs. join not far away & become Monongahela R. which flows through city. Being mining center, its prosperity has fluctuated with demand for coal. The city has large number of industrial establishments—one of the largest fluorescent tube plants, the **Fairmont Aluminum Co.** (O), the **Owens-Illinois Bottle Co.** (O) & sm. plants turning out fine, hand-blown glassware, also a plant producing coke & a variety of coal by-products. PTS. OF INT.: Adams St., **Marion County Cth.** (1897.Class.), stands on site of an older Cth. (1842) whose demolition for more modern structure gave rise to spirited controversy. NE. cor. Washington & Jefferson Sts., **Gov. Fleming H.** (1842) on site of 1st H. in city. Fairmont Ave. bet. 9th & 12th Sts., **Fairmont Farms** (gardens O.) on which is fine Sp.-mission-style mansion. Grounds are beautifully landscaped. The Farms has bred famous show horses. Locust Ave., **Fairmont St. College** (70 as.est.1865.coed.). On Pleasant Valley Rd., c.2^m from city, **Reservoir Pk.** (pic.rec.). **32.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) 0.5^m to **Monongah.** Here occurred (1907) one of worst disasters in U.S. coal-mining hist., killing more than 350 miners. **42.5. SHINNSTON** (sett.1733) which voted for Lincoln (1860) & pushed for separation of W. Va. from Va. **53. CLARKSBURG** (see US50).

Sec. 2: CLARKSBURG to WESTON. 26.

16.5. JANE LEW (sett.1835) whose name is a shortening of Jane Lewis. Her son, Lewis Maxwell, plotted the town **West's Ft.** (c.1770) was destroyed by Inds. (1779). **SIDE TRIP:** Take Rd. (R) here 2.3^m & then (L) on Rd. 5^m to **Jackson's Mill** (O.1837) where "Stonewall" Jackson lived as youth (1830-42). He worked on his grandfather's farm, educated himself, studying by light of a primitive pine-knot torch; he hired out to work on the new turnpike being put through; finally obtained appointment to West Point. Near-by, **McWhorter Cabin** (late 18th cent.), moved from Jane Lew at marked site of old Jackson H. **A 4-H Camp** is now located on the farm (swim.sm.fee).

26. WESTON (see US33).**Sec. 3: WESTON to SUMMERSVILLE. 82.**

8. ROANOKE. 31.5. BULLTOWN, famous in early hist. for massacre by Jesse Hughes, noted Ind. fighter, & his friends, of all inhabitants of a Del. village in vic., as revenge for their alleged killing of Stroud family at Camden-on-Gauley. The Strouds were probably killed by some Shawnee. **66. J.** with Rd. running (R) 2^m to **Mon.** on grave of Henry Young, who, rather than surrender, fought single-handed, until mortally wounded, against Gen. Rosecrans' Fed. Troops (1861). **82. SUMMERSVILLE** (sett.1824). Here Nancy Hart, Confed. spy, was jailed after being captured by Fed. troops, but escaped by seducing a guard & then killing him with his own pistol. Here is J. with St.39 on which tour cont. (W).

Sec. 4: SUMMERSVILLE to GAULEY BRIDGE. 31. St.39 & St.16.

Cont. on St.39 (W) from Summersville, through **Haunted Valley**, so-called because of belief it is haunted by a Fed. soldier & his dog, both of whom died & were buried in the valley. **5.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) 6^m to **Carnifex Ferry Battleground St. Pk.**, where Gen. Rosecrans' forces fought a drawn battle (1861) with Confeds. Graves & trenches still extant. **26. BELVA.** Cont. (S) on St.39-16 to **31. GAULEY BRIDGE** (see US60)

Sec. 5: GAULEY BRIDGE to BLUEFIELD. 88. US21-60 & US21-19.

At Gauley Bridge take US21-60. At c.5. cont. (S) on US21 past **Honey Cr. Falls, &** bet. Gauley & Sewell Mts., to **FAYETTEVILLE** (sett.1818) at 13. **36. SKELTON.** [Take Rd. (R) here to **Beckley.** (see St.3-10).] **37. US21 & US19** are joined on which tour cont. (S). **37.5. J.** with Rd. leading (L) here 12^m to **Grandview St. Pk.** (see St.3-10). **53.5. FLAT TOP.** Here numerous descendants of early settlers (Lillys), as well as tourists, gather annually at Lilly Family Reunion Grounds (O.mid-Aug.). At c.74. **SHAWNEE L.** (swim.sm.fee), resort. Here Mitchell Clay, nephew of Henry Clay, sett. (1775). **A Stone** at L. marks graves of his 2 children, killed by Inds. **78. PRINCETON** (sett.1826) was razed by retreating Confeds. In 1874 the 1st St. Bank was visited by Jesse James' brother, Frank, who looked it over & decided it was not

worth robbing. Walker & Main Sts., **Mercer County Cth.** (1931.Mod.Class.); sculptured frieze depicting Cty.'s economic life. Main St., **Soldiers & Sailors Mem. Bldg.** (1931.Mod.Class.). **88. BLUEFIELD** (see US52).

THE EASTERN PANHANDLE

Area is a triangle, wedged in extreme (NE) part of W.Va., projecting bet. Md. & Va. Main approach hys. are US40 (see Md.) from Hagerstown, Md. on the (N); US50 (see) on the (S); US11 & US522 cross the Panhandle from (N) to (S); US340 cuts across its (SE) cor. Potomac R. almost circles Panhandle on (E), (N) & (W). Reg. is hist. most int. Because of its location bordering Md. & Va. & adj. to Shenandoah Valley, it was sett. fairly early & saw considerable fighting during Fr.-Ind. Wars; also had active part in Rev. & later; to a certain extent pro-slavery & was on side of seceding states. Harper's Ferry, on E. edge across which Fed. & Confed. armies fought, was site of John Brown's raid. After Gettysburg, Lee escaped through Panhandle into Va. Despite ravages of war, many old Hs. & landmarks have survived, notable among which are those built by Geo. Washington's numerous kin. The E. Panhandle is treated out of Charles Town & Martinsburg, from which Rds. radiate to important landmarks.

CHARLES TOWN

RR. & bus conns. Good accums. & recr. facils. Spring & Fall Race Meets (pari-mutuel) of Charles Town Jockey Club; Horse Show (Aug.).

Charles Town, center of fertile agric. reg., is one of the most charming old towns in E. Panhandle. About 1770 Col. Chas. Washington, Geo.'s youngest brother, acquired title to land on which present city stands. Subsequently, when town was est., it was named for him & many of the streets bear Christian names of Washington clan members. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) George & Washington Sts., **Jefferson County Cth.** (1836.adds.); tablet on cor. of bldg. comm. Chas. Washington; scene of John Brown's trial, whose attitude throughout trial was to ignore attempts by his attorneys to set up defense of hereditary insanity, while reiterating his belief that slavery was an infamous institution & his justification of violence against it. Another treason trial was held here in 1921 when several hundred miners were indicted; 3 leaders were convicted & sentenced to long terms. (2) **Chas. Washington Hall** (Market Bldg.), on site of old market built 1805, which at one time was P. O. inaugurating rural free delivery (1896). (3) W. Liberty St., **Tiffin H.** (pre-1790) where E. Tiffin, Ohio Gov., practiced medicine, 1789-96. (4) S. end Mordington Lane, **Mordington** (N.O.1774.rem.1833), home of Chas. Washington. Small structure behind house was old kitchen; near-by, **Slave H.** In grove (E) of main house is **Tablet** marking supposed graves of Chas. (d.1796), wife Mildred & their 2 grandchildren. (5) S. Samuel St., **Site of John Brown Gallows**. When Brown was brought out to be hanged, over 1,500 troops, under command of "Stonewall" Jackson were massed around gallows. In the ranks was John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated Lincoln. Brown remarked: "I had no idea that Gov. Wise considered my execution so important." (6) E. Congress St., **Zion Ch.** (1852.Episc.). In cemetery are buried members of Washington family. Tombstone erected (1788) by Lafayette in memory of child of his friend, Cmdr. Walter Brooks. (7) E. Washington St., **Presb. Ch.** (1853. Gr.Rev.) in whose vestibule hangs deed of 1787, by Chas. Washington & wife, donating site on which 1st ch. was built. (8) SE. cor. E. Washington St., **Crane H.** (pre-1800), home of Bataille Muse, who managed Washington's business affairs. House later bought by Ferdinando Fairfax, who was Lord Fairfax before becoming Amer. citizen. (9) About 1^{mi} (E) from town on US340, **Charles Town Race Track**; races & horse shows held since 1786, except during Civil War.

TRIPS OUT OF CHARLES TOWN

I. CHARLES TOWN (SW) to SUMMIT POINT. 6. Summit Pt. Rd.

At 2. on Summit Pt. Rd. **BRADDOCK'S WELL** (R) dug in 1755 by Braddock's soldiers. 2.5. **CLAYMONT COURT** (1820 & c.1840.Georg.Col.) built by Bushrod Washington, grandnephew of Geo. In late 19th-cent., Frank Stockton, author of "Rudder Grange" & other humorous novels, lived here. 5.5. **WHITE HOUSE TAVERN** (1742 & 1800), popular early 19th cent. inn. 6. **SUMMIT PT.**, site of Civil War skirmish.

II. CHARLES TOWN to KEARNEYSVILLE. 15. St.51 & St.48

Take St.51 (W) to **c.1., ALTONA (DAVENPORT) FARM** (c.1793.Fed.), orig. owned by Lawrence Washington & later bought by Col. A. Davenport who built present elaborate mansion around old bldg. **2., (R) RUINS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL** (1769) in which members of Washington family worshipped. Not far from Ruins is **Piedmont** (1730 & 1780); old portraits & early 19th-cent. wallpapers.

3.5. HAREWOOD (c.1770), most widely known Washington home in this sec. Geo. Washington supposedly designed house for his brother Samuel. In this house Dolly Payne Todd married Jas. Madison (1794). In 1825 Lafayette was entertained here, & later, Louis Philippe & his 2 brothers. **6.5. J. with Rd. (R)** which becomes St.48 & on which tour cont. to **LEETOWN** at **c.10.5**. Here is **Prato Rio** (O.pre-1775), home of Gen. Chas. Lee, somewhat of an eccentric, who was suspended from his command by Washington after Battle of Monmouth (see). Ground fl. of house had no partitions. Lee chalked off space into 4 quarters: in one he kept his books, in another his bed, in a 3rd his saddles & guns & in 4th his kitchen equipment. Here Lee hobnobbed with 2 other unsuccessful Rev. generals, Horatio Gates & Adam Stephen.

14. J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 0.5m to entrance to **Traveler's Rest** (O.pre-1763), home of Gen. Horatio Gates, hero of Battle of Saratoga, rival of Washington for command of Continental Armies, but later suspended from his command after his defeat by Cornwallis.

15. KEARNEYSVILLE.**III. CHARLES TOWN (NE) to HARPERS FERRY. 8. US340**

At **3. RION HALL** (c.1836), home of Judge D. B. Lucas, author & poet, who served in Confed. Army; when his friend, John Y. Beall, was accused of being a spy, he managed to get through Fed. lines to N.Y., where he defended Beall. **3.5. J. with Rd.**

SIDE TRIP: Take latter (L) 1m here to **Beall Atr** (pre-1800.adds.), home of Col. Lewis Washington, kidnapped & held hostage by John Brown's followers on night of Harpers Ferry raid. Brown took from Washington the sword Frederick the Great had given Geo. Washington, & was wearing it when taken.

8. HARPERS FERRY (accoms.) at Md. Line, located at pt. where Md., Va. & W.Va. come together & Shenandoah & Potomac Rs., flowing through cliff-enclosed gaps, meet. On night of Oct. 16, 1859, John Brown & 22 followers marched into Harpers Ferry & took possession of old Gov. armory. The little band withstood siege all next day against local militia; finally Lt. Col. Rbt. E. Lee arrived with 90 marines & captured Brown & 6 of his company. Two of Brown's sons were killed together with a number of the raiders, & several escaped. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) Marked by white-painted flagstones, site of **Armory** seized by Brown & band. (2) At B. & O. Depot, **John Brown Mon.**, on site of **Engine H.** in which Brown & companions made last stand. (3) **Harpers Ferry Nat. Mon.** (c.1,500 as.), incl. hilltops in the vic. where Civil War battle bet. "Stonewall" Jackson's forces & Fed. garrison occurred, Sept. 1862. Garrison, consisting of some 12,500, surrendered & Jackson hastened to join Lee at Battle of Antietam (see). Many Fed. trenches are preserved. Stone steps, carved in solid rock (1810) lead to Pub. Walk. (4) At Stone Steps is **Harper H.** (1780), built by Rbt. Harper, 1st settler. (5) Near-by, on Pub. Walk, is **Cath. Ch.** (1830.Goth.alt.), only Ch. in town which cont. services through Civil War. (6) On slope to one side of & above Cath. Ch. are ruins of **St. John's Ch.** (Episc.), occupied as guardh. & hospital during Civil War. (7) On Cliff St. (no autos), **Jefferson Rock**, named for Thos. Jefferson who came here (1801) & later described the view in his "Notes on Virginia." (8) On Fillmore St., **Odd Fellows Lodge** (est.1833), oldest in St. Lincoln stayed here when he came to meet Gen. McClellan in 1862. (9) On same St., **Storer College** for Negroes (est.1869.coed.). On campus, **John Brown's Ft.** (O.appl.), with **Old Engine H.** (see above); **Mus.** (O.appl.coll.hist.relics). (10) On Washington St., **Lutheran Ch.** (1850), used as Fed. hospital & stable during Civil War. **Wilson H.** (O.post-1828), home of E. W. Wilson, Gov. of St. (1885-90) at time of a disputed gubernatorial election. (11) In Shenandoah R., **Herrs I.**, where government had some rifle works, branch of old armory.

IV. CHARLES TOWN (SW) to W.VA.-VA LINE. 7. US340

At 1. (L) **CASSILIS** (c.1835), where many notables were entertained incl. Washington Irving & W. M. Thackeray, who may have found material here used in his "The Virginians." 1.5. J. with unimproved Rd.

SIDE TRIP: On Rd. leading (L) 1m to **Washington's Cave** (O.fee), visited by Washington, when, as a boy of 17, he made surveying trip for Lord Fairfax. He is supposed to have revisited Cave (1754) with soldiers under his command. Cave has been used since by Masonic Order.

A short distance beyond last J. (on US340) is another J. which leads (L) 1.5m to **Blakely** (1820.rest.), home of John Augustine Washington; near-by, Braddock's forces camped on march to Ft. Duquesne (see Pittsburgh). 5.5. **RIPPON**, beyond which US340 crosses **W.VA.-VA. LINE** at 7.

V. CHARLES TOWN (NW) & (S) to J. with US50. 80. St.9 & St.29

7.5. on St.9 (NW) to **KEARNEYSVILLE**. Here is J. with St.48.

SIDE TRIP: On St.48 (R) at 4.5m is **Mon.** to **Berkeley Riflemen** who marched some 600m to join Washington at Boston (1775). Cont. (NE) on St.48 to **Shepherdstown** at 5m. Ferry (autos) across Potomac; limited accoms. Sett.1762 by Thos. Shepherd as Mecklenberg; name derived from German settlement near-by. Many int. old Hs. In 1790 Geo. Washington seriously considered locating nat. capital at this pt. Jas. Rumsey demonstrated his steamboat (1787), priority of which was disputed by John Fitch (see Trenton, N.J.). During Civil War, number of battles were fought in vic.; most important was Antietam (see Md.). **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) On German St., **Shepherd St. Teachers College** (1872), with **McMurrain Hall & Home Econ. Cottage** (log) on site of Ft. Shepherd built during Fr.-Ind. Wars, once believed to be haunted by ghost of Geo. Yontz, who supposedly murdered former occupant. **Rumsey Hall**, former old hotel & tavern, is miniature farm now conducted for demonstration purposes. (2) On High St., **Shepherdstown Flour Mill** erected 1734-62; still in operation, mill has 40' water-wheel & produces old-fashioned flour & burr-ground corn meal. (3) On High St. near Mill, **House** (empty,c.1727), probably oldest in St., although this is disputed. (4) On Mill St., **Rumsey St. Pk.**, with **Rumsey Mon.** comm. steamboat invention. (5) On German St. near Mill, **Billmeyer H.** (1791), formerly tavern where John Fitch stayed, supposedly to spy on Rumsey's invention. (6) German & King Sts., **Sheetz H.**, formerly tavern, occupied once by Wm. Sheetz who made rifle parts for Armory at Harpers Ferry. (7) Church & High Sts., **Episc. Ch.** (now Negro.18th cent.adds.1842). Peter Muhlenberg of "There is a time to preach & a time to fight" fame (see Woodstock, Va., & Pa.), was minister until he took service in Continental Army. (8) On German St. near Duke St., **Harrington H.** (Rev.period), was Entler Tavern, used in Civil War by troops of both sides. (9) On New St., **Shepherd's Cemetery**, graves of Thos. Shepherd & family. (10) SW. cor. King & New Sts., **Old Grove H.**, once tavern which incurred displeasure of town authorities because it carried on in disorderly fashion on Sundays. On Shepherd Turnpike c.0.5m (N) of town on hilltop, **Bellevue**. Near-by is spring where band of Inds., legend says, buried one of their enemies alive & it is the beating of his heart which sends out water of spring in spurts.

At 8.5. on St.9 is **W. VA. UNIV. EXPERIMENTAL FARM** (R) where work is done in developing fruit culture. 15. **MARTINSBURG** (see). 21. on St.9 is **HEDGESVILLE**. Here, in fine old grove, stands **Mt. Zion Ch.** (Episc.1817). 23. **FOOSE'S LAWN** (O.c.1740.adds.1800), formerly inn where Geo. Washington waited (1769) while contents of his trunk, having spilled into near-by creek, were being dried out. 40. **BERKELEY SPRINGS** (accoms.: all types; info.: Pk. View Inn or Washington Hotel). Orig. known as Bath, this is one of oldest spas in U.S., situated on Warm Springs Run & surrounded by picturesque hills. Inds. used waters medicinally before 1st settlers arrived (c.1740). Geo. Washington made the springs widely known. In 1756 Lord Fairfax granted land on which springs are located on condition they be "forever free to the public." Here Rumsey showed off his newly invented "mechanical" boat to Washington & other notables. **PTS. OF INT.:** (1) **Berkeley Springs St. Pk. & Sanitarium** with 3 principal medicinal springs & bathhs.; **Old Hot Springs Bath** (O.c.100 yrs.old); the **Fairfax Bathtub** built by Lord Fairfax. (2) Near Pk. on hilltop is **The Castle** (1887-88.Norman). (3) At edge of Pk. (L) is **Washington Elm** (20' circum.), planted by 1st Pres. as Marker when surveying Lord Fairfax's gift. (4) Cor. Washington & Warren Sts., **Strother H.** (1850), where D. H. Strother (Porte Craven) lived & wrote many of his stories. In Berkeley is J. with US522.

SIDE TRIP: (S) on US522 10m to **Cacapon St. Pk.** (5,812 as.pic.cabins.lodge.camp.facils.swim.recr.f.trls.hik.bicycle & bridle trls). Washington in 1769 rode out with his wife to get view (4 states & bend of Potomac) from mountain-top. (The pk. may also be approached from Winchester, Va., by Va. St.7.)

62. J. with St.29. Tour cont. (S) on latter. At 67.5. CACAPON FORKS. J. with St.45.

SIDE TRIP: Take Rd. (L) c.0.5m to J., then (R) 1m on unimproved Rd. & then (L), 1.5m, to **Caudy's Castle**, rocky mass towering over Cacapon R. some 600'. Trl. up rock. Here Caudy & other settlers caught raiding Inds. by surprise & pushed them over rock's edge. Tour cont. from **Cacapon Forks** on St.45 (R) to J. with US50 (see) at **80.**

MARTINSBURG

Accoms.: Ample. Info.: C. of C. B. & O. RR., bus & air conns.

Founded by German & English settlers (1732), city was laid out by Rev. Gen. Adam Stephen & named for relative of Lord Fairfax, Col. T. B. Martin, who served under Washington. During 1873 depression, universal work stoppage occurred in protest against wage reductions. After several clashes, Fed. troops were sent in. PTS. OF INT.: (1) At Public Sq., **Berkeley County Cth.** (1856. Romanes.); record room with Book of Commissions containing documents bearing signatures of all Va. Govs. & of Geo. Washington, Patrick Henry & other notables. (2) King & Spring Sts., **Whitmore Lemen H.** (O) incorporates walls of ft. (1774). (3) Across street is **King's Daughters Hospital**, orig. old jail. (4) On Queen St., **Boydville H.** (c.1812), one of Panhandle's finest. On grounds, **Mon. to Gen. Stephen.** (5) Cor. Burke & Queen Sts., **Everett H.** (log covered with plaster; 1784-96), where both Gens. Jackson & Sheridan had hqs. (6) Cor. Water & John Sts., **Martin H.** (O.appl.1779-1803.fine inter.). (7) On Tuscarora Rd. c.3m is **Tuscarora Ch.** (c.1740.Presb.), parts of orig. walls incorporated in bldgs.; in entry, wooden pegs for worshippers to hang guns.

TRIPS OUT OF MARTINSBURG

I. MARTINSBURG (N) to MAIDSTONE-ON-POTOMAC. 12.5. US11

1.5. MARKER ON SITE OF FT. NEALLY, where Inds. massacred garrison & kidnapped women & children (1756). **8.5. FALLING WATERS**, so-called because Potomac R. cascades at this pt. Here Lee's army, during withdrawal after Gettysburg, repelled Fed. attack & managed to escape across R. **11.5. POTOMAC CAMP MEETING GROUNDS** (July & Aug.). **12.5. (R) MAIDSTONE-ON-POTOMAC** (1744), home of Evan Watkins who had a ferry across R. at this pt. Beyond H., toll bridge across to Hancock, Md.

II. MARTINSBURG (S) to W.VA.-VA. LINE. 13. US11

10. BUNKER HILL (sett.1726-32 by Morgan Morgan), reputedly earliest place sett. in St. To (E) of village, **Mon.** on site of Morgan's orig. log cabin. A short distance from which on a secondary Rd. (R) is **Christ Ch.** (1853) site of orig. Ch. (1740) built by Morgan & early settlers. Morgan, one of St.'s earliest settlers & builder of 1st Rd. (from Winchester, Va. to his home here) is buried here. **12.5. PETTIGREW MON.** (R) comm. Confed. Gen. J. J. Pettigrew who died at Boyd H. **13. W.VA.-VA. LINE.**

NATIONAL FOREST REGIONS

W.Va.'s finest vacation area lies within the 750,000 as. of Monongahela Nat. For., extending along the Va. line from E. Panhandle to White Sulphur Springs. To the (E) is Geo. Washington Nat. For., mostly in Va. (see) but with a narrow finger thrusting into W.Va.'s 3 NE. counties. Although none of the peaks reaches more than 4,800', the reg. is of great scenic interest—deep gorges, swift-flowing streams, waterfalls, steep cliffs & weird caverns. Little original forest cover remains, but reforestation & conservation have encouraged a good 2nd growth. Game is abundant & fishing, excellent. Of special interest are primitive communities in back-country dists. where overshot water-wheels still grind out corn meal & early folkways have managed to survive.

The reg.'s hy. boundaries are: US50 (N); US220 (E); US60 (S); US219 & St.15 (W). Also, US33 & US250, main E-W hys. cross reg. St.55, St.28 & St.39 give access to reg. at many pts. Jefferson Nat. For. lies (S) along W.Va.-Va. Line, entirely in Va. (see). The 3 Nat. Fors. have been intensively developed; hundreds of miles of for., Rds., trls. & recr. areas (ample pic.camp facils.) have been constructed. For info. & campfire permit on Monongahela Nat. For.: Supervisor, Elkins, W.Va. or For. Rangers at Parsons, Durbin, Petersburg, Marlinton & Richwood. For info. & camp-

fire permit for Geo. Washington Nat. For.: Supervisor, Harrisonburg or Dist. For. Rangers at Edinburg, Bridgewater, Staunton, Buena Vista & Covington (all in Va.). For Jefferson Nat. For. see Va.

REGIONAL TOUR 1

W.VA.-VA. LINE (5^m from Gore, Va.) (S) & (W) to **MOOREFIELD. 49. St.259 & St.55**

6.5. on St.259 is **YELLOW SPRING. 12.5.** J. with Rd. leading 3^m to **Capon Springs**. Here is old resort; women's wider bathh. entrance for hoop skirts of ante bellum days. **21. WARDENSVILLE** (near-by in Geo. Washington Nat. For. is **Half Moon Fire Tower**; fine view), J. with St.55 which cont. (W) with St.259.

SIDE TRIP: (L) on Main St. & cont. on unimproved Rd. along Trout Run 5^m to **Blue Sea Gap**. Beyond Gap, hidden by trees, is **Devil's Garden**, high precipice with fine view.

31. BAKER, J. of St.259 with St.55 on which tour cont.

SIDE TRIP: (S) 7^m on St.259 to **Lost River**. Here is trl. leading (L) to Lost R. which cascades into a pool here. 13^m **Mathias, J.** with Rd. to **Lost R. St. Pk.** (3,841 as recr.swim.trls. cabin). Sulphur spring in Pk. Area developed as resort by Lee family. **Lee Cabin** (early 19th cent.) built by "Light Horse Harry" Lee, of Rev. fame, father of Rbt. E. Lee. In vic. is **Gooseberry Mt.** (3,265'). St.259 to Geo. Washington Nat. For. in Va.

St.55 cont. from Baker to **49. MOOREFIELD**. Here is **Old Stone Inn** (1788), now tourist H. Here is J. with S. Branch Mt. Rd. leading 14^m to **Lost R. St. Pk.** (see above). In Moorefield is J. with US220.

SIDE TRIP: (N) short distance on US220 to **Willow Hall** (1818). Built by Capt. D. R. McNeill whose son, **Hanson**, is known for daring S. Branch Valley raids with his Rangers during Civil War. 5^m **Old Fields** with Mt. Pleasant Mansion (1832.Class.Rev.); hist. relics incl. great kettle which Washington is said to have used (1756) for making powder. Rd. here leads (R) 2^m to the **Trough**, deep gorge on S. Branch of Potomac, visited by Washington in 1748.

REGIONAL TOUR 2

MOOREFIELD (S) to W.VA.-VA. LINE (c.8^m from Monterey, Va.). **58. US220**

13. PETERSBURG (sett.1745 by Germans); annual Tri-County Fair (Sept.) features medieval riding tournaments. In town is J. with St.42.

SIDE TRIP: (N) 19^m on St.42 to **Scherr** & near-by **Greenland Gap** whose cliffs rise 1,000' from valley.

Cont. (S) on US220 through Petersboro Gap. **30. J.** with Rd., 1^m from hamlet of Upper Tract.

SIDE TRIP: (N) on Rd. through impressive gorge, past **Eagle & High Rocks** at 4.5^m. 6^m **Smoke Hole**, back country village, has trl. to **N. Fork Mt.** (3,715'). Near-by is **Smoke Hole For. Camp.** (pic.swim.camp.).

43. FRANKLIN (sett.1769), near J. with US33 (see Reg.Tour 4). **47.5. THORN SPRING PK.** (pic.camp.swim.). US220 cont. past **Sandy Ridge** (3,208') & **Front Rock** (2,256') to **W.VA.-VA. LINE** at **58.**

REGIONAL TOUR 3

PETERSBURG (W) to THORNWOOD. 55. St.28-4

(W) on St.28-4 to **c.10. SMOKE HOLE CAVERNS** (electrically lit). Cont. on hy. past Castle & Champ Rocks to **MOUTH OF SENECA** at **22.** Here St.28 joins to US33 & cont. (S). At **c.22.5.** is **SENECA ROCK** (1,000' above hy.), reached by trl. **29. RIVERTON**. Here is J. with side Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (L) on Rd. into Germany Valley with view of **Spruce Knob** (4,860'). 2^m Marker on **Site of Hinkle's Ft.** (1761). 3.5^m **Seneca Caverns** (sm.fee.electrically lit).

31. J. with Rd. (R) leading 9^m to **Red Lick Run's Cascades & Ravine**. Here is trl. (R) to Spruce Knob, highest pt. in W.Va. **32. JUDY GAP.** J. with St.28 on which tour cont. (S) past **Allegheny Mt.** (4,017') to **THORNWOOD** at **55.** For pts. (S) of US250, see Reg. Tour 7.

REGIONAL TOUR 4

W.VA.-VA. LINE (c.25^m from Harrisonburg, Va.) to **ELKINS. 80. US33**

11. OAK FLAT; marker comm. Ft. Seybert where Inds. massacred whites (1759); ft. site is some miles away on side Rd. (R). **34. JUDY GAP** (see Reg. Tour 3). **44.**

MOUTH OF SENECA. Here US33 turns (W). **51.5.** Fine view of **Seneca Cr. Gorge.** **53.5. SUMMIT OF ALLEGHENY FRONT** (3,293'). **56. HARMAN.** Here is J. with St.32 leading (NW) c.15^m to **Blackwater Falls St. Pk.** (trout f.free guides). **66. ALPENA GAP.** Here is E. J. to Stuart Dr., a loop hy. which passes **Shaver For. Camp** (facils.) on Shaver Cr.; **Bickle Knob Fire Tower & Bickle Pic. Area** (facils.). At 7.5^m Dr. passes **Bear Heaven Pic. Area** & at 10^m returns to US33 at **Alpena Nat. For. Pic. Area.** **80. ELKINS** (see).

REGIONAL TOUR 5

ELKINS (N) to THOMAS. 35. US219

(N) from Elkins on US219 to **20. PARSONS** where is **Battle of Corrick's Ford Mon.** comm. conflict (1861). **24.5. J.** with Rd. leading 1.5^m to **Backbone Mt.** (3,800'). Fire tower offers wide view. **35. THOMAS,** coal town on Blackwater R. Here is J. with St.32.

SIDE TRIP: 4^m (S) on St.32 to Rd. leading a few hundred yards to **Blackwater Falls St. Pk.**

REGIONAL TOUR 6

ELKINS (S) to LEWISBURG. 103. US219

7. BEVERLY, where 1st settlers were wiped out by Inds.; later comers were protected by ft. built near present town site. [At c.5^m (W) from town, Gen. McClellan defeated Confed. force (1861) at **Rich Mt.**] **16. MILL CR.** [22^m (W) of town is paved Rd. to unique Swiss village, **Helvetia**, in which customs & language of Alps homeland are kept alive.] **17. HUTTONSVILLE.** **24. J.** with marked Rd. leading c.4^m to **Kumbrabow St. For.** (9,423 as.trout f.), one of wildest for. reservs. in St. Skyline Dr., crosses mt. tops & cont. to pic. grounds near Falls of Mill Cr. US219 cont. (S) past **Cheat Mt.** (3,803'), **Middle, Valley & Red Lick Mts.** to **EDRAY** at **59.;** near-by is **Trout Hatchery.** **63.5. OLD TOLL H.** (1852.restaurant). J. with St.28 (see Reg. Tour 3). **64. J.** with St.39.

SIDE TRIP: (E) 7^m to **Huntersville,** where is J. with Rd. leading (N) c.11^m to **Seneca St. For.** (11,050 as.swim.trls.winter sports); cabins on L. & Greenbrier R. Fine view from fire lookouts incl. **Michael Fire Tower** (3,652'). In Huntersville is J. with Rd. leading (S) c.10^m to **Watoga St. Pk.** (10,050 as.pic.trls.restaurant.horses.boat.swim.); small L. & arboretum (440 as.); plentiful wild life.

71. MILL PT. Here on Stamping Cr. is **McNeel Mill** (c.1868); water wheel still in use. In Mill Pt. is J. with St.39.

SIDE TRIP: (W) c.10^m on St.39 is **Cranberry Glades,** weird misplaced arctic tundra swamp, probably all that is left of an ancient lake, is on mt. top (3,375') where grow several varieties of cranberry, sphagnum moss, wildflowers & orchids.

At c.71.5. is Rd. leading to ferry (free) across Greenbrier R. to **Watoga St. Pk. 77. DROOP MT. BATTLEFIELD ST. PK.** (pic.trls.cabins) where Gen. Averell routed Confeds. under Gen. J. Echols in 1863. At **93. FRANKFORD. Ludington H.** (plaster over log) dates from hamlet's earliest days. Just (S) of town is J. with Rd.

SIDE TRIP: (E) on this Rd. at c.10^m is **Entrance to Blue Bend Recr. Area** (Info. at White Sulphur Springs.camp.pic.facils.), on Blue Bend of Anthony Cr. Area has network of trls. incl. 37^m loop trip from Lewisburg via Frankford to White Sulphur Springs; fine views of Gunpowder Ridge & Hopkins Mt. Lookout Tower.

103. LEWISBURG (see).

REGIONAL TOUR 7

W.VA.-VA. LINE (near Monterey, Va.) (NW) to BELINGTON. 63. US250

Monterey, Va. is fine starting pt. for near-by peaks in Geo. Washington Nat. For. **0. US250** crosses **W.VA.-VA. LINE** at crestline of Alleghenies. At **7.5. THORNWOOD.** E. J. with St.28 (see Reg. Tour 3). **12. FRANK,** with Pocahontas Tanning Plant (O). **13. DURBIN,** with Greenbrier Ranger Sta. of Monongahela Nat. For. Near-by is **Gaudineer Pic. Area.** **32. HUTTONSVILLE.** At c.42. **TYGARTS VALLEY HOMESTEADS,** one of 3 such U.S. projects in W.Va. (est.1933); large community enterprise, for social & industrial development of reg. **48. ELKINS** (see). **51. on US250** is **DAVID REGER FOSSIL TREE PK.** Part of 50^m area of fossilized trees from 3 to 5 hundred million yrs. old, appear here at foot of cliff. **63. BELINGTON.** J. with Rd. leading c.2^m to **Laurel Hill,** site of Fed. Gen. McClellan's victory.

CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON

C. & O. RR., S. Side Bridge; B. & O., N.Y. Central & Va. RR. at Broad St. Through bus & air conns. Seaplane for short flights in city at Kanawha R. Accom.: All types. Golf courses (sm.fee), boating & canoeing at Kanawha City Levee; Info.: Southern W. Va. Auto Club, Ruffner Hotel, 822 Kanawha Blvd.; C. of C., 1 Capitol St. Occasional plays at Shrine Mosque; concerts at Mason Sch. of Music & Fine Arts.

Due to great coal, natural gas, oil & salt brine resources of Kanawha Valley, the St. capital is an important industrial town. The business dist. is crowded down to the water front by the narrow R. valley. The Kanawha is spanned by a number of bridges—one at W. end of town in the industrial area, one at E. end where are located the city's main recr. facils. & one crossing R. from town's heart to the S. suburbs. Kanawha Blvd. connects all three. The beginnings of the city (sett.c.1789) date from the bldg. of Ft. Lee by Col. Geo. Clendenin, who named the settlement Charles Town, in honor of his father; was shortened to present name by usage. Dan. Boone built a cabin across the R. & stayed 7 yrs., serving as member of Va. Assembly & Lt.-Col. of Militia. Ft. Lee was besieged (1788) by Inds.; siege is celebrated because of "Mad Ann" Bailey's legendary exploit. According to legend, when Ft. Lee was in dire straits for powder, the famous woman scout rode 100^m to Ft. Savannah & brought back sufficient ammunition. By 1804 Charleston had been put into communication with the E. by completion of the James R. & Kanawha Turnpike (US60) & became a pt. of transshipment. Later the salt industry boomed, only to decline due to competition by richer deposits elsewhere. But arrival of the RR., improvement by Fed. Gov. of navigation on Kanawha R., discovery of minerals used in industry have assured city's position as a metropolis of W. Va. In the 1870's Charleston waged bitter contest with Wheeling for honor of becoming the St. capital. Wheeling had been center of gov. ever since establishment of W.Va. as a separate St. during the Civil War. But in 1870 the 1st Democratic administration was elected & the St. capital moved to Charleston. After heated contest, St. legislature submitted the issue to popular vote. Charleston rolled up an enormous vote & was proclaimed St. capital in 1885.

PTS. OF INT.: (1) E. Kanawha St., **St. Capitol** (guides.1932.Ital.Ren.by Cass Gilbert). In the spacious grounds are "Stonewall" Jackson **Mon.**, by Moses Ezekiel; **Pioneer Mon.**, by Rimfire Hamrick; & **Mon. comm.** W.Va. soldiers in Civil War. The Capitol's 300' gilded dome may be ascended (guides). Senate & House Chambers each have elaborate chandelier composed of 10,000 separate pieces of rock crystal. St. Mus. is housed in the basement; coll. of hist. relics & other exhibits. (2) Opp. is **Gov.'s Mansion** (1925.post-Rev.by W.F.Martens). (3) Also opp. the Capitol is new campus of **Morris-Harvey College** (Meth.22 as.est.1888), moved from Barboursville. (4) E. Kanawha Blvd., **Kanawha Riflemen's Mem. Pk.**, formerly cemetery. Two gravestones of the pioneer Ruffner family are still extant; also **Mon.** to Kanawha Riflemen comm. men who fought for the Confed. cause. (5) Further (E) on E. Kanawha Blvd. are markers on **Site of Ft. Lee**, one of which comm. Ann Bailey's famous ride & Fleming Cobb who also brought ammunition to the beleaguered ft. (6) SE. cor. Hale & Lee Sts., **Pub. Lib.** which was annex of old St. House, destroyed by fire in 1921. (7) Patrick St., **Market**, well worth a visit. (8) 1308 Quarrier St., **Mason College of Music & Fine Arts** (est.1906); chamber music & other concerts during season. (9) Virginia & Broad Sts., **First Presb. Ch.**, copy of Ch. designed by Stanford White, formerly in N.Y. (now torn down). (10) **Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.** world's greatest producer of flat-glass, & (11) opp., **Owens-Illinois Bottle Co.** (O), one of world's greatest bottle makers. (12) Patrick St. Bridge, **Kelly Axe & Tool Factory** (O.appl.) one of world's largest axe factories.

TRIPS OUT OF CHARLESTON

(For Pts. of Int. on US60, (E) & (W) of Charleston, see US60.)

I. CHARLESTON (NW) to PT. PLEASANT. 57. US35

57. PT. PLEASANT, on ht. bet. Kanawha & Ohio Rs. In **Tu-Endie-Wei Pk.**, **Mon.** on site of Battle (1774) during Lord Dunmore's War (see) where Col. militia under Lewis defeated Inds. under Cornstalk. Also here is grave of "Mad Ann" Bailey (see). **Mansion H.** (1797.log), earliest in vic., is now mus. Near-by **Celeron Mon.**, comm.

unearthing of plate left by Peter J. Celeron in 1749 which claimed Ohio reg. for France. At R.'s edge, **McN. comm.** Rev. Ft. Randolph where (1776) Chief Cornstalk & his son, coming on peace mission, were executed to avenge killing of settler. Chief's grave is in front of bullet scarred **Mason County Cth.**

II. CHARLESTON (N) to SUTTON. 88. US119-St.4

US119 & St.4 are joined to Clendenin. **7.5. MON. comm.** Simon Kenton, famous scout who fled to frontier, mistakenly convinced that he had killed a man in a brawl over a woman. He was a friend of Dan. Boone, whose life he is supposed to have saved. **25. QUEENS SHOALS.**

SIDE TRIP: Here is Rd. across a bridge to **Mullens Farm** at 7.5m where is the **Golden Delicious Apple Tree**, still bearing fruit, grafts from which have distributed this fine apple variety throughout the country.

St.4 cont. along Elk R. through a natural gas reg., to **SUTTON** (J. there with US19) at **88.** For sec. of US21 (N) of Charleston. see US50.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING

Pa. & Wheeling & L. Erie RRs., 11th & Water Sts. B. & O. RR., 1700 Market St. Buses: Through lines terminal, 16th & Market Sts.; Consolidated Bus Depot, 11th & Chapline Sts. Airport on W. side of Ohio R. Accom.: All types. Info.: Ohio Valley Board of Trade, Board of Trade Bldg. Horse racing at Wheeling Downs (pari-mutuel, spring & fall).

This W.Va. metropolis (sett.1769), at center of the N. Panhandle, a narrow wedge thrust bet. Ohio & Pa., extends along E. bank of Ohio; Wheeling Cr. cuts through town to debouch into the Ohio. Pop., of mixed derivation, keeps up many old customs & religious festivals such as Feast of Our Lady of Flowers (Aug.15) & Blessing of Foods on Holy Saturday, both at St. Ladislaus Ch. A busy river port, city's industrial hist. dates from early 19th cent. City's name is claimed to have originated with Inds. who called it Wheeling ("skull") because they had decapitated white settlers & hung their skulls on posts near present site of city. Zane family, ancestors of novelist Zane Grey, were 1st settlers. Wheeling became focal pt. of movement to separate 40 western counties from Va. Convention which set up "The Restored Gov. of Va." met here, 1861. Later, city was capital of the St., a distinction finally lost to Charleston (see). In 1936, Wheeling suffered damaging Ohio R. & Wheeling Cr. floods. From Wheeling, US40 crosses Suspension Bridge (1856) to Wheeling I. which Ebenezer Zane (early settler) is said to have bought from Inds. for barrel of whiskey. PTS. OF INT.: (1) Chapline St., **City-Cty. Bldg.** (1876.Romanes.by J.S.Fairfax) formerly St. Capitol; on grounds, Civil War & Trades & Labor Mons. & Paxton Fountain, with 2 statuary groups. (2) SE. cor. Eoff & 13th Sts., **St. Joseph's Cathedral** (Cath.Romanes.by F.Aretz), seat of Wheeling Diocese; inter. of dome is decorated with frescoes; fine stained-glass windows. (3) 1526 Market St., **Customh.** (c.1854.Gr.Rev.); Constitutional Convention sat in rooms now occupied by Fed. Court (2nd fl.). (4) NE. cor. 12th & Market Sts., **Washington Hall** (1853.alt.) where Wheeling Convention met (1861). (5) Main St., bet. 11th & Ohio Sts., **Marker on Site of Ft. Henry** (1774) used during Lord Dunmore's War & later renamed to honor Patrick Henry; unsuccessfully attacked by Inds. & Brit., final attack (Sept.11-13, 1782) is claimed as last battle of Amer. Rev., during which Betty Zane made daring trip to bring ammunition. (6) Market St., **M. Marsh & Sons Stogie Factory** (O. appl.). These cigars 1st became popular among drivers of Conestoga wagons & were orig. known as Conestogas. (7) SE. cor. Market & 21st Sts., **Pub. Lib.** (1910. Mod.Class.); **Bennett Mem. Mus.** (O.wks.); coll. of firearms, costumes & musical instruments. (8) Market & 22nd Sts., **Lower Market** (O.Sat.1855); worth visit. (9) Water St., bet. 39th & 41st Sts., **Bloch Bros. Tobacco Factory** (O.wks.) where chewing tobacco is manufactured.

TRIPS OUT OF WHEELING

I. WHEELING (N & E) to W.VA.-PA. LINE. c.16. US40

On Mt. Wood Rd. to Wheeling Hill, **MT. WOOD CEMETERY**, where is **Mon.** on grave of Dr. S. P. Hullihen, 1st to specialize in oral surgery & inventor of new techniques. On **HILL** is **Marker** where Maj. S. McCulloch made his daring leap over

the cliff into Wheeling Cr. to escape pursuing Inds. Beyond Hill, on US40, is **THE MINGO**, bronze statue comm. Ind. tribe. On peninsula made by loop of Wheeling Cr. is **Wetzel's Cave** where noted Ind. scout, Lewis Wetzel, trapped Inds. who had been luring settlers to this spot by imitating wild turkey call. Wetzel's fierce hatred of Inds. dated from early youth when he was kidnapped by Inds. who scalped his father & mother. Also on Peninsula is **Linsly Institute**. Statue of **Aviator** by A. Lukeman. At c.4.5., **MUN. PK.** (150 as.pic.swim.sports facils.zoo.golf). At entrance of Pk., **Madonna of the Trail**, comm. pioneer women. 5.5. **OLD STONE H.** (c.1820), former stage-coach tavern. Near-by is **Old Stone Mill** (c.1826), still in use. Just beyond, **Mon. Place** (O.1798.fine exter.& inter.rest.) owned by Masonic Order; furnished in period styles; built by Moses Shepherd, on site of Ft. Shepherd. Room occupied by Henry Clay & ballroom furnished as they were orig. when Lafayette, Calhoun, Jackson & other notables were visitors. US40 crosses **W.VA.-PA. LINE** at c.16.

II. WHEELING (N) to WEST LIBERTY. c.10. US40 & St.88

From city's center, follow US40. 2. **VANCE MEM. CH.** Here is J. with St.88 on which trip cont. At c.3. is J. with Greggsville Rd. which leads (L) to **Washington Farms** (O). In addition to large, modern mansion, there is smaller H. (c.1817) built by Lawrence A. Washington, nephew of 1st Pres. 5. **OGLEBAY PK.** (765 as.restaurant.outdoor theater.accoms.swim.pic.riding.tennis.archery.hik.golf). Under Oglebay Institute are conducted varied cultural & educational activities. Here are held Panhandle Autumn Festival & Reg. 4H Fair. In Pk. is **Mansion H.** (O.c.1835); period furnishings & hist. items & other exhibits; sm. fee incl. visit to Mansion H. & near-by **Carriage H.** which has Frontier Travel Gallery & exhibits of local flora & fauna. **Wheeling Garden Center** (O); horticultural displays, **Arboretum Trial Gardens & Greenhouses**. Just beyond Pk., off St.88 on high sch. grounds, **Site of Ft. Van Meter** (1774). It was while in command of this ft. that Maj. Sam. McCulloch (see) was ambushed (1782) by Inds. who, according to legend, cut out his heart & ate it, believing that thus they would acquire his courage & cunning. At c.10., **W. LIBERTY** (org.1777), home of **W. Liberty St. College** (est.1838). In cemetery is **Grave** of Ind. fighter, Sam. Brady (see).

III. WHEELING (N) to J. with US30. 46. St.2

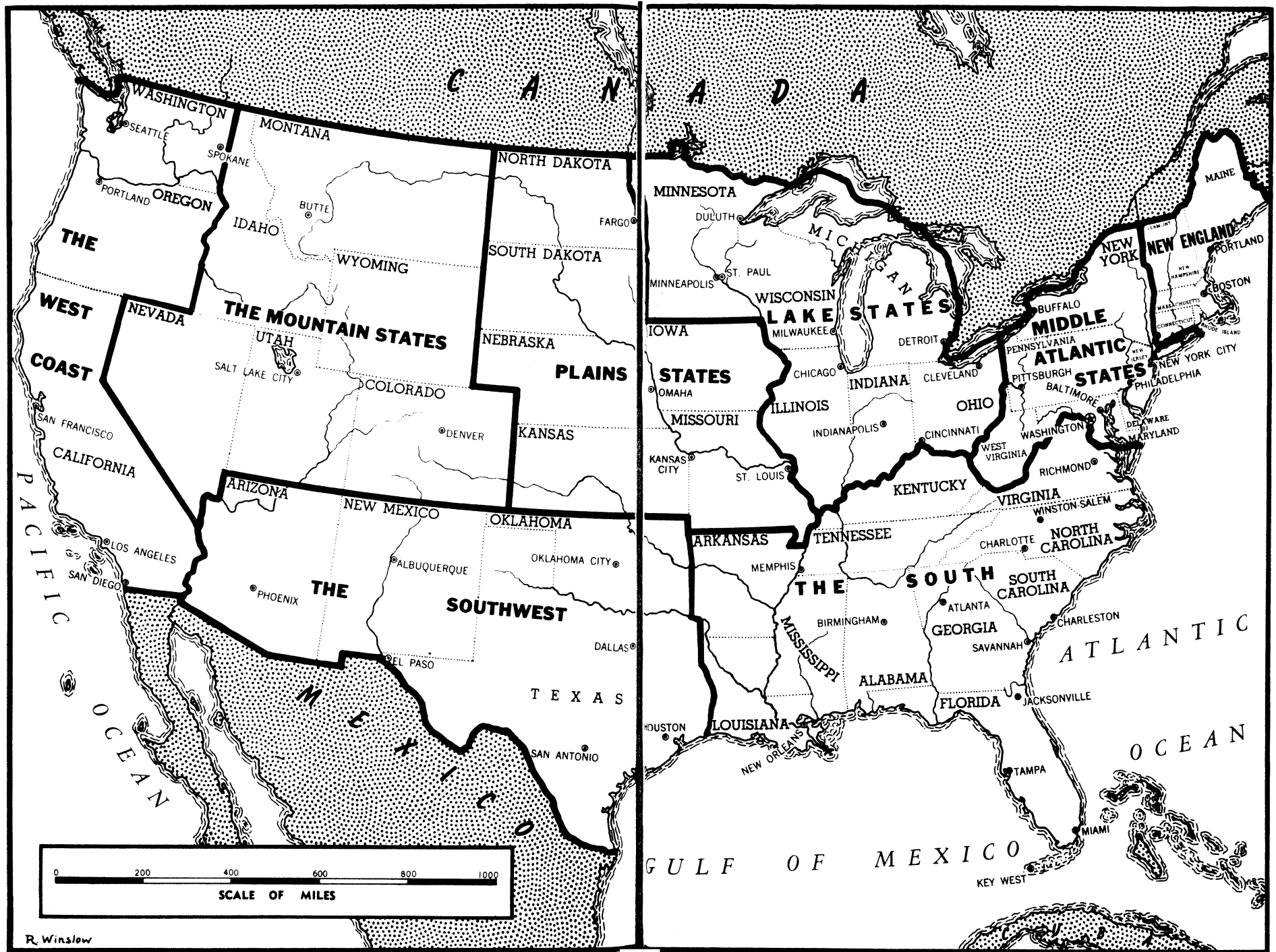
St.2 runs parallel to Ohio R. & Ohio St.7 (see Ohio R. Tour, O.). 11. **POWER**, where is **Windsor Co. Plant**. 12. **BEECH BOTTOM**, with 2 large plants of Wheeling Steel Corp. where mfg. processes may be observed. 15.5. J. with St.67.

SIDE TRIP: (E) 6m to **Bethany. Bethany College** (1,000 as.), chartered 1840, was founded by Alex. Campbell, leader of Disciples of Christ. It is claimed that here Prof. A. E. Dolbear perfected parts of telephone as used by Bell. Near-by is orig. Campbell Homestead & old Schoolh. **Brush Run Meetingh.** (O.appl.1811), where Campbell preached.

29. **WEIRTON**, home of Weir Steel Plants, largest Co. in "Little Steel"; steel corp. provides pub. servs. & dominates town's life; workers own their homes. Nat. Steel Corp., as aggregation of Weir plants in a number of states is called, has had considerable labor trouble. When U.S. Steel ("Big Steel") met workers' demands, Little Steel held out. Long strike settled by the NLRB resulted in CIO recognition as bargaining agent. Festival of Nations (Labor Day). 35. **NEW CUMBERLAND**. 37. J. with St.66 leading 1^m to **Hartford's Mill** (1795), said to be 1st in St. to have made gunpowder. Just beyond Mill is site of **Logan Massacre** (1774) when Mingo Chief Logan's sister & others were killed. This was prelude to Lord Dunmore's War (see Ft. Henry) after which Logan sent his famous speech (see Ohio US50). At c.40., **PUGHTOWN**, J. with Rd. to **Tomlinson Run St. Pk.** (1,350 as.pic.boat.swim.f.recr.). 46. J. with US30. [2^m (W) on US30 is toll bridge to E. Liverpool, Ohio.]

IV. WHEELING (S) to MOUNDSVILLE. 14. US250

4.5. **BENWOOD**, coal & steel town. In 1924 occurred terrible disaster in which 119 miners were killed by explosion. US250 passes through picturesque Narrows of the Ohio. 14. **MOUNDSVILLE**, named for Grave Cr. Mound located here, one of the largest (conical) in the country (at 9th St. near Tomlinson Ave.). Tomlinson Ave., **Mun. Playground** (sm.fee.swim.sports facils.pic.); open-air arena for community sings & concerts. Fostoria Ave., **Camp Meeting Grounds** (Aug.); religious gatherings have been held here since 1787. Here US250 has J. with St.2, picturesque by. which cont. (S) paralleling Ohio R. (see Ohio R. Tour, Ohio).



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